



Effect of women's employment and the economy, on family

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to investigate the effect on women's employment and the economy on women and families, in the city of Kermanshah in 2015. The method used in this study is survey method. The study population includes women working in Kermanshah, in 2015 that 380 women, according to Cochran's sampling method, as the population sample is chosen, the selected sample was based on random sampling. Using pre-tested questionnaire, collect required information, and to analyze the data, the Pearson correlation coefficient was used. The findings of the study showed a significant relationship between the variables education, careers, the earnings of women with respect to the upbringing of children, to participate in the decision-making of family affairs, psychological security of women, and to a large extent have traditional culture, and patriarchal views of their influence.

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Introduction

Throughout human history, women with men, have been active in various productions, and has always been an important part of the manufacturing work force, whether in villages or cities have formed. They have been involved in producing social and economic. Unfortunately, the macro-economic data, as it deserves them, have been neglected. Since the overall development of a society, it is possible by using the active forces, and women make up half of the troops. At the same time provide economic security for families, as an important part of the economy, and influence in society (Maleki, 1998: 22).

Women worldwide, plays a major role in economic activity, but their economic activity in developing countries, and above all the communities in the rural areas, has many forms. These activities, mainly traditional, home-made, the production side, and has a considerable impact on family income. However, the most invisible women participants in the economic process robes and family. Women make up half the population, women, like men today, abilities and skills do you worked, and called for the working of the various economic sectors are (Abbott and Wallace, 1997: 161), women in total, a third of the labor force that constitute the world, in developing countries, the ratio is about 40% higher, and the rest of the world, is less than one-third. Women, like men, along with their income and the value of physical and psychological problems not been deprived of work, and they are also affected by these problems, physical and mental illnesses, and mental health is jeopardized. According to the World Health Organization, mental health is the ability to communicate harmonious with others, personal and social change and improving the environment, and conflict resolution and personal desires are reasonable, fair and appropriate (Salehi et al., 2009). Women in the labor market is highly unequal, and to earn a meager income, while relieved that can not properly take care of their children, and public policies are not designed in a way that makes them difficult to

integrate the two roles of mother and professional help. Rather than assist them women, to cope with the double responsibility of your time (at home and at work) afford, encourage women to abstain from marriage and childbearing (Saberi, 2013). Thus, motherly feelings, and psychological needs of women, children and families, are damaged. Given that in the present age, more women than men in the past, various kinds of jobs out of the house, and spend more time outside the home, so the issue and its effects on mental health is important.

The importance and necessity:

UNICEF 1990, announced the baby girl, to give more attention to gender inequality, the world's attention. Statistics show that, despite being the world's largest working hours, 67% owned by women, they only receive 10% of the world's income. In other words, women are the least control over their capital and technology, so some women, belonging to the world's fourth-laden. In terms of educational attainment and health, among women and men, there are many inequalities. About 70% of the world's illiterates are women, and most of the women's health issues, and problems with delivery or abortion in their lives lose. Women than men, earn less income from their work. Full-time wage for women, much less than men. However, because of the difference in earnings, the job separation that is, assign different tasks to men and women, and even in similar occupations women are far lower. Women more likely than men is that, in general, as well as within occupational categories, low-status and low-income jobs are (Fathi and Zandi, 2011).

In recent years, the economic dimensions of women, several studies have been done, this research in various fields, and to directly or indirectly, the study examined factors affecting inequality. The extent and distribution of research, common approaches, analyzes and overcome Feminist on the issue of equality on the other hand, is caused outlook and coherent picture of data and scientific findings in the field of gender inequality does not exist.

For this purpose, conducted a systematic review of the scientific researches, and evaluate the methodology and findings of this research could help holistic useful for the visual depiction, in this relationship. (Kalantari and Imani, 2013).

Statement of the problem

Women are often economically inferior, and this makes that, in terms of social status and political influence than men, are inferior. The role of women and their participation in decision-making processes within the community, greatly to the financial independence of women depends. When you increase women's access to economic opportunities, women liberties such as the right to work outside, academic freedom, and ownership increases which, as a result, increased power of women, and to achieve greater financial independence. It automatically influence, and women's role in social decision-making, increases. One of the factors that make the difference, the role and status of men and women in the family, in their participation in the creation of income. Men usually as the "breadwinner" of the family, with towing that, this issue simply on the importance of respect and influence in decision-making processes within the family, they said. On the contrary, because on the one hand, women's unpaid work is done, and on the other hand, they compared to men, the harder training, and of fundamental freedoms, such as working outside the home are denied, why, they respect, less importance and effectiveness old. This difference in roles between men and women, are strongly influenced by their access to economic opportunities (Farzam., 2014). The problem of poverty in general, and women in particular poverty, social issues that have been efforts in recent years, be adopted strategies to reduce it. Statistical results showed, poverty and inequality in rural areas than urban areas, and among women more than men (Taleb et al., 2011). The field of women's studies in Iran is very recent, the extent to which the sociology of women, the importance of knowing the status of women, and their role in today's world, as a whole, it covers a variety of topics, but in the meantime always the question of the implications and benefits of these studies (khaleghpanah and Rezanian, 2009). These studies how women's issues and topics, they formulated? The earnings of women, as one of the most important aspects of women's issues in Iran, in relation to the studies that have been done in Iran, how comes? And the effects on the relationship women have with their family members ?, employment and income women, how might that affect women?

Theoretical framework

The main thing is that gender theory, functional position of women in the labor market and in the home and family, with each other as part of an overall social system, in which women are subject to men (Zamani, 2009). House belonging to a woman, especially education of children, even when women work outside the home, something that can also be seen in industrialized countries, men are when they enter the labor market, usually until her retirement in the labor force remain, and their participation is almost not influenced by life cycle stages, such as level of education, family status (celibacy or marriage, divorce, having children), and location (urban and rural), while female participation is discontinuous many times during their lives. they entered the labor market, and the pattern of their participation is influenced by changes in their lives, such as marital status, number of children, etc. (Ferooghian, 2007). The position of women in the labor

market, can be used as part of the whole social system, in which women are subordinate (Zamani, 2009).

Traditional sociology (masculine): sociology, a very long time, only to initiatives focused on men's issues, and women had no particular problems. One important topic in sociology, research on modern methods of employment was in the public domain that men (and percent of women), it was working. Thus, those traditional activities that women, in both the developed and the developing world, did different in principle from the concept of work, and the consideration received. Traditional women's work to privacy, the family was limited, and unpaid family for consumption. Two major feminist criticism, sociology and other sciences.

1. sociology of science and other sciences, has been completely male-oriented, and therefore see the world only from men, and on the basis of their social situation, explanation and interpretation have.

2. Research methods used in this science, according to the theories and experiences of men formed. The feminist "gender" should be seen as an important matter, be considered in determining social theory. Conventional theories of social sciences, the experiences, interests and needs are not women, should be reconsidered. Science should benefit from research methods, to explain the issues that will benefit women. In this way, social status, problems, interests and needs of women as well as the attention and review. The last point that should be emphasized, feminists tend to change in social conditions.

Feminists believe that research and speculation, should be at the service of the changed circumstances, women's problems derive from them. One of the major criticisms of feminist sociologists is that they simply have to describe and justify women's issues, if they have even the possibility of structural change social relations, and structural discrimination was available, and was critical towards them, not that justify them (Asghari, 2010).

Marxist feminism: fans of "Marxist feminism", with emphasis on the matriarchy of early human societies, in societies believe that the emergence of private property, the enslavement of women, and as long as there are bourgeois system. There will be bondage. According to the division of society into the public arena (the market), and private (family) by the capitalist system, the first condition for the liberation housewives, men captives, their return to public activities. Neo-Marxist Frankfurt School, to a large extent have deviated from the Marxist-feminist theory. They believe that, in the context of the family, due to emotional and personal relationships, and trust between members of the family, alienation somewhat reduced (Ghahramani, 1997: 92)

Marxist feminists theories, Marxist theories inspired, but most unequal relationship between women's employment opportunities is concerned. They looked like men capitalist system that exploits human beings, wanting to keep their sexual inequality. Men through the exploitation of women, and to engage them without reward and wages at home, have denied their participation in the public sphere (Sajjadpoor, 2014). In the Marxist approach to the family, which is a common problem in the twentieth century, domestic work or unpaid work, pay attention to that, is done within the family, the ability of workers to produce work for the employer or the field of economy, are overall preserved. Engels, The Origin of the Family, to point out that, social institutions such as family, as well as changes in the nature of economic livelihood, modifications, and, although, in the form of the original

family, women tantamount men, but of course, the division of labor on by gender, the conditions existed (Zamani, 2009).

Human capital perspective: According to this view, women earn less than men is because, women have less human capital, primarily education, and hence have lower labor productivity, benefit (Kar, 16 : 1994). Accordingly, employers prefer that, than male workers are used, and reduced demand for women workers (Znjanizadeh, 1991: 6). Human capital approach tends to highlight the lack of alternative men and women in the labor market believes. In terms of the gender difference, based on the presence or absence of human capital is much more important than intellectual ability or academic women. Women in the level of intelligence and education, equal less experience than men are, because fewer years, as labor is left behind. "Accordingly, the manufacturing differences between men and women appears, and the quality of work of these two groups is evaluated, and differences in pay, reflects the quality of work for women and men. According to this theory, women tend to have jobs that are imported, opportunities little to boost production, market needs through work experience (Zaefaranchi, 2009).

Research Methodology

The method used in this study is survey method. The study population includes women working in Kermanshah, in 2015 that the number of women employed 380 people, according to Cochran sampling, sample population was selected as the chosen sample population was based on random sampling. Using pre-tested questionnaire, collect required information, and to analyze the data, the Pearson correlation coefficient was used. Women's employment and income for women, as the independent variable, and its impact on relationships with spouse and children, are dependent variables. Given that the study population was relatively traditional society, based on indicators such as: women in decision-making, in matters relating to the Department of Families, child rearing, investment and risk-taking, are considered family.

Analysis of the data shows that:

- The age range of participants, from 17 to 45 years, the mean age of 25 years, of which 25% Diploma, Advanced Diploma 5% and 70% have a bachelor degree, respectively.
- The average number of family members, 3 people.
- The relationship of women and violence against them jobs, significant correlation between the two variables is statistically significant ($r = -0/366 d, .F = 3 P, < 0/020$), there is a 95% confidence level. The higher the careers of spouses, violence against women is lower.
- The relationship between the earnings of women, and violence against women, significant correlation between the two variables are statistically ($r = -0/537 d, .F = 3 P, < 0/000$) at 99%, there is confidence. The higher the income of women, violence against women is lower.
- The relationship between women's education and women's decision-making power, significant relationship between two variables statistically ($r = 0/561 d, .F = 4 P, < 0/034$), at 95%, there is confidence. This means that the higher the education of women, women's decision-making power.
- The earnings of women, and invest and take risks, direct and statistically significant relationship ($r = -0/109 d, .F = 3 P, < 0/000$), at 95%, there is trust between the two variables. It means that the women in

the family income, the greater the investment and risk-taking decision-making power of women is higher.

- Regarding compliance with the wife of traditional culture, and women's employment and inverse correlation, statistically ($r = -0/409 d, .F = 3 P, < 0/000$), at 95%, there is trust between the two variables. It means that the commitment wife, the traditional culture is more, the proportion of women outside the home, and their employment is lower.
- The relationship between women's employment, and the decision on how to educate children, and a direct correlation between the two variables are statistically ($r = 0/686 d, .F = 3 P, < 0/020$), at 95%, ensuring there. The higher the careers of spouses, the decision on how to educate children, more.

Discussion and conclusion

Women in the labor market, modest income is highly unequal and business, while letting go that can not properly take care of their children, and public policies are not designed in a way that makes them difficult to integrate the two roles of mother and professional help them. Rather than assist them women, to cope with the double responsibility of your time (at home and work), consequence, virgin encourage women to abstain from marriage and childbearing. Thus, motherly feelings, and needs women of child and family mental health, to harm.

In the economic sphere, divorced women and their children live in poor living conditions, and women divorced from the economic consequences of the breakdown of their marriage, in both broken. Women do not only bear the direct costs of divorce, but almost all the costs and responsibilities of raising children and divorce, to bear (Saber, 2013).

Reduced fertility convert discrete families, and overcrowded traditional, nuclear family strongly, with one child or no children himself.

Most women do not want to meet their financial needs that, these days it is vital to constantly demand money from their husbands. They want to ensure itself a part of the family needs. A woman who works outside the home, and work with a sense of satisfaction, a lot of extreme dependence husband is reduced, so that psychologically capable of self-rule.

Women to help the family economy, whether in a matter of saving the family, will be partners. This partake, the more secure he felt the impact of major social change, the transformation of traditional practices in women's roles, and the division of labor within the family. However, despite the wide acceptance of employment of women, from different social classes in Iran are cultural changes that require coordination between female employment and the division of duties and responsibilities in the family, have not been fully investigate the relationships within the family, such that, with some questioning the values and traditional norms, the role of women is confronted with changes, and the result of these changes, the development of his social activities (international Quran News Agency, 2016).

Economic interdependence, brings the spirit of compliance, and the power and the will to decide and apply heavily restricted, and in many cases impossible. Economic dependence, any financing conditions for the exercise of power (the power of color) is provided, and provide your self, forced and obliged to obey them. Women's economic dependence on men irreparable family, and the lack of official right and tried to register property, family property, the ability and the capacity to enforce their will is very limited.

This situation has made men free from financial worries, to any acts of violence committed against women, and women also lack economic security source, bound and forced to endure, and in turn keep the cycle of violence. But the recognition of the property registered in the name of men and women, will provide the conditions in which women due to economic dependency, obligation and will not be forced to endure violence.

One of the factors leading to violence against women, in their economic dependence on men. Women's lack of legal ownership, conditions and contexts of men's violence, paves (Farzam, 2014).

In old age and old age, and in the absence of his wife due to having pension, and dependent children would not require that his mental health problem in old age, and most of them will be effective independence.

So in the social and economic inequalities, addressing the issue of gender and women, is one of the most serious discussions. Because throughout history and still today, the best example of inequality, inequality based on gender. Women, because of their gender, political opportunities, are socially and economically disadvantaged. The relative equality requires special attention to the empowerment of women, especially in the economic sphere is.

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