

Investigating the Changing Role of Women in Society based on Satisfaction Level of Kitchen Design Pattern (Case Study: Kitchens of Zones 1, 2 and 7 of Shiraz City, 2008-2018)

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Abstract

All human societies are influenced by gender patterns emanating from society. The aim of this study is to investigate the effect of the women position in society based on satisfaction level of the kitchen design model in contemporary housing in Shiraz. The present study is descriptive correlational design study. The study populations were the women living in zones 1, 2 and 7 of Shiraz city, by using Cochran's formula, the sample size of the study was 390 people selected by cluster sampling. In order to collect data, a researcher-made questionnaire with Cronbach's alpha of 0.78 and interviews were used. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and t-test for two independent groups. Examining the current situation and expectations of women living in three, high, middle and low-income areas of Shiraz showed that, women level of satisfaction with the kitchen design pattern, due to different cultures, lifestyles, women's beliefs and differences in jobs and education levels in urban areas is not the same, and the user will behave differently while facing the same actions. The study results highlight the need to provide a variety of kitchen design patterns with respect to changing the style and role of women in different urban areas in the architectural design process.

Keywords: Role of Women; Kitchen Design; Contemporary Housing; Lifestyle

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1. Introduction

On the way transferring from traditional life to modern life, there have been extensive changes in various areas of lifestyle, and the family and its members are widely affected by these changes. One of these are the changes in the structure and employment status of women and time of presence at home (Shirkarami, Sharifi Darvazeh, and Khodadadi, 2018). Gender as a social category and influenced by the culture of society, is related to the insights and attitudes of individuals and their perception of the phenomena (Ghamari, Talischi, and Dejdari, 2017). Many norms of society are gender-influenced and gender role. The human societies are constantly evolving, so are their needs and desires, while architecture, like other human artifacts, is changing to meet new needs. The house architecture, as the most fundamental human shelter, is also undergoing changes. In two-way interaction, it is possible to study the changes in the way the house functions, how to change human needs, and on the contrary, by studying human needs, the architectural changes of the house can be achieved (Raiti and Hossein Ghadiri, 2016).

The importance of space in defining gender in a society is determined by certain limitations and boundaries, which, by influencing human behavior, give it direction and define the norms. In fact, space can produce, reproduce and strengthen concepts about gender (Amarloo, 2018).

Considering the acceleration of globalization, the influx of communication technologies and the role of the media, and the change in the lifestyle of women from traditional to modern; increasing women's group relations, their changing role and position in society; and awareness of their rights and raising the level of education and interaction in working communities, women have taken on a more prominent role in society and, consequently, have changed their lifestyle. In this regard, many changes are observed compared to before in the creation of their individual and collective identity (Khojaste, 2008).

In Iranian society, the development of the women's world can be explained and analyzed under the influence of different times and spaces (Ghiasvand, 2015). In recent years, paying attention to education and literacy development has led to an increase in literate women. The distribution of literate population according to the 1996 census shows that from the total literate population, 54% was male and 46% female, while in 2016 this index has changed to 52.5% and 47.5% (Statistics Center of Iran, 2019). Changes in this index show an increase in the number of literate women over the years. Therefore, the life of Iranian women is no longer traditional. Iranian women have gradually rethought on a large scale the change of their traditional social roles and identities and have entered the stage of social maturity.

This issue has become more prominent with the entry of women into various social, economic, political and cultural fields, which can be used to continue women's education at the university level, their employment outside the home, gaining financial and personal independence in various sectors, having great political participation and emergence of women's literature and cinema in the works of writers and directors. All the above-mentioned issues indicate the occurrence of widespread social and cultural changes in the general situation of women and the challenge of their social role in society, that the most important consequence of which is weakening all foundations and traditional structures governing the society and accepting non-traditional social roles (Sepehri, 2014).

Changes and expansion of roles and activities have led to changes in expectations, employment and economic status, which has transformed the division of individual, family and social responsibilities (Shirkarami, Sharifi Darvazeh, and Khodadadi, 2018). In other words, people's lifestyle has changed over time (Khezrian and Bayat, 2016). The lifestyle of Iranians, which means how their living lifestyle and manner of their lifestyles as individual and group, and has undergone

changes in some areas (Habibpour Gatabi, 2016). Evidence shows that women's employment in economic and social affairs has prevented them from playing a domestic role. The employment of women in social activities has led to the return of men to the home and the division of household responsibilities between mother, father and children. This change in lifestyle, despite its benefits and the creation of group cooperation between the families, has been facing pressures because of ignoring the traditional division of labor and creating more and newer commitments. Women's working outside and working at home is one of these problems, which if not solved, can have unintended consequences for social cohesion, family functions, women's work performance and their physical and mental fatigue (Rastegar Khalid, 2004).

Change in the position of women in society and change in the role of individuals in the family in order to change their duties has changed the concept and lifestyle, which has manifested itself in daily life and the function of residential spaces. Housing as a platform for family formation and one of the most important spaces used by human beings and the safe place for the family has always played an important role in creating these changes. The main purpose of housing is to create a compatible environment with the human lifestyle. In other words, in addition housing must meet the personal needs, and must also meet the qualitative and social needs (Pourdehimi, 2011), in this case the concept of housing becomes a home.

The home is the most private part of people's lives and place where most people experience their first experiences of the world around them and learn behavioral patterns and social norms. Home can be the first space for teaching the gender roles (Amarloo, 2018). Amos Rapaport considers the gender relations as a part of socio-cultural factors that has a role in the formation of the home. The type and time of communication between family members, the presence of women in society and the extent of communication between men and women outside and inside the home have influenced the formation of housing (Kami Shirazi, Soltanzadeh, and Habib, 2018). The resident way of life and the house framework are closely related to each other and any change in the way of life causes changes in the house framework (Yazdanfar and Naserdoust, 2019).

With the limitation of house activities in the contemporary period and the reduction in the number and dimensions of space, there was a functional interference in the space organization of house. The length of stay at home has been reduced compared to the traditional period due to the change in the type of employment and free leisure, and the lack of meeting the human needs has led to anomalies (Yazdanfar and Zarabieh Al-Hosseini, 2015).

Every society has its special culture and worldview that explains its ideals. Islamic worldview has played a key role in the construction of Iran's past housing, but today it has been neglected (Ramezanpour, Sharghi, and Mahdavinejad, 2019). In designing houses, full knowledge of the resident lifestyle, their daily and annual activities is necessary to consider the suitable spaces (Yazdanfar and Naserdoust, 2019). Today, one witnesses many changes in the housing issue, which has led to the anonymity of houses and leading towards standardization across the country, and has resulted in nothing but user dissatisfaction, changing social norms and the disappearance of residents' indigenous identities. Turning to principles based on recognizing the needs, lifestyle, indigenous beliefs that have become the culture of that community over time, can promote a sense of belonging to the space and satisfaction of residents in meeting their real needs (Azmati, Rostami, and Pourbagher, 2017).

Globalization and media technologies such as the internet and satellite have provided conditions that can be difficult to control (Najarzadeh, 2012). The modern man is so accustomed to and immersed in the use of mobile phones, the internet, the personal room, personal life, childlessness, singleness, digital currency, sandwiches, ready meals, home technology, digital technologies and

modern methods, which does not sense of the two important points about them. First, this lifestyle is a young and emerging phenomenon and is less than half a century old. Second, the introduction of each technology has created fundamental changes in the life, feelings, thinking, lifestyle and culture of modern man (Salehi, 2007).

The kitchen is the heart of the house where different functions take place. These include preparing raw materials, preparation, cooking food, storing food ingredients and utensils, an intimate space for sitting and talking. It can be said that considering the importance and function of the kitchen for the comfort of the family, it is necessary to pay attention to the kitchen design in architecture. The change in the kitchen style is both a disability and a change factor in women's identity and, in their lifestyle. Table (1) refers to the functional changes of women's lifestyle in a limited way.

Table 1 Evolution of Iranian women's lifestyle - 1941-2018 (Source: Author)*

The course of functional evolution of women's lifestyle in the period 1941-2018

	First decade after the revolution (1978-1988)	Second decade after the revolution (1988-1998)	Third and fourth decades after the revolution (1998-2018)
Employment	Housewife	Cultural	Employee-Doctor-Engineer
Education	Illiterate	Advanced Diploma	Bachelor-Higher
Number of children	8	4	2
Communication with technology	Not using technology	Very weak relation	Very high relation
Preparation of food	Preparation	Preparation	Purchase
Cooking	Close Kitchen	Close kitchen with access to living room	Open kitchen
Place and way to wash utensils	Courtyard and hand wash	Hand wash in kitchen	Dish washer in kitchen
Place and storage space for food ingredients	Courtyard – store room	Internal store room	Cabinet
Place and food serving	Guest room – sitting on floor	Dining room – sitting on floor	Kitchen – using dining table
Place and way of washing clothes	Courtyard – semi automatic washing machine	Bath room – automatic washing machine	Laundry – washing machine

* In summarizing the above table, the author has considered the dominant style of the community

Today, the kitchen belongs to a certain gender to a certain extent, but it has not been able to completely erase such an idea and mentality. In this change of function and position of the kitchen, the following factors such as the change in the role of women in the family and society, modernization, urban infrastructure, health progress, change in the configuration of home spaces, land prices, etc. can be considered effective. The importance of reading these changes from the

perspective of the position and role of women shows how social structures are manifested in spatial structures (Amarloo, 2018). The kitchen is a gathering place for family members together and a functional and social space (Bukharaei and Tahabaz, 2020).

Among the various parts of the house, the kitchen is one of those spaces that all the inhabitants have been in contact with throughout all periods. In recent years, due to the employment of women and the consequent division of duties inside the house, the kitchen is no longer a sacred space for the housewife and has converted to a more public space and is seen as a middle space (Alitajar and Veisi, 2019).

Kami Shirazi in a study entitled “The impact of lifestyle in the space organization of residential architecture in Iran with emphasis on kitchens in the period 1925-1978”, states that gender-related components in this period have equalized the roles of men and women, that this issue is more visible in the middle and wealthy classes of society. Due to this, the interior and exterior spaces have been gradually removed and the kitchen has been moved from the corner of the courtyard and basement into the house and has been placed as a common area in relation to other spaces (Kami Shirazi, Soltanzadeh, and Habib, 2018). The results of Azad Armaki in a study entitled “Apartment and kitchen in Iran” show that to what extent space and lifestyle have a reciprocal effect on each other (Azad Armaki, 2013). The results of Nari Ghomi in a study entitled “Modern kitchen and the concept of its socio-cultural purpose in the family life of religious category of Iran” showed that three semantic ranges should be considered to explain the socio-cultural concepts of the kitchen in the life of Iranian Muslim women: From a personal space with special privacy for women to a space of family life, from a service space to an atmosphere full of the spirit of life, and from a holy place to a normal place (Nari Ghomi, 2014).

The purpose of this study is to investigate the performance of kitchen spaces in three zones of Shiraz in order to change the social role and different lifestyles of women in these three urban areas to the satisfaction level of the kitchen design pattern. This study examines the following hypotheses:

1. There seems to be a significant relationship between the level of satisfaction with the spatial performance of the kitchen and the education of women in different urban areas.
2. It seems that there is a significant relationship between the level of satisfaction with the spatial performance of the kitchen and the employment of women in different urban areas.

2. Method

The research design, statistical population and sampling method: The present research design is a descriptive correlational type. The statistical population of the study consists of 231339 women living (Planning and Budget Office, 2017) in zones 1, 2 and 7 of Shiraz. From this population, according to Cochran's formula, the number of statistical samples was 390 people selected as multi-stage clusters.

2.1. Procedure

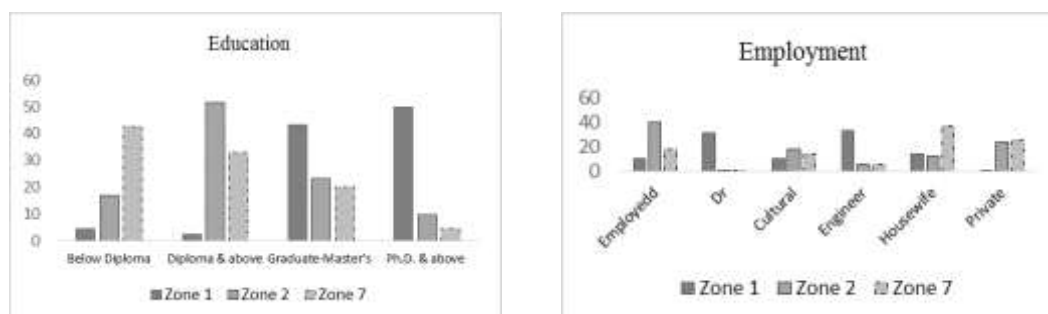
To conduct the research, first the evolution of the role and social status of women was studied in recent decades and its impact on the family using library and statistical studies. Then, the questionnaire was adjusted with a five-point Likert scale and was administered and reviewed. In order to assess the reliability of the questionnaire, Cronbach's alpha method was used, with 0.78 as the value. In writing the questionnaire, a number of principles has been studied that are observed in the kitchen are effective in the satisfaction of residents, such as the relationship between the kitchen

and adjacent spaces, the number of cabinets, the condition of the open, ventilation, lighting in the kitchen and dining area.

In order to select the research location and to select areas with different lifestyles in Shiraz using the sampling method of Analytic Hierarchical analysis, three urban areas was selected by considering the criteria of homogeneity coefficient which is the average total of relative to population of Shiraz city and the zone area to the area of Shiraz city (Planning and Budget Office, 2017), Prosperity index (Daneshpour, Saeedi Rezvani, and Bazargar, 2018) and the average transaction value of real estate (Fars Tax Information and Services Department, 2019) (the selected result of the research location has been taken from the doctorate dissertation of the first author of the research). Zone 1 as a developed and high-income region, Zone 2 as an area with moderate urban development and Zone 7 was considered as a weak and low-income urban area was considered. Then, women living in these areas were selected as a cluster, which were interviewed at the time of completing the questionnaire. The collected data were then analyzed with SPSS 25 software. Finally, using descriptive statistics and t-test two independent groups investigated the relationship between research variables and comparison between information obtained from inhabitants of the three areas about the kitchen.

3. Findings



According to the research results, descriptive statistics index were used to analyze the data to describe the demographic characteristics of the subjects. The results related to the occupation and level of education of women living in three zones 1, 2 and 7 are shown in Graph (1).




Graph 1 Education and occupation of married women living in zones 1, 2 and 7 of Shiraz (Source: Author)

Demographic data of the participants in the study showed that out of 390 participants, 93% of educated women had the highest number of education in Zone 1. The highest level of undergraduate education was 75.4% in Zone 7. Also, the job results of the respondents showed that women working in zone 1 have the highest percentage and women working in zone 7 have the lowest percentage. The age range of 63% (245 people) of women participating in the study was 25 to 44 years. Regarding the level of satisfaction with the spatial relationship of the kitchen with the private sector, 69.2% (90 people) of respondents in Zone 1 expressed satisfaction. While in Zone 2, 68.5% (89 people) were dissatisfied. The results showed that 63.1% (82 people) of houses in Zone 1 had kitchens with an area of more than 12 square meters, in contrast to Zone 2, 54.6% of kitchens in houses had an area of 9 square meters. In Zone 7, 60% of the houses had kitchens with an area of less than 9 square meters. In all the three Zones 92% of the kitchens were open designed.

Table 2 Interviewing women living in Zones 1, 2 and 7 of Shiraz regarding kitchen

Zone	Job	Interview sentences with women in relation to the kitchen	Pictures
Zone 1	Doctor	Satisfied with my kitchen space and use the open instead of the dining table. The only problem is that there is no window facing outside, and the open height is higher than a normal table.	
	Architect	Very much satisfied with the design and spatial relationships of the kitchen. It would be better only if it had more space and with open and closed combination.	
	Ph.D in Art – Professor	Like more open design, there is more interaction, if it is open towards the living room. Mother says that before the kitchen used to be big but it was far away and we did not know about anyone at home.	
	Master's Microbiology	Preferred the combination of open and closed space, because while working in touch with family members.	
Zone 2	Retired teacher	Do not use open design at all. Wish to have the kitchen with carpet, and had more cabinets.	
	Housewife	Have an open kitchen, but wished it was not so open because the smell of food spreads in the house and it is annoying when there are guests. Having a terrace is very important for storing pickles and frying purpose.	
	Bachelor of Nursing	Satisfied with the kitchen, but wished it was not so open that when there are guests it was easy to work.	
	Cultural	Have an open kitchen but not much in use and it is decorated with artifacts. Open and closed kitchens are better because the woman is not bothered while working in the kitchen.	
Zone 7	Housewife	Wished had a more closed area because as a housewife, spend most of the day time in the kitchen. We lean on the open and sit on the floor.	
	Secretary	Not satisfied with the kitchen dimension, it is very small, have lot of appliances and have few cabinets. Wished had a window.	
	Housewife	Satisfied and relaxed with the	

		kitchen because it is completely closed and comfortable while working. Spend most of the day time in the kitchen and it's good that no one is disturbing.	
	Employee	Do not use open kitchen for food. Wished to have a store room in the kitchen because every year beans, rice oats, etc. are stored.	

The interviews with women participating in the study, they cited reasons for disagreeing or agreeing with the current state of their kitchens, stated in (Table 2). Most of the women in Zones 2 and 7 stated that the open space was not practical and were dissatisfied with the transmission of sound, odor, fat and smoke from cooking to neighboring spaces. The importance of having closed areas in the kitchen for privacy, the importance of having space for storage, creating a good view in the kitchen were among the items mentioned by the participating women.

Table 3 Average satisfaction of the participants with the spatial performance of the kitchen

Spatial function of the kitchen		Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 7
Satisfaction with kitchen privacy	Average	3.94	2.30	1.95
	Standard deviation	0.63	0.93	0.59
Satisfaction with the kitchen dimension	Average	4.12	2.03	1.52
	Standard deviation	0.54	0.60	0.66
Satisfaction with the presence of natural light in the kitchen	Average	4.19	2.76	2.99
	Standard deviation	0.51	0.85	0.65
Satisfaction with the kitchen carpet	Average	4.06	2.68	1.57
	Standard deviation	0.64	0.76	0.76
Satisfaction with the number of kitchen cabinets	Average	4.46	2.59	1.83
	Standard deviation	0.66	0.63	0.84
Satisfaction with the arrangement of kitchen equipment (refrigerator, stove)	Average	3.80	3.17	2.63
	Standard deviation	0.45	0.52	0.72
Overall satisfaction with the spatial performance of the kitchen	Average	4.09	2.58	2.08
	Standard deviation	0.27	0.39	0.37

The mean and comparison of zones 1, 2 and 7 of Shiraz, in terms of satisfaction with the spatial performance of the kitchen, shows that zones 2 and 7 were more inclined to have carpets in the kitchen than zone 1. According to the results, women in zones 2 and 7 were dissatisfied with their kitchen area. Comparison of the average satisfaction with kitchen privacy in these three zones shows that women in Zone 1 with an average of 3.94 were more satisfied with their kitchen privacy and then Zone 7 and Zone 2 were less satisfied with their kitchen privacy, respectively. In a general view, it can be said that Zone 1 women with an average of 4.09 had the highest level of satisfaction compared to Zone 2 with an average of 2.58 and Zone 7 with an average of 2.08 of the kitchen space performance (Table 3).

Table 4 Average women's tendency related to kitchen spatial function in Zones 1, 2 and 7

Spatial functions in the kitchen		Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 7
Tendency to use open kitchen for eating	Average	3.41	1.58	1.59
	Standard deviation	0.83	0.72	0.72
Tendency to spend time in the kitchen	Average	2.36	4.0	4.42
	Standard deviation	0.70	0.70	0.69
Tendency to work in groups and share work at home	Average	4.42	2.33	1.63
	Standard deviation	0.84	0.58	0.86
Tendency to consider cultural and religious beliefs at home	Average	2.48	4.15	3.78
	Standard deviation	0.85	0.72	0.77
Tendency to store food	Average	2.23	3.69	3.46
	Standard deviation	0.84	0.96	0.67
Tendency to purchase food from outside the house	Average	4.26	1.7	1.62
	Standard deviation	0.82	0.84	0.78
Tendency to hold parties and get together at home	Average	2.54	3.47	4.36
	Standard deviation	0.71	0.50	0.74

The mean and comparison of Zones 1, 2 and 7 of Table (4) in relation to the tendency of the participants towards the spatial functions of the kitchen shows that, the respondents with an average of 2.36 compared to Zones 2 and 7 are less inclined to spend time in the kitchen, while they were more satisfied with the dimensions and spatial function of their kitchen. Women living in Zone 1, with an average of 4.26, due to their employment and high work load, were more inclined to purchase food from outside than in Zones 2 and 7, and demanded the cooperation of family members in doing kitchen-related work. Compared to women in Zone 2 and 7, were less inclined to work in groups and stated that they could do their jobs alone in a better way. Also, comparing the tendency to hold get together and parties in these three Zones showed that women living in Zone 1 did not have tendency to hold get together and parties at home, but women living in Zones 2 and 7 were more inclined to hold get together parties.

Table 5 Results of t-test with two independent groups for the difference between the average satisfaction of kitchen space function and women's education level

Group	Samples Size	Average	Std. Deviation	Degrees of freedom	t	Significance level-P
Women with bachelor's degree or higher	213	3.38	0.93	388	-13.05	0.00
Women below bachelor's degree	177	2.36	0.50	388	-13.05	0.00

To test the first hypothesis, two independent group t-tests was used. The results of Table (5) show that since the significance level of test error for the confidence level of 0.95 is greater than 0.05, thus the first hypothesis is confirmed and there is a significant relationship between the satisfaction of spatial function of the kitchen and the level of education of women living in Zones 1, 2 and 7 ($p < 0.05$). Comparison of the average level of education shows that women with bachelor's degree or higher with an average of 3.38 had the highest level of satisfaction with the spatial function of their kitchen and women with undergraduate level with an average of 2.36 had the lowest level of satisfaction with the spatial function of the kitchen (Table 5). According to the

demographic information of the Zones, the Zone 1 has the highest frequency of women with a bachelor's degree or higher.

Table 6 Results of t-test with two independent groups for difference in mean satisfaction from the spatial function of the kitchen and the employed women

Group	Samples size	Average	Std. Deviation	Degrees of freedom	t	Significance level -P
Working women	306	3.00	0.93	388	3.23	0.003
Housewives	84	2.63	0.82	388	3.23	0.003

The results of two independent groups t-test show that, considering that the significance level of test error for the confidence level of 0.95 is greater than 0.05, the second hypothesis is confirmed. Therefore, it can be said that there is a significant relationship between satisfaction with the spatial function of the kitchen and the employed women ($p < 0.05$) (Table 6). The results of comparison of the mean show that employed women with an average of 3.00 had the highest level of satisfaction with the spatial function of their kitchen and housewives with an average of 2.63 had less satisfaction with the spatial function of their kitchen. According to demographic information, Zone 7 has the highest dominance of housewives.

4. Discussion and Conclusion

The position and role of women has changed throughout history and her role at home and family has not been colorful throughout history. But, with the increase in education and subsequent increase in women's economic power in society, which is the result of political and social changes in recent decades in Iran and the world, the role and image of women was drawn from the margins to the text and was introduced in the family as an influential factor and not just a servant factor. Examining the impact of women's social role in the family on the design pattern of the kitchen also showed that the speed of change in the contemporary era has caused change to be an integral part of life. Considering the value of change, regardless of the quantity and quality of communication, beliefs, interests, and social and cultural expectations, has caused contemporary human not to appreciate the value of stability and to forget his historical memory.

The impact of apartment space and skylights problems in the creation of an open kitchen should be considered, but the preference of educated and working women for the cooperation of other members of the household which led to a desire to use more the open kitchen and the role of women, often as secret and out of sight engaged in service changed to an active and dynamic member. Although, this pattern has changed due to the contradiction with the culture and modesty of Iranian women, but its prosperity is undoubtedly affected by the change in the position of women in the family. Studies have shown that educated and working women in Zone 1 are satisfied with the open model, but women in Zones 2 and 7 are confused by the influx of modernity on religious and cultural beliefs.

Examining the time spent at home in the level of women's satisfaction with the kitchen space showed that working and educated women (Zone 1), due to less time spent at home, considered the interaction with family members as a positive point of open kitchen and because they often worked in the kitchen in the evening the daylight did not matter much to them. In contrast, women in the (Zones 2 and 7) still play the role of mothers alone, and they were less satisfied with the open-

designed kitchen. For women in these two zones, good visibility, windows for ventilation and light are of importance.

Studies have shown that designing and building a kitchen is not possible without observing the specific lifestyle and culture of its inhabitants, and it is necessary to know that the user will behave differently in facing the same functions. In Zones 2 and 7, open tables were not used and it was often a space to place decorative objects. In contrast, women in these zones desired to have carpet in the kitchen, table spread, sitting near each other and talk about routine life, but, women in zone 1 used open kitchen table for eating food.

Lack of privacy due to the open kitchen space, which is contrary to the culture and modesty of Iranian families and has caused women to be uncomfortable when guests are present, in urban areas with the emphasis on religious beliefs, this is more noticeable. In order to harmonize the kitchen with the Iranian culture, efforts were made to design the kitchen. The open kitchen, charcoal kitchen, work kitchen and decorative kitchen were the result of these efforts.

In Zone 1, hybrid kitchens were observed due to the large area of the house, and often the second kitchen space was merely a showroom. Although women in this area were satisfied with their kitchen area and design pattern because they did not spend much time in the kitchen. In contrast, women in Zones 2 and 7 were less satisfied with the available space due to being more religious spirit, less space area and more time in the kitchen.

It can be said that the lack of face-to-face communication is not the cause, the length of time women present at home, the growth of cities and the emergence of advanced means of communication are all factors that have contributed to the decline of family relationships. But it is very important to note that the pattern of kitchen architectural design as the core of get together has been one of the factors influencing this part of life.

What should be considered is that the level of women's satisfaction with regard to the advantages and disadvantages of the home kitchens model in the decade 2008 to 2018, Pay attention to function, spatial and aesthetic relationships, decision making to create this type of kitchen (open) in apartments, education and occupation of women as a specific user of this space. Although man likes diversity and avoids boredom and monotony, but there is a difference between stability and stagnation. Today, the fear of diversity has made us unequivocally accept the changes, and it has become difficult for us to percept the value of continuity. A group of women are still feeling relaxed in the kitchen. They love to cook and store annual food stock, clean vegetables and love doing this, let's not change these women.

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