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Multiple Concerns in Friendship: A Qualitative Study

Shakila Moradi[1], Ali Rouhani (Ph.D)[2], Seyed Alireza Afshani (Ph.D)[3]

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Abstract:

Young people in Iranian society, like their global counterparts, are always heralds of change and transformation. A major part of their changes occur in their integration into society. This linking of them has been placed in the struggle of the dynamics of power and resistance. This research investigated this issue in the form of scientific research. By reviewing the existing studies and theories, a theoretical sensitivity was written and based on inclusion criteria, interviews were conducted from February 2021 to June 2022 with 20 young people from Astana (18-19 years old entering Yazd University). Using the systematic grounded theory method, the data were analyzed in the form of open, central, and selective coding. Various strategies such as long participation in the platform, rich description, approval of participants, and review of colleagues were used to validate the data. The main extracted categories include tolerant acceptance, family rejectionism, conservative exclusivity, hedonistic hedonism, materialism in dating, etc., and the core category of the research, multiple concerns in dating, was extracted from them. A paradigm model was drawn on the basis of these categories, and the research theory was also presented. The main result of the research is based on the fact that the field of friendship and bonding among Astana youth is a field full of complexity and pluralism, which is caused by two structural and agency forces, whose interaction creates plural heterogeneity for young people.

Key Concepts: *Concern, Youth, Friendship, Grounded Theory, Yazd*

[1] Master's Student of Social Science Research, Yazd University, Yazd, Iran, shakila929moradi@gmail.com

[2] Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, Yazd University, Yazd, Iran (Corresponding Author), aliruhani@yazd.ac.ir

[3] Professor of Sociology, Yazd University, Yazd, Iran, afshanialireza@yazd.ac.ir

Introduction

Out of the world's population of more than 7 billion people, 23% are in the youth age range, i.e., 15–29 years. However, this figure for Asia is close to 60%. In Iran, this number is slightly higher than the world average. Accordingly, a large part of our country's population is in this age range. Young people form an important part of Iran's population. This quantitative superiority is not based solely on their quantitative superiority over other age groups. In fact, the situation, which is interpreted as a period of transition and which is intensified by processes called globalization, among other things, has put Iran's society in front of waves of change and transformation, of which its youth are the flag bearers (*Ahmadi & et. al., 2019*).

In our country, there has always been the view that young people are the future builders of society. This part of the country's population is considered one of the main components of the future economic, social, and political development of societies and plays an effective and vital role in the growth of humanity in a country. Considering that the largest percentage of human forces in developing societies are young people, paying attention to youth and overcoming this social biological crisis and paying attention to their concerns and challenges is a priority. This is because paying attention to them in this age group means cultivating a healthy and elite force for the future of the country. Youth and youth can even be described with the keyword concern. Concerns that are increasing day by day and are more pronounced in societies with rapid changes and economic and social issues (*Moradi and Rouhani, 1401: 121*).

However, the lack of effective attention to the concerns that arise at this age and the lack of understanding of parents and society about these concerns can lead to major issues related to identification, future education, employment, religious and cultural teachings, and so on. Among the issues that lead to the many concerns of young people is the issue of taking care of the soul and spirit, which is closely related to the communication and making friends of young people. The prevalence of depression among young people is growing globally. Nearly 20% of young people experience an episode of clinical depression by the end of high school, and their communication and social relationships in general have always been

the focus of controversy. Along with depression and psychological issues, antisocial behavior in young people has attracted the attention of many researchers in recent decades. In addition, there are many reports of behavioral abnormalities of young people, drug abuse, violence, and dangerous behaviors. These morally dangerous behaviors are usually outside the social norms accepted by the members of society and are considered socially negative. This situation is also caused by the social ties and connections of young people that were formed during this period (*Ahmadi and Moeini, 2014*).

Experiences show that young people are changing day by day. His handwriting, language, makeup, music style, way of spending his free time, entertainment devices, and all his habits are changing and malleable more than ever, and they change according to the situation and environmental conditions. In all historical periods, special types and forms of various concerns have appeared for the youth at the community level, and with the change of social structures and occasions, not only these concerns but also their meaning and meaning for the youth undergo changes and transformations. Social and economic conditions, technological progress, the emergence of numerous fields of study and new specializations, and the lengthening of the education period at the beginning of the 20th century created a context that caused special attention to be paid to the youth period (*Khaje Nouri & et. al., 2011*).

On the other hand, self-expression and independence in youth, which is usually not compatible with parents' wishes, leads to changing the reference groups of young people and increases their concerns. In industrialized countries, young people spend most of their time with friends and relatives, and this trend is spreading in other countries. Many factors affect the acceptance of young people by their peers, including intelligence, appearance, skills, social status, special talents, and mutual understanding. . In general, people prefer people who are flexible, pleasant, reliable, and eager. For them, they are popular people who help others feel accepted by others. In fact, from the very first months of their birth, humans try to communicate with the people around them by turning their heads toward the speaking voice. During adolescence and youth, having a friend is more intense and important. In this regard, friendship is one of the

factors affecting people's mental and social health. People develop a sense of empathy and altruism through intimate relationships with their friends. In the company of friends, they get to know their characteristics and talents better and find their place in the community better. By observing their peers, they realize their similarities and differences. Research has shown that people who grow up in groups have less communication problems than others. In general, people who have problems making friends have more feelings of loneliness and rejection from their friends and are less able to adapt to educational environments (*Rose & Asher, 2000*). Bijelow (*1997, Cited in Masen, 1990*) considers the important characteristics of friendship in this stage of life to include loyalty, honesty, commitment, intimacy, common interests, and reciprocity. Self-disclosure is also associated with friendships at this stage and is usually found in a relationship where there is reciprocal love (*Clark & Ayers, 1991*). One of the effective factors in the occurrence of social slips and deviations in teenagers and young people should be considered in the quality and type of their interactions with the same age groups. In fact, the consequences and effects of these relationships will have a very decisive role in the path chosen by young people in the future, and sometimes a significant part of the fall or rise and future progress of young people and teenagers is directed to the type of communication and the selection of people who are in shape and stature. A friend is chosen by them (*Rodebaugh & etc, 2012*).

With these interpretations, the issue that is placed in the center and becomes problematic is the issue of social communication and the concerns surrounding it. These concerns are expressed both by the youth and by other sections of society, especially parents, teachers, policy makers, etc. Arises. It seems that there is a wide gap in the concerns of this age group with those of other sections of society. This issue has become more prominent with the widespread use of the Internet in the past two years due to the *COVID-19* pandemic, and it has made the concerns of young people more numerous, up-to-date, and global, and it can even be said that it has transformed their social communication.

Meanwhile, this issue has been less discussed in Iran and other parts of the world. Dating processes among young Iranians have become more of a problem in recent years, and this is not considered a problem in many western countries. For this reason, the current study aims to investigate the process of making friends among young people using qualitative research in the method of grounded theory. In fact, the main goal of the current research was to understand the formation process of making friends and social connections among young people and to present it in the form of a grounded theory. The main question of the research is also at the center of the main goal of the research: how do Astana youth build their dating process?

Conceptual Framework

Since in qualitative research, the researcher uses theoretical and conceptual topics to enter the field of study by discovering and achieving theoretical themes related to the research topic, this research also reviews experimental backgrounds and social theories to achieve theoretical sensitivity. The relationship with the youth and the issue of concerns have been discussed, and an attempt was made to strengthen the theoretical sensitivity necessary in the research by using them. So far, extensive research has been conducted on youth, its importance, and its interrelationship with other conventional concepts and structures in psychological sciences, social sciences, and human sciences in general, which shows the importance and position of youth and their related issues at the social level. In this direction, the research that has been discussed in the field of youth-related issues is mentioned below.

Ebrahimi Moghadamian (2012), reached the conclusion that the idea of the future, cultural tension caused by mass communication means, idealism, and social participation of young people in everyday affairs have a significant effect on social isolation.

The results of Madrasi-Yazdi & et. al (2016), indicated that traditional beliefs and the type of self-perception had the greatest impact on the level of social isolation among young people.

Based on the analysis of the results of Aliabadi's'sslamic research (2007), it was shown that there is a significant difference between the two rejected and straight groups both in terms of the

behavioral profile and academic profile. Every young man has three close friends with whom he has been close for at least 10 years.

Niazi & et. al. research results (2016), show that students are more isolated than other groups. Kaousi, Rangriz, and Saidipour (2012), showed that the average number of close friends among students was five, and the minimum friendship relationship with them was four years. This ratio among the public is three close friends and at least 10 years of relationship.

McMillan (2019), measured the social cohesion of immigrant youth based on the composition of their friendship network. His results show that young people are more likely to make friends with young people who clearly express their immigration status, and that young people who express their generational immigration status are less likely to experience and report negative health-related problems and consequences. Echol and Graham (2018), investigated the role of heterosexual friends in the formation of friendships. Their findings show that monracial youth prefer to be friends with same-race youth, but they are more likely to be friends with biracial youth than same-race youth. Hartup and Stevens (1997), in a longitudinal study, concluded that deep friendships are related to people's well-being throughout life. Other studies such as Rubin & et. al (2004), Hassung (2000), and Butt (2007) have also shown that the quality of friendship is a good predictor for growth, social adaptation, and self-esteem in boys and girls. Having strong friendships can be a sign of well-being, and the presence of friends in difficult life situations is considered an important factor in a person's adaptation to the situation (*Shanel & et. al, 2008*).

In addition to the conducted research, in the following, theories based on the formation of social communication in youth will be presented in order to use them in designing theoretical sensitivity and building sensitive concepts. Before any theory, social communication is expressed in network theory. The main thesis in network theory is that although important changes have occurred in the characteristics of society, modern society is not disorganized and will not be disorganized. Rather, these changes are an alternative to the compromise change of the social order. These theorists believe that currently the changing social order not only causes social isolation,

loneliness, anonymity, anomie, and so on. It cannot be done, but it is faced with new principles and a new set of obligations. These theorists criticized the theorists before them because they emphasized the spatial factor and considered the reduction of spatial importance as a loss of order (*Goldenberg, 2001*).

Social distance and the number of groups or network members are important topics for George Simmel. Social distance expresses the point that defines and determines the value of anything by its distance from the individual. During friendships, any person who is more isolated than the rest of the people is considered more valuable to maintain a distance from others, and it seems that he is not a dependent and submissive person (*Siemel, 2003*).

Simmel has shown the basic principles governing the structure of the network of relationships in the use of concepts and groups of two and three people. The strongest type of bond can be formed between two people, such as friends. The two-person group is numerically the simplest structure in which social interaction can be observed. In other words, the more a person's isolation, the stronger his friendships and the more hopeful he is about the continuation of the relationship. Relationships between two people are almost equal, and both people exert less power on each other. Unlike more densely populated groups, the two-person group is characterized by the fact that it does not have a suprapersonal and superior life, so that the individual considers himself independent of himself. The situation becomes more complicated by the simple joining of other things to the group and the formation of a group of three or more people, and the more the friendship group becomes, the less dependent they are on direct participation. In relationships of more than two people, superior and subordinate relationships are more common (*Coser, 2012*).

Among the psychological theories based on the hypothesis of communication is the theory of attraction and attraction, which consists of efficiency factors such as proximity, communication, similarity, and physical beauty. Friendly and romantic relationships and the attraction of people to each other are strongly influenced by distance. Social psychologists believe that the more people of different groups are in contact with each other, the more they will

empathize with each other and the attraction and attraction between them will increase. In relation to attraction and attraction, social psychologists have proposed the similarity-attraction hypothesis, and they believe that people prefer and are attracted to those who share their ways of life. Physical attractions play an efficient role in attracting traction (*Ahmadi, 2017*).

These theories are derived from the tradition of behaviorism in psychology. Application of reinforcement principles to the study of attraction by Byrne, Clore, and Lott Provided. These work groups believe that we are attracted to people who reward us. In addition, these theorists emphasize the principles of classical conditioning and, moreover, predict that we like people who are closely related to our experiences of rewards received (*Fehr, 1996*).

Abraham Maslow's pyramid of five basic needs (1950), which originates from psychological motives and ends with a sense of security, love, belonging, and self-fulfillment, has indicated that the needs that are at the lower level of this pyramid are more important for survival, growth, and development at younger ages. They find and the needs are at high levels along with the expansion of people's communication networks.

Jeffrey Arnett (2000), believes that between adolescence and adulthood, that is, between the ages of 18 and 25, there is a period of growth called the period of entering adulthood. Young people who are at this age have passed through the period of adolescent crises but have not yet assumed the responsibilities of adulthood, and in fact, this period is the time to prepare for entering adulthood. Among the main concerns of young people in this period are the formation of identity and personality, creating friendly and sincere relationships, and having idealistic thoughts and perfectionism. For this reason, people at the age of entering adulthood make their most important decisions and determine their future life path (*Arnett, 2000*).

Schwartz The source divides all the values in the society into three categories: the individual organism, the group's survival, and the tools and means of interaction. Accordingly, he presents six categories of general value. These values include hedonism, stimulation, self-direction, tradition, conformity, and security. The first three categories of values are related to values that are open to

change, and the next three categories of values are related to conservative values. According to Schwartz, the source of pleasure-seeking values is the stimulation and motivation of the organism, the source of the value of self-leadership of the organism and interaction, the source of the values of tradition and conformity of the group and counteraction, and the source of the security values of the interaction is the group and the organism (*Schwartz Quoted in Jahangiri and Mirfardi, 1387: 109-110*).

As is clear, various studies and theories have been presented in relation to the process of making friends. In building theoretical sensitivity, by using these studies and theory, we tried to focus more on certain concepts and use them in entering the research field and designing the interview protocol. For example, the relationship between the youth and the family, the way of monitoring and controlling the family, and the individual freedoms of the youth were one of the main concepts, questions, and axes of the interview protocol, which we tried to discuss based on these researches and findings. Their experience of the process of making friends and their type of networking were among the main concepts and axes of the interview protocol. Financial issues related to dating were also one of the other axes, and their daily concerns were also questioned in this process. Altruism and the issue of selection based on differentiation or similarities were also other axes that we used in the design of the theoretical sensitivity and interview protocol.

Methodology

This research methodused a qualitative theory approach or a database. Grounded theory makes qualitative research flexible and slows the interaction between theory and data slow (*Newman, 2010: 54*). As Strauss and Corbin express, they have "Qualitative method is any type of research that has been foundto produce those that resort to statistical operations or other method. Counting results have not been obtained. May also The power of the method quality to explore that arena those of which There are many We know but we We will gain new understanding and apply it" (*Strauss & Corbin, 2017: 33*). This method involves experience and understandin. It is associated with the aim of the research, that is, hands search for harves. The

mental states of the participants are compatible. The importance of this method, on the one hand, because of its ability in theory and on the other hand because of creating a container for data analysis, is qualitative. In the qualitative method, the goal is to achieve a level of description as well as the production or discovery of theory (*Afshani & et. al, 2017: 319*). In data theory, the foundation of data collection s, analysis, and final theory are closely related.

The interviews continued until the theoretical saturation stage, and after each interview, the recorded text was downloaded and analyzed. Took In the data analysis process from line analysis to the line was used for open coding and at the same time the concepts were developed and abstracted, central and selective coding steps were also implemented on the text. In this way, with the beginning of the first stage of coding, i.e., open coding, the text was analyzed line by line and sometimes word by word, and it was tried to use primary and embryonic codes as catchy words that immediately attract the researcher's opinion in the words of the participants in order to understand the meaning of the actions and views of the participants. In the next step, the obtained concepts were reduced to subcategories and main categories. The labeling of the categories was based on the identification of the characteristics and dimensions of their constituent concepts. Then, the core category is built in relation to the main and subcategories of the previous two stages and based on the constant comparative technique.

Finally, the general story line of the research is extracted from the relationship of the categories and their results (*Iman, 2008*). In this way, the different categories of the research were connected, and in light of that, the general path of the participants' experience and the flow governing the research emerged, which is narrated in the research findings section along with some quotes from the participants. Describing the process and flow of statements in the form of a story line helps to bring out the coherence and order of the discovered concepts and categories and the relationship between them in a more coherent and comprehensible way.

Then, the researcher designed a paradigm model to show the research structure and process. Thus, the central phenomenon of the research in the paradigm model includes causal conditions (factors

that clearly lead to the emergence of the phenomenon); contextual conditions (factors in which the participants' strategies occur and mostly include individual and specific factors in the participant's biography and generally mitigate or aggravate the research phenomenon); intervening conditions (including extensive and large-scale factors that are more related to political, social, economic and cultural macro forces and exist from outside and pre-existing and play a role in mitigating or intensifying the central phenomenon and in choosing the strategies of the participants); strategies (including the actions that the participants have in response to a phenomenon in the text and influenced by background and intervening conditions); and the resulting consequences are drawn from the strategies. The interviewees were assured that said it's the cause of the problem Don't let it happen to them. For this purpose, interviews were conducted only with those who had full consent for the interview and had information such as the subject of the research, the purpose, the method of conducting the research, the guarantee of anonymity and confidentiality, and the method of reporting the research. Was placed to maintain the lost standardpseudonyms, the private information of the participants was prevented from being published to maintain confidentiality. Gathering was among newly arrived young people aged 18 to 19 who were students of Yazd University.

The criteria for entering the interview included being 18-19 years old, being a newcomer, and being a student at Yazd University. Sampling in the research was first started using theoretical sampling and the strategy of minimum variety, and then the strategy of maximum variety was used. We collected the interviews in different places such as green space, university environment, student dormitory, and the like, and the time of the interviews varied between 30 min and 1 h and 45 min.

The time difference of the interviews was sometimes due to the respondent's time, the amount of his rich experiences and his willingness to express his experiences, and on the other hand, due to the lack of form. Taking the categories and concepts, the initial questions were limited and general, gradually, according to the for. Taking the subcategories and then the main ones, more dimensions

and details were examined and asked, which required more time to answer.

Table 1: *List of Contributors*

Condition	Age	Asthma	Row	Condition	Age	Asthma	Row
Student	19	Meytham	11	Student	19	Arshaya	1
	19	wish	12		18	Ali	2
	19	Yalda	13		19	Abbas	3
	18	Daniel (Transgender)	14		19	Mahmood	4
	19	Goals	15		18	Angel	5
	19	Oath	16		19	Mehrad	6
	19	Mehdi	17		18	Zahra	7
	18	Melissa	18		19	Maryam	8
	19	Avalanche	19		18	Muhaddith	9
	18	In The Name Of	20		19	Obvious	10

According to the specifications mentioned in the table, the number of participants in the research was 20, including 10 boys, 9 girls, and one transgenderparticipant. Various criteria were used to validate the findings based on Cresswell and Miller's (2002) guidelines, including long participation in the field, rich description, participant approval, peer review, and so on.

Research Findings

In this research, we extracted concepts, sub-categories, main categories, and one core category by carefully recording the data and analyzing the propositions. Finally, the core category comprised 14 main categories, 31 subcategories, and 164 concepts, as shown in Table 2. In the following section, the findings of the research are described in the form of paradigm model components.

Table 2: *Main Categories and Extracted Core*

The Core Category	*Paradigm Model*	*Main Categories*	*Subcategories*
Multiple Concerns in Dating	*Causal Conditions*	*Problem of Similarity and Difference in Friendship*	*Similarity in Friendship*
			Discrimination in Friendship
		Family Rejection	*Family's Refusal to Make Friends*
			Rejection of Parental Advice
		Collaborative Acceptance	*Family Acceptance of Dating*
			Tolerance in Dating
	Background Conditions	*Lived Experience of Carefree Friendship*	*Lived Experience of Carefree Friendship*
		Honest Self-Sacrifice	*Honesty in Dating*
			Sacrifice in Dating
			Selfless Patronage
			Continuity of Friendship
			Real Identity Concern in Friendship
		Conservative Monopoly	*Jealousy and Exclusivity in Friendship*
			Conservative Guard in Dating
	Intervening Conditions	*Universal Family Surveillance*	*Parental Advice on Dating*
			Omniscient Parents
			Full Acceptance of Parental Advice
		Hedonistic Hedonism	*Sophistication in Dating*
			Preference For Public Leisure
			Momentary Hedonism
	Phenomenon	*Multiple Concerns In Dating*	*Multiple Concerns in Dating*
	Strategy	*Materialism in Dating*	*Materialism In Dating*

The Core Category	Paradigm Model	Main Categories	Subcategories
		Sorrowful Metamaterialism	Sad Understanding of Friendship
			Transmaterialism in Friendship
		Freedom of Action in Dating	Freedom of Action in Dating
			Conditional Acceptance of Parental Advice
	Consequences	Preference For Exciting Leisure Activities	Preference For Friendly Leisure
			Exciting Fun
			Preference of Friends Due to Family Humiliation
			Preference of Friends Based on Empathic Values
		Preference For Family-Oriented Leisure	Preference For Family-Oriented Leisure

Causal Conditions

Causal conditions express events, incidents, and events that lead to the occurrence or expansion of the phenomenon and have precedence over the phenomenon in question. According to the results of previous research, the problem of similarity and difference in making friends, the family's rejection of making friends, and tolerant acceptance have been the causal factors in the occurrence or expansion of the phenomenon. Here, according to the issue of similarity and distinction in making friends, friendships are essential in people's lives, and perhaps if these friendships are far from anti-social and norm-breaking behaviors, they can have a close relationship with the mental health of people in adulthood. Intimate friendships can be an opportunity for self-exploration and the ability to understand others. It can also help people deal with different stressors and get along better with others, and it provides mutual understanding and empathy. A correct relationship can affect a person's attitude toward life and improve a person's perspective and

attitude toward life and everyday issues. In this regard, it can be said that people's relationships are one of the most important issues in their lives, and all people need a sense of belonging and they need to be with people who have the same orientation, position, interests, etc. They have similarities to interact and communicate because a group of people are attracted by similarities and choose people for friendship who have common moral and appearance characteristics because they are easily approved by each other and can understand each other. In fact, gaining social approval is activated in this way. On the other hand, it can be said that people's differences in friendship can also be attractive for people, and they can have a positive view and attitude toward them. These people are attracted to differences, have a positive attitude toward them, and consider these differences as the cause of their growth and excellence. In this regard, the angel says,

"I like both. Both similar to me and different. The one who is similar to me can understand me in many places, and the one who is different from me can make some changes in me, which is excellent."

Yalda Says:

"I don't care at all how they are. For example, now we have six roommates, but nothing is the same, but we build together. I like that we are different because it is a different experience."

In addition to the issue of similarity and difference in making friends, family rejections also states that interactions and friendly relationships with children are among the most important issues and concerns of parents. The friendships of people when they are at a young age are affected by the opinion and, to some extent, the supervision and control of parents, and they are the ones who play a significant role in the choice of friendships. However, due to increasing age, entering the youth period, and expanding the sense of choice and independence of people, a person reaches independence in his relationships, and sometimes he does not feel friendly relations from the perspective of his parents. Young people look at the issue of differences in friendship differently from their parents and do not consider differences as harm or danger to themselves. Sometimes people believe that their parents' expectations of choosing a friend

are different from each other due to their age and generation differences and are not accepted by them, and their parents' advice to choose a friend is not acceptable to them and they do not value it. It can be said that the children's friendships are considered unacceptable by the parents, and they try to give their children's opinions and advice, but the parents' advice and opinions are not accepted by the children and are not given importance. Maitham says:

"Zero. I don't care at all."

Zahra Says:

"Well, they said a lot and recommended who to go with and who to go with, but it was not very important, because I haven't experienced it myself, so I don't listen."

The third causal condition is mutual acceptance between parents and youth. Considering that in this age period, a person with a sense of independence wants to choose his friends himself, but he will not benefit from the advice and opinions of his parents, and the role of parents in choosing friends changes to indirect control and supervision. It can be said that the closer the relationship between parents and children is, the more intimate their relationship with their children. Sometimes, due to the trust and knowledge they have of their children, parents accept their children's opinions and decisions, especially in choosing a friend, and do not control or limit their communication. However, sometimes parents convey their opinions in the form of advice in the field of choosing friends, or they maintain their indirect supervision over their children's relationships based on their prior knowledge of their children's friends and the scope of their communication. It should be stated that direct actions toward children cause a kind of resistance and disobedience to parental opinions and recommendations, so it is better if this supervision is done indirectly and in the form of guidance and advice.

Ali Said:

"They don’t have a special opinion. For example, they say as advice to choose a friend who has these characteristics, but now it is not to limit it, but as guidance and advice.

Ali Said:

"For example, in the form of advice, they say to choose a friend who has these characteristics, but now it is not to limit it, but in the form of guidance and advice."

Background Conditions

Background conditions are characteristics specific to the actors and the context and field of research (*Creswell, 2007*). As the results of the data show, we are faced with the lived experience of carefree friendship as a background condition affecting the phenomenon. Mehrad says:

"No. I try to make the right choice so that I don't worry about regretting my choice later."

Abbas Said:

"There has been nothing so far. Why should it bother me?"

Among the other background conditions that can be mentioned, it was self-sacrifice based on honesty. It can be said that moral principles such as honesty and integrity, confidentiality, ethics, companionship and support, etc. It is not important for a few people in daily life. People deal with many groups and people throughout their lives, but only have the moral expectations of a few. Throughout their lives, people, especially young people, have been looking for a person or people from whom they can expect support and companionship without fear of revealing themselves. Sometimes, a young person may not be able to satisfy this sense of need in the family and looks for it in friendship groups and seeks the definition of a friend in having these moral principles. Young people need unquestionable support, and they need someone who does not withhold his /her support while being honest and confidential.

Yalda Says:

"Someone who has support without asking you, Yeni is everywhere without expectations, and whenever I call, even if he can't fix it himself, he can tell someone, or even if that's not possible, at least he'll be by my side and we'll solve it together, without having any expectations. "

Arzoo Says:

"Yeni's friend is to support you when you are not there."

Conservative exclusivity is one of the other cases in the background conditions that show that each person needs a wide circle of communication and interactions. Just as having a rival in a romantic relationship can lead to jealousy, it can also lead to jealousy in a friendly relationship. Among young people, the feeling of jealousy and fear of losing a friend and replacement is tangible in friendly relationships and is not limited to romantic relationships. Sometimes, a person may be sensitive to a series of rejecting stimuli, the root of which is in childhood. In friendly relationships, identifying needs, building trust, and taking care of boundaries are essential to build a significant friendly relationship.

Daniel Says:

"I really don't like my friend being friends with my friend {sarcastic laugh} I don't like it at all, especially if it's done on the sly..."

Arshaya Says:

"Actually, I'm a little jealous of your friendship. For example, my best friend, for example, I see that he has become much closer with one of my friends in a group, it really bothers me, but in general, I know that, for example, I am a close friend, but then again, this is what it is.

Intervening Conditions

Intervening conditions are structural conditions that affect strategies and belong to the phenomenon, and mostly refer to macro social, economic, and political forces that enter the context from

outside (*Creswell, 2007*). Among the intervening conditions, we can mention all-encompassing family supervision. It is understandable that parents have a desire to take care of their children against possible dangers, but sometimes this desire to take care exceeds the permissible limit and causes them to be controlling. Sometimes this excessive care and control can harm children and parents. Control will not only mean restrictions for children; extensive interference in children's work and excessive control of their relationships, as well as requesting information and previous coordination from children, can be considered as controlling. Although it is important that some friendships can harm and expose young people to risks and physical and psychological harm, parental intervention should be done properly and with moral implications. However, we often see parents who control and supervise their children and have them under complete influence emotionally. Even most of the children themselves are not aware of parental supervision and control, and physical and objective control is not applied to the person, but the person is mentally and emotionally controlled by the parents.

Maryam Says:

"No, they don't limit it, but they control it. If I want to go out with my friend, I won't let them go like this, and I will tell them."

Mahmoud Says:

"My family's opinion. It is that my friends are not people who smoke, and they should push me toward positive attitudes.

In addition to the all-seeing family, another factor called hedonistic hedonism has been significant as an intervening condition. In general, people have different characteristics and try to find people with similar characteristics who feel more relaxed and happy next to them. On the other hand, pleasure is the main motivation for people to different things. Therefore, young people, in search of pleasure, have been looking for friendship groups that can spend happy times together regardless of age difference and away from differences of opinion. In fact, this category refers to the fact that they are looking for the principle of booty counting, which is the axis and basis of

pleasure. It can be said that the criterion of spending time with young people is to have fun. It means that people are attracted to a place where the desired facilities are available for them to talk without borders and have fun. Of course, this pleasure-seeking tendency has grown and expanded a lot in recent years and decades throughout the world, so that it is emphasized in different areas. For example, Bauman calls it fluidity in love. Arzoo says:

"If I want to have fun and I have more fun, I will definitely have more fun in the company of friends, because we are the same age and have the same concerns and thoughts. I try to have a balance between them."

Strategies

Strategy is also the same strategy applied to manage the phenomenon under special conditions of observation and dealing with it. From the strategies of the paradigm model, one can pay attention to materialism in dating, metamaterialism in dating, and freedom of action in dating. In the strategy of materialism in dating, it should be mentioned that although physical and appearance characteristics and features are one of the main parts of the puzzle of identifying and accepting people in society and different groups, these material characteristics cannot be limited to identifying and selecting people because these material and appearance characteristics of people can be changed and replaced in different situations. However, according to the results of the data analysis, materialism and the effect of appearance characteristics on the choice of friends among young people are evident and play an effective role in dating. The predominance of materialism has played a prominent role in making friends, and people sometimes choose their friendship group on the basis of benefit or attention to the type and appearance of the person in question.

Mehrad says:

"Everything should be okay now. His type, appearance, morals, and appearance. If everything is okay, we will be okay together."

Maitham Says:

" Friend... More now that it has benefite. I want to choose myself to achieve your benefit."

As it was said, in addition to materialism, we are also faced with the sad metamaterialism strategy in dating. Transmaterialism expresses the change of material values such as appearance, appearance, money, and material things to non-material values such as empathy and companionship, sadness, sympathy, and mutual understanding in friendship. Contrary to the preference of materialism in a series of dating, metamaterial values in choosing a friend for a group other people are preferred, and young people pay attention to such immaterial values while choosing a friend and choose a friend based on that.

Arshaya Says:

"Friend... {pause} He could be someone who is closer to Adam than Adam's brother in some matters, or is he really someone who has his friend's back and he just can't rely on the fact that now that I am a boy, my friend must be a boy or something else, no. Now Yennefer can be his girlfriend, and she helped him a lot because I saw that this happened to my friend. That's wh. pause I am now satisfied with my friend and we are ok".

Zahra Says:

" Friend... That means, for example, someone you can tell when you are sad and when you have a problem, you can tell them, but sometimes you can't tell the family, but you can tell them."

In addition to materialism and metamaterialism in dating, freedom of action in dating is also important for young people. Due to the emergence and growth of the sense of independence that they feel in themselves, young people tend to be free to act in cases such as making friends, but in cases such as gaining personal benefit or in order to satisfy their parents, they choose friendships that are accepted by their parents. Sometimes, despite the respect they have for their parents, they try to make friends. Most young people have a desire to be independent in choosing a friend, along with their parents' advice and concerns, and consider the role and effect of their

personal experience in choosing a friend to be more important than their parents' opinions. For this reason, it can be said that they rely on the personal knowledge and experiences they have gained and often do not allow their parents to interfere in the choice of friends and consider it a personal decision for themselves. In fact, in response to multiple concerns, the children choose to escape from the normative order of their parents and create territory and freedom of action for themselves. Mehdi says:

"I am totally in this matter.. I don't know how to say... It has nothing to do with them at all, because as I said, I understand that this person is bad. No matter how bad it is, I won't do it unless I want to."

The Oath Says:

"My family has not played a role in choosing a friend until now. I chose myself."

Consequences

The result and fruit of the strategies adopted by the actors despite background conditions and intervention and the central phenomenon can be considered as the consequence. Among the consequences obtained based on the results of the survey, it is possible to mention the preference for emotion-oriented leisure and, on the other hand, the preference for family-oriented leisure. The preference for excitement-oriented leisure shows that young people, considering the sense of independence they seek, want to become independent from their family and thus acquire skills and socialize. In fact, this is the consequence for those who have been able to cross the order of family norms and create an independent territory for themselves. It can be pointed out that people want to enter new social circles. Having common interests and needs is one of the factors influencing the choice of these social groups, which are found in abundance among peers, and makes a person prioritize friendship groups and devote more time to his friends. It can be said that this is due to the generation gap between parents and children and the lack of justification for a series of interests, behavior, clothing, tastes, etc. Children for parents, expectations that parents have from children,

and sometimes the overwhelming hearing due to these differences and expectations, a person is attracted to friendship groups. Among other factors influencing the preference of friends over family, we can mention entertainment, because the type of entertainment and the acceptable level of excitement are different between the two due to the generation gap between family and children, and young people want more movement and excitement, which is outside the family level and makes a person look for it outside the family environment.

Arman Says:

"Is it ugly to tell my friends? {Special sarcastic smile} Not that the family is not good, but a person has more fun when he is with his frien. Because their family is almost old and they don't have that excitement and energy and they want to relax, and I, who is 19 years old, need more excitement and movement."

Arzoo Says:

"If I want to have fun and I have more fun, I will definitely have more fun in the company of friends, because we are of the same age and have the same concerns and thoughts. I try to have a balance between them."

As mentioned, another consequence is the preference for family-oriented leisure time, according to which it can be said that the family plays an important role in a person's life as the first society that a person communicates with and is influenced by. Sometimes, due to the closeness they feel with a family member such as father, mother, sister, or brother, children may prefer the family to their friendship group, despite the existing age difference. Of course, this situation is more common among young people who have internalized the power and authority of the family to a great extent, and the hegemony of the family affects them. In addition to the strong role of intimacy in the family, we can also pay attention to the role of the extended family and the number of family members, which makes the diversity of the family wider.

The oath says:

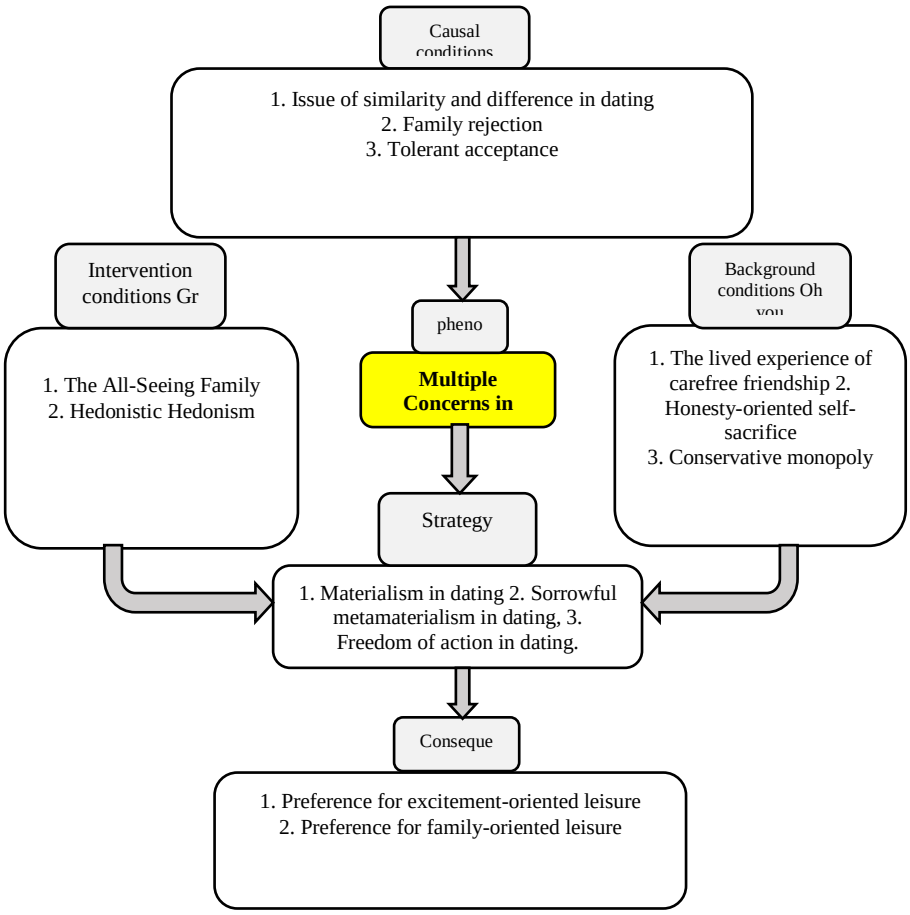
"Family, I have four sisters, my sister and I are like friends wherever we go {broad and deep laughter} we have a warm family and we are in the same age group and my older sister and I are one year apart, we have the same dog and cat but we are very goo. Now I've come to the university, it's calling, you don't know, you don't calldeep smile}.

Ali Said:

"With family. One is that he is my best friend and me older brother. We have more common tastes in the family, and we are happier when we are together.

Paradigm Model

According to the flow of the process and activit, what happened in the context of this research is the central phenomenon of "multiple concerns in dating". In other words, based on data analysi, the research of causal conditions, contextO, and intervention They are the cause of numerous concerns in making friends among young people. Generally, it is something that the participants of the upcoming research engage with mentally and objectively over tim. There are many concerns in dating. In fact, based on axial coding, this model is drawn on the basis of the explanations and findings that were presented earlier and mentioned in the conceptual table. In fact, the flow of the processes presented in the finding section can be depicted as the following paradigm model.



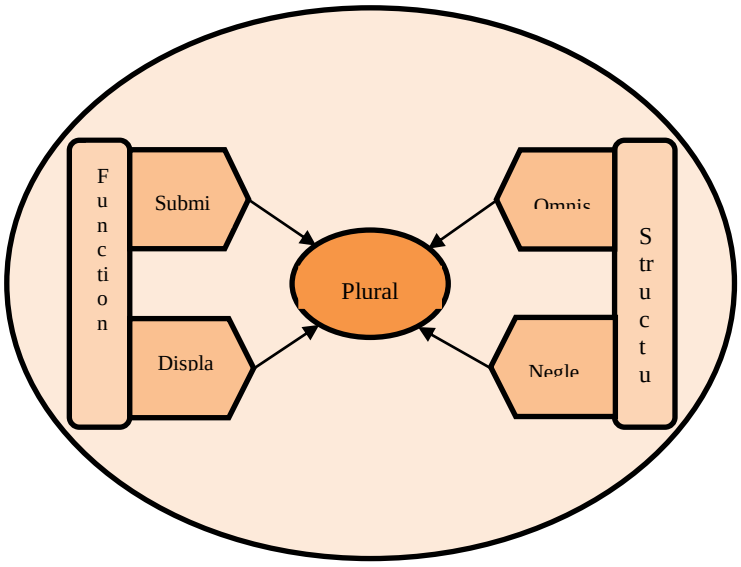
Model 1: *The Paradigm Model of Multiple Concerns in Dating*

Discussion

Social changes are one of the main features of the modern world, and according to Giddens, the speed of social changes is the main characteristic of the modern world. The speed of social change has occurred because of the expansion of communication. Communication at every level has become more prominent in today's world. Interpersonal communication at the global level and data-driven communication have expanded. In a way, the heart of the modern world can be called communication. The pioneers of change and its accelerators in almost every society are the youth. There are

young people who, with more tolerance, always accept social changes faster than other social groups, and they inspire change in a way.

These young people in Iranian society are heralds of change and transformation, just like their global counterparts. A major part of their changes occur in their integration into society. This linking of them has been placed in the struggle of the dynamics of power and resistance. In this process, they are limited by dominant and powerful forces, but they want to change and try to activate their agency. In this direction, this research attempted to examine this issue in the form of scientific research. By examining existing studies and theories, theoretical sensitivity was designed and interviews were conducted with Astana youths. Threshold youths were those who were entering youth and were between 18 and 19 years old. Norwood has been to the university, and in the last three years, they have used the virtual space countless times. Available data were collected using these inclusion criteria. In the open coding stage, the main categories were identified, axial coding was performed around them, and a paradigm model was drawn and presented.



Model 2: *Theoretical Schema of the Friendship Field*

Meanwhile, in the selective coding stage, the theoretical schema of the research is presented in model number 2. As is clear in the model, the field of friendship and bonding among Astana youth is full of complexity and diversity. What can be seen as the main axis is plural heterogeneity. Young people involved in different conflicts. Their multiple choices have resulted in many differences. Of course, these multiple heterogeneities are the result of complex socio-cognitive processes in the modern world. On the other hand, there are structural pressures on the youth. These structural pressures are not self-aligned, but on the one hand, they are related to omnipresent forces, which are mainly related to the structures of social supervision and control. From school and university structures to family and regulatory institutions, they are all among these all-seeing forces that try to control and monitor young people on the threshold. On the other hand, other structural pressures are also imposed on them, but these pressures, which we have conceptualized as neglect, are mostly toward pleasure-seeking, lust, fluidity, and independence. It is promoted and supported to a great extent in the capitalist global culture system and is welcomed to a great extent among these young people. In fact, these pressures, which are mostly hegemonic norms, try to make the youth like their counterparts, especially in developed countries. In response to structural pressures, agency responses are also activated as mechanisms that regulate the young person's relationship with society. These answers are either in the form of submissiveness in which the youth accepts the discursive and normative order, or we are facing the youth that we introduced under the conceptualization of submissiveness. A young man who tries to go beyond the existing constraints to a great extent and open certain doors for himself. However, none of the existing situations in young people occur in a pure and complete way, but they all become submissive in a plural heterogeneity in one area and try to move beyond the discourse order in another area. In general, it can be said that in this field, young people are a threshold in the struggle of power and resistance, and it seems that in the not too distant future, due to internal social developments and changes in global culture, we will witness the strengthening of dislocated agency responses.

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