

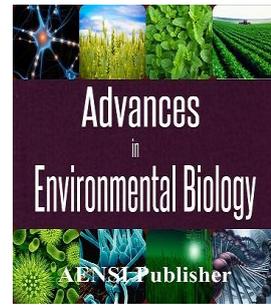


AENSI Journals

Advances in Environmental Biology

ISSN-1995-0756 EISSN-1998-1066

Journal home page: <http://www.aensiweb.com/AEB/>



Anthropological Study of Empowerment of Women as Heads of Household (Case Study: Women as Heads of Households Supported by the Imam)

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 12 October 2014

Received in revised form 26 December 2014

Accepted 1 January 2015

Available online 10 February 2015

Keywords:

Empowerment, women as heads of household, Imam Khomeini Relief Committee, city of Damavand.

ABSTRACT

Empowerment of women as heads of household is a process that enables women to gain independence, control and self-confidence and with a sense of personal and collective power, reform and change their social circumstances. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the anthropological study of empowerment program of women as heads of household supported by Damavand Imam Khomeini Relief Committee. To achieve this goal we have examined the empowerment program of organization and also factors that have influences on this program. The populations include women as heads of household supported by the organization (RA) who have benefited from empowerment program. Based on the information obtained from the organization IT center, 830 women heads under support of 74 people had used the empowerment program. Random sampling and data collection through group interview that includes 5 groups and for data analysis and descriptive statics, percentage and finally data analysis are used. The result show that the empowerment program of women heads has impacts on their social health. Effects of the actions of Imam Khomeini Relief Committee in order to empower women heads are summarized generally in the form of subsistence affairs, job training service, self-sufficiency, job placement and referral of the destitute to job centers, consulting before, during and after the implementation of job, giving financial facilities, entrepreneurship loan, cultural and educational affairs, social supporting affairs.

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To Cite This Article: Shahnaz Akbari, Fariba Mireskandari, Mohammad Sadegh Farbod., Anthropological Study of Empowerment of Women as Heads of Household (Case Study: Women as Heads of Households Supported by the Imam). *Adv. Environ. Biol.*, 9(2), 65-74, 2015

INTRODUCTION

The women heads empowerment program has several factors that include: economic, social, cultural and psychological aspects. In terms of social aspect of women has poor and restricted social network to non-kinship or even kinship networks and have few and not significant participants in public and also in terms of politics. That is one of reasons of lacking male heads and community points of view toward these people. Women heads must determine their inside needs and demands and improve their motivation and courage to achieve the target and with all of that, create the ability and competence necessary to implement the goal in their own [1]. Unemployment, education, enjoyment of property rights, eliminating discrimination on the labor market, eliminating the traditional belief, age, skills have significant impact on empowering women, and have more significant role in economic aspect than any other women's ability[2] Promoting each of these factors can help improving the economic condition of women, cultural factors (education), not only helps improving the economic status but also can have impacts on social, political and psychological aspects. The determining variable that is effective and needs to get more attention in the form of long term program is to remove cultural stereotypes about women heads that are exposed to these constraints. Women heads in economic, political, social aspect can increase the women self-confidence. Women in different age ranges have different abilities meaning that as women getting older they are more exposed to vulnerabilities. So it is necessary during supporting women in higher age ranges with empowering them in lower ages to reduce their vulnerabilities in higher age ranges. In order to empower women heads, there are different organizations offering different services, supporting services according to researches done, show these services in the first place are not too vast

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and on the second in the terms of quantitative are not significant to empower women significantly, thus these services just empower women who has received these programs scantily, therefore it is necessary to expand the scope of its service while increasing this services quantitatively that can be cited as follows. Increasing sexual awareness through training in various levels during the academic programs of the government and efforts to improve equality of opportunities and resources, in a way that enables the active participation of women heads in society and also education over the society Eradication of gender issues and negative bias toward women heads, promotion and belief in social equality, economy and politic, creation of organization for the empowerment program , attention and improving psychological safety of these women in managing life, reducing concerns, profession training for entrepreneurship and empowering and creating constant family's income sources are included. What this study has dealt with is the anthropological study of women as the heads of household supported by Relief Committee in the city of Damavand.

Most experts have defined the empowerment in terms of proficiency and society (especially women), access to research and their role in managing these resources. Also in most cases, training and employment are described as the most important factors in empowerment program. Social development is through public education after organizing different representatives of society strata, basic training make people ready to encounter unforeseen problems and the decision to eliminate them. On the other hand, employment provides the possibilities of their participation in group in order to develop. Accordingly to the extent that human society focuses on these two categories (education and employment) it will go increasingly toward independence and self-reliance. Bad economic condition has lead the female- headed households and their children become the most vulnerable classes of society against social pathologies and this is often one of the symptoms of mental illnesses such as depressions, anxiety, obsessive and aggressive behavior that can be seen in them. While these children potentially are exposed to issues such as child labor, unofficial jobs, crime, education deprivation and malnutrition the process of women's empowerment in social development issue is very important. One of the important ways to empower women heads is profession training as a secure way in self-employment and creates a stable income source, however this training should be purposeful, systematic, scientific and functional models are needed. Imam Khomeini relief committee (RA) intends to go through studies and applied research to identify strategies and scientific and updated models with the goal of preparing the grounds for creating occupation for Iran's revolution benefactors. Today most of countries found empowerment the most efficient way to achieve sustainable development and this issue has been referred in the fourth Islamic Republic of Iran's development program especially to vulnerable classes. Since the women heads are considered vulnerable classes, this research is after examining demographic analysis and ways to empower women heads supported by Relief Committee in the city of Damavand. Accordingly the empowerment of women includes increasing population, self-awareness, reliability and expansion of women's freedom of choice by themselves, studies shows that more women are at the risk of poverty and sexual stereotypes than men. Existence of obstacles, cultural, social and economic restrictions on the way of developing and progressing status of women has led stating different issues and approaches including women empowerment. Women are important factors to be considered in development and modernization issues but without considering the role of empowered women, development doesn't take place in this case. In the fourth development program, the main task undertaken by supportive organization specially Relief Committee is empowering women heads in order to reduce poverty and establish justice, poverty line and define empowerment programs. To reduce poverty and justice determines the poverty line and editing empowerment programs for occupational empowering according to the pattern of basic development needs. To promote life skills, healthy life skills training to prepare a comprehensive plan to fight poverty and empower women heads of households considered that Imam Khomeini relief committee done in terms of self-sufficiency and employment (Statute of the Imam Khomeini Relief Committee). This thesis examines different aspects of the empowerment of women-headed households and the samples have been examined according to the interviews. In a study four indicators of empowerment, psychological, social, economic and cultural have been studied. The empowerment program cause people and deprived groups to participate actively and consciously in individual and social welfare. Even though empowerment program is in the social supporting territory, knowing that the financial purpose of that, leads to poverty elimination and empowerment program is a major importance in Relief Committee, spreading more modern thoughts and job training for different parts of the society and upcoming goals of this organization and one of these goals is empowering women heads through spreading new thoughts, skill training for parting in economics, promoting women awareness and a strong base for later actions for providing strategic needs and eliminating inequality in society. General policies of fourth Five – year program of Relief Committee refer to the importance of under support families: Clause 1 of the support of the dispossessed, the efforts in providing basic needs and improve the lives of families without income or earnings, healthy living and social protection coverage to the poor according to the policies of the Islamic Republic, Clause 1 of empowerment of deprived provides cultural and belief environment for under support families and eliminate damages, Clause 4 of the empowerment of deprived and Providing facilities for self sufficiency of families and individuals in need.

Empowerment is a process from low to high with the participation of all segments of society deprived about their fate and is the basic concepts of social development and the development of regional strategies. Empowerment refers to the deprived and marginalized groups and for more control over their lives and increase choice and demand more services and benefit from it. Job role in the dynamics of human life is undeniable and it can be seen as the core of human and social relations. To the dynamic, unmistakably women as half of the population, have a positive impact on community development. Motivation for choosing this issue is because researcher has continuous ongoing relationship with the empowerment of women heads of household. What is the aim of science in anthropology ((see communities to recognize the social event that focuses on record retention of these events, edit and present relevant statics and publish authentic documents? Effort of anthropology should be based on careful and thorough search. Anthropology must recognize social events and the relations between them and also measurements and connections. The overall objectives of this study include the following:

1. The main objective of this study is to "assess the cognitive abilities of women heads of households covered by the program of Imam Khomeini RF of Damavand city".

2. Factors that motivate Implementation of empowerment program for Female-headed households in the city of Damavand.

According to the considered issues the research questions include the following:

1. What caused the failure of earlier programs of women heads of households empowerment covered by the Imam Khomeini Relief Committee in the city of Damavand?

2. What makes women heads of households covered by the Imam Khomeini Relief Committee empowered on the cultural dimension in the city of Damavand?

3. What makes women heads of households covered by the Imam Khomeini Relief Committee empowered on the economical dimension in the city of Damavand?

4. What makes women heads of households covered by the Imam Khomeini Relief Committee empowered on the social dimension in the city of Damavand?

Theoretical Basis of Research:

Head of household:

head of household is one of the family members that known as the head. If family members are not able to determine the head of household, the oldest member of the household is considered as the head. In Single-person households, head of household is the same person.

Women in charge of household:

women heads of households are responsible for material and spiritual sustenance of family members and themselves [4].

Relief Committee needy:

A person is said to be the grip of physical, psychological, economic or social who cannot be independent, socially and financially sufficient without the help of supportive organizations.

Supported destitute:

is said to one whose consistent conditions are equal to the conditions, set forth in the guidelines of supportive organizations. For this reason they can benefit from forecasted facilities.

Women's empowerment:

empowering women means self – esteem, Self-reliance and continued active participation of women in society and implementation of development programs. Knowing the value of people and the contribution they can have in doing affairs [5].

Equality theory:

The primary focus of this thesis focused on the lack of equality between men and women in the area of social and individual life between different socio-economic groups. According to proponents of this theory the origins of women's subordinate should be searched not only within the family but also in the relationships between men and women in the labor market. So the view on the role of women emphasizes on economic development through participation in the labor market [6].

Poverty Elimination theory:

According to the theory, the economic inequality between women and men is not because of subordination and being in lower position, but the result is linked to poverty. Thus the emphasis on the elimination of

inequality between men and women shift towards the elimination of social inequality. This view focuses on income acquisition through entering women in income small plots [6].

Empowerment theory:

This view insists on organizational activity, cooperation and collaboration among women for power. Based on the writings of radical feminists and experiences of organizations in the third world countries further than in developed countries, Justify the fact that women are under different oppression depending on race, class, colonial history, and their current position in the international economic system. Therefore the emphasis of the theory is that women should question structure and position of unjust at different levels and fight with that.

Sarah Lange theory of empowerment:

In this context, one of the most important issues related to women's empowerment is Sarah Lange theory. Proponents of this theory meet the basic needs of the basic rights of all people and each person should be able to use all its capabilities and creativity. Therefore, women should learn self-esteem and confidence in the reception and distribution of responsibilities in the family and in the community. Within this theory, promote new thinking to produce more and education to create jobs in the formal and informal parts and participation training in community organizations, is seen as short-term goals of empowerment theory. The theory is the combination of welfare, equality and empowerment of women through poverty that tries to promote new ideas, training and skills to work in sectors of the economy, promote community awareness of women's roles (for women heads of household) and improve the welfare which is a stable foundation for further action needs to provide strategic and eliminate inequalities in all fields. There are five stages for this theory:

A. Welfare:

At this stage lack of basic amenities that exist are considered Such as the provision of training.

B. Access:

means, access to resources and facilities to improve the living conditions, such as access to credit.

C. Notifications:

is the stage that women are sensitive to the problems and causes.

D. Participation:

is the stage that provided field for active participation and preparation for voluntary participation.

E. Control:

is the stage that women gain power for making decisions furthermore think about the problem, offer solution and will dominate on it. Fiterman is one of who have theory in the field of empowerment. In his studies he introduced 5 stages for empowerment evaluation model include: training, facilitation, support, release and detection.

A. Education:

issues of education are the way to show individual capability. While participating in programs they become designer and executive themselves.

B. facilitation:

in this model attempts to help casts to implement the plan.

C. support:

in supporting, the emphasis is on implementation of development projects. So the coaches give people confidence to achieve the goals and progress.

D. detection:

in this model empowering evaluator puts experience at the disposal of people and orients them to observe the issues, plan and perform them.

E. Release:

in this model empowering evaluator expressing the people's talents, provides the context for people to show their talents in making decisions and attempt about how to use facilities and resources, find beneficial ways to participate and new opportunities.

Bourdieu's theory:

Society represented as a social space of strong and endless competitive position. During the competition differences emerge which provide the framework for the matter of social life. Bourdieu's concept of social space of lifestyles Shows that actors and social groups based on the total amount of economic capital and cultural capital find things in common with some people and get away from some of them [7].

Social space can be built on fund. Whatsoever one who has more funds placed in higher position in the social space. He argues people who are close in a social space have many similarities, even if they have never seen each other.

Ethos:

Ethos is set of stable moods in individuals which create special deeds. People act according to the internal systems which he calls cultural unconscious. Ethos of mental and social mechanisms embodied in everyday social activities. People have logic to act out that this logic is the logic function. This concept forms core explanation for the action of human.

Field:

Fields define with the items that are place to conflict and struggle. Cultural goods (lifestyle, housing, education and cultural differentiation diagnosis), employment, land, power (politics), social class, status or anything else may have varying with specific and concrete degrees. Field is the system of result construction which is defining the situations for the owners of them.

Bourdieu's social reality is dominated culture, a component of social organization. The reason humans are fighting each other for controlling over the production and circulation of meaning is because culture has central role to cover social inequality.

1. Fields are territories to dispute over valued resources or the funds.
2. Fields are construction supervisor on dominant spaces according to amount and type of funds.
3. Fields have internal mechanisms for development and possess relative independence against external environment. Bourdieu draws social atmosphere with some axis. Economic capital, cultural capital, symbolic capital, social capital, economic capital, economic empowerment implies a better quality of life through preservation of life and management of living material by woman. Economic participation of women increases their role in decision-making at the individual and social dimensions. The main advantage of this empowerment is economic recovery of families out of poverty. According to the study most corruptions is rooted in economical poverty which is the example of speech: poverty brings disbelief. Thus, in the context of women's empowerment is a key issue that has preoccupied the minds of writers and scholars working abilities and impact of individual and family lives of female-headed households. Statistical analysis in other countries: Overall, 37 percent of world households are headed by women. And over 70 percent of the single or in other words world's heads of households is managed by women and 30% by men [8].

Research conducted on female-headed households in Iran:

According to research carried out in Iran, women heads of households, compared with a control group of psychiatric disorders (depression, anxiety, isolation, and Complaints) have experienced more. And compared with a control group use emotional support and restrained. Coping strategies based on the physical and emotional inhibition, feelings of inability to meet the demands of children, loneliness, lack of individual to share problems of children and lack of opportunities to address the issues of children's educational problems are women's psychological issues. In predicting depression in addition to the above, income has significant share [9]. Thus low income and poverty play multiple and conflict roles, lack of social support and negative attitudes towards women heads of family cause pressure and tension, exhaustion and feelings of failure in this group of women. This can lead to the development of psychological disorders. Research findings in Iran and other parts of the world show that women headed families have faced with economic problems, chronic and persistent stress and negative social attitudes towards them and receive very little social support. Thus high prevalence of mental disorders in them is not surprising. In fact, their high rate of mental health problems is due to their socio-economic conditions not related to their sex. Number of female-headed households is 15%, whereas recently, the M. Palmer, Vice President of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs of Relief Committee warned that the female-headed households are increasing until year of 2017 and said: In 2007, 6.5 percent of households were female-headed. The statistics in the 91 has reached to 12.5 percent, according to predictions the number of female-headed households in the 95 will reach to 15 percent. He added: approximately 4 million and 300 thousand people are covered by the Relief Committee; about a million of them are women. 300 thousand of these women are divorced, according to a Statistics, the youngest widow is 16 years, and According to another statistics, is 14 years old. According to Deputy Director of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs of Relief Committee legal supports is one of the dimensions of women protection which is alongside Livelihood support, cure and housing. In this regard, in cooperation with the judiciary, lawyers and jurists, 186 dispute resolution councils was established,

especially for female-headed families. In addition, the Office Assistance set up alongside the Relief Committee social service to observe the legal problems of families [10]. Social commentators' studies have shown that achieving sustainable development is not possible without the active participation of women in all areas, including family, social and economic. In many Third World countries, strategies adopted for practical women's participation in development and the dismantlement. One of the strategies to empower women is emphasizing on the fact that women's participation is not limited to the enjoyment of the benefits and results of development programs. Rather, they should have active participate in the implementation of development programs and projects. This means that people have to achieve a level of development that allows them to choose according to their demands [11]

Women must overcome to their undue shame. Their actions and words reflect the confidence and assurance, able to properly evaluate and recognize their true selves, be aware of their inner talents and limitations, have the power to face the difficulties and try to fix them, have knowledge to Identify targets and power of implementing them, have the ability to achieve their goals and be able to increase their ability to achieve the desired objectives [1] Shaditalab in his study found that different parameters such as social partnership to promote new ideas and skills are involved in the economic empowerment of women. Study by Mahmoud Ketabi *et al* on the factors of women's empowerment effects, was shown that increasing levels of education, improving health, enjoyment of property rights law, discrimination on the labor market and eliminating the traditional belief have an effective role in promoting women's empowerment. Among these variables, education level most affects and other variables influence indirectly on empowerment. Women with a high degree of financial strength and property are at a higher level. Belief about gender roles, which has been rooted in the culture of this land, is one of the main factors that hinder the participation of women in society. Eliminating gender stereotypes from textbooks, changing media programs, paying more attention to research on women's issues will be very helpful in eliminating traditional beliefs. Shahande *et al* in a research named form of self-help groups of women heads of households in district 17 of Tehran, reached the conclusion that participation of women heads of households in analysis of the problem and find interference solutions to address the social problems, leading to the empowerment of women heads of households. Tabatabai and Hoseynian [12] investigate the effects of awareness training (individual and job), entrepreneurship, self and group counseling on self-esteem, entrepreneurial tendencies of female-headed households. Sample of 193 people from 58 -18 years old, female-headed households were randomly selected from both complexes in the East and West, Welfare and Relief Committee of Imam Khomeini. Bi-weekly group counseling sessions for 2 hours, totaling 32 hours during 2 months done for each group of samples. The results show that the group counseling program is affected on households' women's self-esteem. Also the awareness training programs (individual and job) and entrepreneurial has been affected on self-esteem and job creating orientation of female-headed households [12]. Qolipur and Rahimian (2010) in their study of the relationships between economic, cultural and educational empowerment of women heads of household, result that education and self-employment schemes sense of empowerment in female-headed households. Also economic, culture and educational issues have meaningful relation with empowering of women-headed households. Koolae and Taheri (2011) in a research with the title of impact of rural development on empowerment of women in Iran Showed that as the women get stronger, the amount of productive, political participation and social role is added. This required raising the level of education of women that the need to manage the positive orientation of their education in this field is clear. Kalantari *et al*. in their study titled facilitating and inhibiting factors to the economic empowerment of rural women concluded that affecting factors on facilitation of economical empowering of women are the three factors of economic, family cohesion and social awareness. The main obstacles affecting the economic empowerment are four components: personal, psychological, economic participation, institutional and social infrastructure. In recent years much emphasis has been on empowering women in different areas and in this context, several programs have been implemented and several studies have been conducted. In the present study, as mentioned, the empowerment of women-headed households has been observed. In development programs, especially in the fourth development program, participation of the organizations of women's empowerment and poverty reduction has been proposed as a new way of working. Women have different wants and needs that non-governmental organizations can provide them of the government with needs assessment and prioritization. With consultation and cooperation and financial support of government agencies can take action to solve problems. In this respect, Imam Khomeini Relief Committee has observed activities of poverty elimination and empowerment of women heads of households.

Methodology:

Empowerment has been observed in the cooperative and the ethnographic method and in the field work Interviews and descriptive observation used randomly. Also for the study of documents, dissertations and scientific articles and references have been used that provided at the end in the references. Also the questions and responses that target groups have presented summarize as tables with percentage and finally, research

findings have been analyzed and interpreted. In every research there is also necessity to equipment and supplies so in this study, a camera and a pen and paper and tape recorder was used.

Research Findings:

City of Damavand is a mountainous region located in the southern part of central Alborz Mountains and north east of Tehran province and it is 70 kilometers far from Tehran. This city is surrounded from north to the city of Larijan (Amol) and Savadkooh (Ghaemshahr). From south and south east to Garmsar, Varamin and from east to the city of Firoozkooh and from the west to Tajrish, Shemiran and Lavasanat.

This city is a part of Tehran province and its area is about 24645 km² and it is expanded east-west direction (length) and the average latitude of this city is 1800 meter from sea level. It is located between 2035 to 55 B5 degrees north latitude and 55.51 to 10.53 degrees east longitude and its length in east-west direction is 130km and in north south direction is 85 km. this city is in the form of an irregular hexagonal. City of Damavand, according to the last census in 1997 had a population of approximately 93920 of which 49963 (53%) in urban areas and 43957 (47%) live in rural areas. Damavand city has four metropolitan areas that include: Damavand, Roudehen, Kilan, Absard and Abali and in central part there are rural districts including Tarrood, Abrshive, Jam Abrood and in Roudehen there is Mehr Abad village [14]. The number of women headed in Damavand Relief committee includes in which men and women are permanently absent due to the death of a spouse or divorce, worried or unmarried girls who live solitary and supervising the family and also in families in which the man temporary is absent because of immigration, missing situation, escaped or imprisonment, temporary marriage, military service and etc. the women have to provide for the living and in the case that the man is present but because of unemployment, disability and etc. has no role in livelihood and the women actually takes responsibility for her children lives. The number of these women is 830 individuals, among these people 694 women are above 60 years old and 136 women are below 60. 28 of 130 women heads are patients and 108 women are included in empowerment program. Considering that only 74 women of 138 have used the empowerment program. Among these 74 women, some randomly has been interviewed that this recent research has been studied through observation and participation (Fig 1).

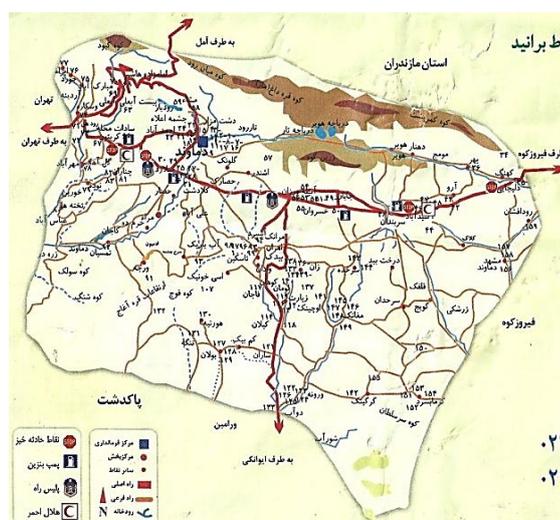


Fig. 1: The geographical city of Damavand

The Role of Women Entrepreneurs:

Japan's emergence as a global economic leader, in the sense of increasing attention to its role as a global actor in the field of development has played an important role. East Asia, South Asia, Latin America and Africa show areas of action in the form of educative diplomacy. Educational issues and their relationship to improve the livelihoods of poor people especially women in targeted countries are ideated in Japan international cooperation Agency. Recent discussions indicates that women living standards have improved through increasing education index, literacy and employment and low rate of fertility and infant deaths. When women's issue were recognized in their region (living territory) they are inclined to economic issues related to education. One of the recent projects that were approved by this institution emphasizes on training women to become entrepreneurs and reaching economic independence. In these sessions, women were encouraged to start business; the most important services were custodianship and babysitting, food and beverage service, retail and apparel. Another notable educational program also was established by Philippine vocational training institutes. A preliminary review was started about the structure of the national vocational school with description focused

on women having significant role in pregnancy, delivering and breastfeeding and to faster the next generation. Most current documents relating to the areal training released in this center (Keyhan, 2013). Programs concerned with the empowerment of women in Jordan were degraded within the scope of family programs in order to deal with issues related to women's poverty and poor health. This program trained occupational health and education related to women's occupation and profession through reproduction advantages and emphasized on the use of media activities to increase awareness of family planning. To encourage knowledge relied on family planning, projects related to development of information; education and communication on issues related to reproduction health were supported. In addition, producing independent financial resources for women through beekeeping, animal husbandry and recycling recyclable materials and domestic jobs a ways to empower (financially) were encouraged.

Above Lines, show the focus of international institutions and different countries on empowering this group as one of the major stable development variables. But in our country the role of relevant institutions on economic epic and innovation is really important. The innovation is at the heart of the technological change and politic and economic development of modern society, in this respect , innovation policy as a policy tool for the development of technical and vocational education is considered, which the outcome of these policies are social class mobility that occurs when following the model of technological change. Thus, technological innovation, not only have technical and professional aspects but also have social and cultural character. And this thing is like two sides of a coin that includes both threats and opportunity. Implementation strategies for creating epic and economic upheaval and promotion of lower classes that are at risk like women heads which are involved in organization of technical and vocational education policy are part of organization targeted group for promotion. Regarding the educational infrastructure and inputting skill training as the operating principal alongside other training principals and establishing the national women empowerment commission. The approach of the commission can be considered as a framework for cooperation in various sections involved in policy making, policy development and policy dissemination. The women headed empowerment commission with focusing and relevance skills training provides this possibility that all the factors involved would be viewed as a whole. In fact, the policy will be also integrated. The synergism and maximum interaction will be available between the mentioned commission and concerned institution. Government support policies alongside the economic risk of some mentioned class should be considered and at the end it should be stated that the empowerment of women without heads is one of the main objects in urban and institutional policy that the integration and institutionalization of these policies will help to further synergy in decision making institutions such as technical and vocational education, Institutions and their branches in Tehran province, municipality and welfare organization (Keyhan, 2013).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It must be stated in the first place that relief committee, self-sufficiency and employment unit provide services for supported and non- supported needy, self-reliable through job placement, lending, technical and vocational education and giving necessary services. Implementation of self-employment projects and creating suitable jobs for destitute families are the head of targets of Relief committee. With adopting efficient policies are at the top of the relief committee's programs and it brings esteem and dignity for families. The number of these women is 830 individuals, among these people 694 women are above 60 years old and 136 women are below 60. 28 of 130 women heads are patients and 108 women are included in empowerment program. Considering that only 74 women of 138 have used the empowerment program. Among these 74 women, some randomly has been interviewed that this recent research has been studied through observation and participation. Also after describing the research the research to the subjects because they would have greater trust to the researcher, we recounted the circumstances and assured them at the time of photography that if they don't want their faces to be seen, the photography takes place in a way which their faces are not visible and of course they accepted it. Because they must trust otherwise the interview would not take place. We put the women heads of household into 5 groups that the 4 of these 5 groups include 15 people and the remaining group includes 14 people. The Questions were asked and the interview took place freely and not directed as if the questions asked were purposefully and without discipline or restriction in order to not make the studied subjects fed up or tired and urge them to answer the questions enthusiastically so that they would be guided to the targeted topic and the appropriate response would be obtained. To obtain pictures of job places, we have worked and talked to them. The following are all the questions and answers and the classified Q and A table that we have worked on. Four groups of 15 and a group of 14 people and in total 5 groups with 74 participants have answered the questions. In data table from question number 1 to 6 this results have been reached: the family status, family aspect, social and cultural status and benefit from supportive services of relief committee and privacy of these families. In the basic information part the life, family, social and cultural aspect and benefits from supportive services of relief committee and privacy of these families were asked. This analysis can be presented as follow:

65 % of employed women were living with their family and children. 76% of the people do not need to pay rent. 48% of women i.e. between the age of 20 and 30 can be more active and motivated and have more energy and self-esteem. 85% are literate which indicates the relationship between literacy and empowerment. 96% of destitute women, who have been supported under 10 years, have used relief committee empowerment program according to the age requirement. 16 % of women heads have utilized the empowerment program services in relief committee. Failure in informing and advertising is the reason why people haven't participated wholly in empowering program while they have been supported over 10 years. Cultural and self-employment sections, self-sufficiency and livelihood sections have been provided to inform and educate destitute people. That in total 58% of the aids is constituted. So there is a meaningful relationship between young people and age and effects of family on its children, empathy toward mother, unpaid rent and rate of literacy with empowering program and time of support. This relationship leads to women heads become more motivated to engage in empowering program alongside their life. 100% of women heads were deprived from initial capital for attending empowering program. And if it wasn't relief committees aids, it wouldn't be possible to run the projects and it can be assumed that the 10 million Tomans loan will relief these families from thinking investment loss and loans under the 10 Million Tomans cannot be useful and continuously we should think about the lack of capital and surely these families should have at least 10 Million Tomans investment. According to economic situation and capital market these families have spent 72% of total loans into empowering program. That can be concluded that the families include their savings in family economy and considered prospective in their life program. Only 93% of self-sufficiency loan are bank debt that indicates they have received bank loans later and still are on debt. 60 % of the amounts paid to these families are 9000000 Rials that is even higher than usual work papers and bills. There is a direct relationship between the amount of income and women's works. The following result was obtained from training and employment relationship and interaction between individuals at work. All of the jobs that women heads have run, men also have run and according to work hardship, women have been successful with double effort and it have a huge impact on family members. And also education role in job placement and empowering program was significant. The role of relief committee with its 75% aids in this section is really prominent. Friends are also having impacts on empowering program and creating incentive on families with their encouragement. A group of jobs such as selling, baking traditional bread and women agencies do not need to be trained. The relationship of women heads empowerment program in society and their mutual interaction. If women's head show greater ability in their job, more people will work with them and women will have great popularity and acceptance in society cause of selling goods which leads family self-esteem. A person's self-esteem and instinct has made him knows his abilities. In addition to, economic value of empowerment program this program must have social aspects to make families have social opportunities. 26% of people who attended the program know their true potential and others need more time because of not having loans on time. The younger women heads empowering program, the more learning and motivations happen. Women want to express themselves in society, want to be seen in community and want to attract others' attention and want to feel involved in the affairs of their job. They want job security, they want to say that women can be successful and it is not only men who are consistently successful. Therefore these women are persistent in their affairs and have feeling of responsibility especially when they have children. If their children possess a great position in society these women feel more secure and free and are seen in the society.

Conclusion:

According to information obtained and analyzing data regarding the services that the Imam Khomeini Relief Committee has given, female-headed households' connections cause them aware of their social roles and their ability to influence and control options in life and being generator. And be able to show initiative and creativity better with participation and help of their fellow friends and Imam Khomeini Relief Committee of Experts. Identify their problems and solve them with advice from others and become more powerful by the day. Educational and cultural classes, getting career advice from Imam Khomeini Relief Committee counselors and cultural services have been effective in their ability. Skills training and community partnerships create sustainable employment which could eventually lead to poverty reduction, empowerment of destitute, and interdependence from funding agencies. There was a significant positive correlation between employment and self-sufficiency and bank loans from various sources, the economic capital and the empowerment of women heads of households. Economic freedom, No force for using loan sources for job creation caused women better able to find an access to abilities and talents, initiative and creativity in projects and use their skills in job creation and business. Income-generating activities, Female head of household's awareness of their community, attention and assistance in all aspects by the organization, Female head of households awareness of their constructive role in society, required influence of women and find their role in society to make women become stronger by the day. Saving, motivate the people who work with them, being in the field of social and cultural aspects, also the proper use of funds for economic and social is the popularity and status in the society which these empowered women need. There should be attention to their interest and participation in the development process to develop an appropriate, balanced and sustainable. The objective must be excellence and dignity of

human beings or according to the interpretation of Imam Khomeini aid to live in dignity. Until poverty gradually reduce and prevented from reproducing. Most women who have savings and capital and can easily pay their installments and do not have late payments. This principle rooted on the tips of their management and good planning by groups of friends and colleagues. In some occupations Female-headed households can't receive the necessary training and in certain jobs there are not vocational training instructors necessarily have to use experience of the people who have the skills. Occasionally, this method makes women face with grip and challenges and abuse. According to the survey, most of these women face with troubles providing supporting documentation for facilities such as reliable bailman. If attention is not paid to this important irreparable damage enters to the culture and the society. How can a female householder provide credible bailman? This guarantees cause problems for these women and cause men want to abuse them to take their warranty. The empowerment of women heads of households would lead to the spread of entrepreneurship in society and cause another person work with these entrepreneurs that increase life expectancy and create labor market.

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