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## **An Investigation of Women's Awareness and Its Role in Their Social Welfare**

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### **Abstract:**

*Human society in its progress way has been always separated from its sole life and it has joined to wide world life. This factor is much effective in preparing human needs and welfare. On the other hand, one of the important aspects of human life is to pay attention to the right of all kind of society organs. Women society as half part of the world population has its own rights and needs which must be prepared necessarily. On the other hand, the first need of the society to gain its right is under subject of perception and knowledge. Therefore, women as much as have been informed about their capabilities and potentials they will have a better life. In this research the relationship between knowledge and perception with women social welfare is surveyed. This research is performed among Tehran Gharb Azad Islamic University students with the population sample being 350 people and it is performed by random sampling. Excel and SPSS software are used in order to analyze the relationship between independent variables (knowledge) and dependent variables (social welfare) and also to do the descriptive (statistics) and deductive (two variable regression test) analyses. Results show that there is a meaningful relationship among women and social welfare. This relationship is approved in aspects such as residential status, participation level and satisfaction with services. Also, residential status, satisfaction level of services and women participation level are the most sensitive aspects and they have a meaningful relationship with knowledge and perception in the studied population.*

**Keywords:** *knowledge, perception, social welfare, women society, development.*

### **1. Introduction**

In creation of human being, the first subject of interest for him was human's knowledge. It means knowledge of nouns, things and phenomena. Therefore, the most prominent advantage of mankind is his power of intellect, knowledge and cognition. Among influential factors concerning development and cultural and intellectual changes, cognition plays a key role. In other words, one can say that the phenomenon of development is the product of cultural and intellectual changing rather than combination of economic factors or simple transition technology. (Renani, 1380, 1). Therefore, investigation of knowledge and awareness is of necessity in the sphere of human societies' development and progress which results in welfare and convenience of mundane and spiritual life of mankind. With a view to direct effect of knowledge and cognition on mankind's life, studying about this dimension is of importance. Among different groups of human beings who take part in the process of contemporary progress, scientific promotion and knowledge, women as a prominent group of the society play a key role. Following the religious thoughts and modern life necessities, women's efforts incline toward knowledge and sciences. The scheme they choose has an objective prospect in their social and personal lives. This is evident in their social, economic, cultural and even their political progress in comparison with their conditions in the past. On the other hand, their lack of skill, knowledge, literacy and job experience result in their inclination toward jobs which need a low level of skills. The service section of the market welcomes women. The concentration on this section results in lack of opportunities for them in other spheres (Safiri, 1385, 57). Regarding this case, the studies show that women who study seven years or more at school, tend to postpone their marriage for about four years, and the percentage of children born among them reduces to the extent of 2.2%. (UNFAP, 2000, 28).

#### **1.1. Stating the Problem**

Human society tends to establish a proper environment for living by means of its developments. In other words, human beings seek their own happiness, prosper, priorities, needs and freedom as their own principle perspectives. (Bagodvin, 1988, 27-50, quoted by FitrPetrick, 1381, 23). United Nations has defined social welfare as: "Social welfare includes a wide range of activities and plans under supervision and support of the government for promotion of life of individuals and their social life". Social welfare refers to improvement of the society, its people, families and gatherings. The term has been widely used to direct description of social movements which has been widely encouraged by religion, humanity and democratic considerations. In other words, "Social welfare

leads to improvement of each individual and social life quality in respect of physical, intellectual, economic, social and emotional aspects of life. (Mansour, 1386, 52, quoted by MasoudAsl, 15).

In this study, we define social welfare as the minimum requirements for each individual of a society in his/her life. In other words, women under the study are examined based on social welfare variable such as health level, domicile, its quality and level of satisfaction regarding services, and their involvement in social opportunities. If the points gathered through the factors considering this issue are more valuable, then one can conclude that the level of enjoying the benefits of life requirements are at high levels.

From historical point, the necessity for formation of Welfare Government in developed countries was consequence of two phases happening before it. In first step which took place in 18<sup>th</sup> century, "Civil Society" and human rights were formed regarding various dimensions such as freedom of speech. In second step, which took place in 19<sup>th</sup> century, social and political rights were fixated in dimensions such as different parties, guilds and groups. Evolutionary effects of such steps results in modern aptitudes in social movement, social animation, social involvement, omission of obstacles, and social compassion, and finally leads to a government responsible for welfare of all groups of people in its society, after which was labeled "Welfare Government". However, aforementioned process has not taken place in our country. First steps toward social welfare took place in NaserAldin Shah's era, after his trips to Europe and observing their welfare and convenience. Then he thought of the same occasion for his own country which results in establishing the first 20-bed martial hospital (Ghandi, 1337. 7).

Findings concerning Iranian social welfare demonstrate that the efforts made in welfare sphere are based on special models and strategies which should be labeled as welfare procedures, but not welfare plans. In other words, these measures and plans which are considered in forms of welfare programs have a paradigm and approach of an operative nature. They enjoy a long term strategy and disciplined in nature and are both transient and short term, in which change of governmental and managing systems would result in omission of the mentioned plans. Also, developmental programs are publicly occurred in the process in which the regional and urban involvement for decision making is not used. On the other hand, using combination of society and economic in Iranian system to form a global level would result in falling of social welfare. Increasing the number of damaged groups was at the extent that larger groups were deprived of traditional mechanisms. This leads to necessity of official organizations. These organizations were not capable of handling problems related to social damages (Madani, 1379, 85-87). The role of awareness and wisdom of society is as such that we should mention that if people acquire necessary knowledge that would be influential for promotion of welfare. In this respect, the first step toward promotion of knowledge is equipping women and social groups with required knowledge. Firstly, one should increase the literacy level and people's knowledge and wisdom. Influential factors concerning families' model of consumption are economic, social, cultural, local resources of energy. Model of consumption in different regions of China among families are distributed differently among men and women (Zhou, Wu, Chen, Chen, 2008, 2228). Similarly, awareness and cognition are important preoccupations. This necessity was limited at first and by promotion of the society; the enjoyment of it became a priority. On the other hand, human societies intend to enjoy high level of welfare and security, which has been object of interest in capital and non-capital societies. Public awareness and enjoying social knowledge among members of human societies are key factors for their promotion and progress. The progress would lead to social welfare and by providing more knowledge about individuals, society and their needs one can obtain more success. (Eftekhari, Tavakkoli, 1382, 66). In Iranian society, self-recognition, the values of people and society has become of low level. This issue would show itself in people's life status especially among women of a given society. Principally, women in Iranian society are limited in aspects such as personal, family, conjugal life, social and political spheres. This condition comes into existence due to their roles and society's perspective toward them. Based on Holy Quran, "And of His signs is that He created couples among you for your peace and grace" (Rome Surah, Verse 21). Adam is not complete without the existence of Eve. But with her, he would be effluent who is from his own nature and essence. In Islam the creation of woman is interpreted as a sign (Kermani, 1383, 10). Level of success in women's responsibilities is reflected in their life's consequences in an obvious manner. This would result in their peace, welfare and enjoyment from life. In current circumstance, in which Iranian society observes women's progress in quantity and quality in various spheres of scientific, cultural, social and political, it is necessary to consider this special group of society in a specific manner. For this, the key question of this study intends to respond to the question of: "Does women's level of awareness result in their level of welfare?"

### *1.2. Necessity and Prominence of the Study*

Originally, cognition and knowledge are integrated with human being. On the other hand, people's level of welfare depends on the level of knowledge and awareness to a great extent. Therefore, the investigation of knowledge is of prominence and importance in such a way that nowadays, discussion of cognition and awareness has a strong relationship with social welfare for studying in research and scholar sphere. This matter is of more importance and prominence. Because nowadays, women re involved in cultural, economic and social matters more than before, and they could show their potentials and talents and they gain high level of skill in different scientific spheres. Is it really sufficient for them? Many women are not aware of their true needs, which is an obvious reason for them to face different obstacles, because our society has many shortcomings in this respect and in need of numerous study and researches.

### *1.3. Research Objectives*

- Investigation through existing knowledge of women
- Expressing social welfare of women among Iranian society as an example of the study
- Clarifying the role of women's awareness regarding their social level of welfare
- Investigating and analyzing women's society regarding their level of knowledge and awareness considering their own needs, social and level of enjoying social welfare

- Assessing and analyzing the women’s enjoyment from different indices of welfare and social welfare such as health, their current status and quality of domicile, quality of services, quality of their involvement for ensuring their needs.
- Calculation and doing tests regarding their effectiveness and existence of relationship between the level of awareness and their knowledge in the dimension of social welfare.

**2. Review of Studies and Their Background**

From Halloway and Pandit point of view, the regional convergence, human resources and technology in national development and fulfilling human geographical necessity are of importance. And in investigation of many developing countries of Middle East and African ones for providing social and human requirements and regional divergence this matter is a subject of interest. Therefore, developing countries are responsible for more important obligations and social welfare (Behforouz, 1379, 48). In study conducted by Dutta, an investigation through the relationship between social welfare of standard nature by improvement of related functions has been conducted. (social and economic welfare). Dutta has concluded that for outcomes to be accepted, every one of talents and forms of functions must be entitled to such improvements in social welfare sphere. (Indranil Dutta, 2007, 415).

In an article called “Investigation through mothers’ awareness from pregnant women’s charter of rights” which was conducted by Nahid Khakrami and Sharareh Nesari in 1388, the goal was to investigate mothers’ awareness with a view to this charter. Results of the study showed that mothers were not aware of health programs before and after their pregnancy. In an investigation under the title of “Awareness of sexual inequality, a criterion for assessing cognition of the factor” which was conducted by Azam Azadeh Mansoureh in 1384, she stated that in spite of stating women as a social group and an assumption based on promotion of knowledge regarding sexual inequalities and sexual gap and redefinition of women’s identity, the nature of the society’s inclination toward them has not been stated obviously. Iranian women with different backgrounds, how they can assess their own status is of question. In this article, we would examine the society’s hierarchy and the status of family. At first, we would examine the formation of knowledge and awareness considering sexual inequalities, its procedures and redefinition of sexual identity. Then the theoretical model is discussed for explaining the sexual awareness (Azam Azadeh, 1384, 22). In a dissertation under the title of “An Investigation through level of awareness among female teachers at governmental high schools and secondary schools in Tehran from individual to social rights in Constitution Law” which was conducted by Mehrangiz Kani in 1381 in Shahid Beheshti University, it states that in a given society, I mean female teachers at girl schools are aware of their own rights to some extent. This is a case in which their level of awareness of educational background and their fields is not proper and it is not effective in the process (Kani, 1381, 14).

In what follows we present opinions considering this research in table 1.

Islam’s Perspective Regarding Social Welfare 7*	_ Importance of this subject in Islamic world is due to considering poor people and establishing social justice for providing basic needs. _ In Islamic society, the first phase of social welfare is at the hands of the family. _ In cases the family is not capable of providing things, the social welfare is the subject of interest for larger families. It means the society itself. Regarding this fact, the social welfare has been considered in Quran and ... _ In third phase, if the society is not capable of accomplishing this task, then it becomes the responsibility of the government.
Human Development Perspective *8	_ Human development model has accepted this model completely that the materialistic view of life does not necessarily comply with richness of life. _ Development goal is not to produce more services and materials, but to promote capabilities of individuals to promote creativity and satisfaction among people.
Citizen Theory ***5	_ Rich society is one that citizen rights are provided and people have opportunities to show their maximum potential. _ The guarantee for social rights is a necessary condition for civil and political rights. _ Equality of rights in law is meaningless if people are not entitled to enough knowledge and social opportunities.
Theory of Ethics	_ One the basics of social welfare inclines toward Hegel’s Theory of Ethics. _ Based on this theory, Ethical obligation of government is to preserve society and its public confidence. _ Justice is of key role in the sphere, which results in welfare and security.

Table 1: Explaining Opinions of Research

35)1379:80) \*\*\*\*(Yazdani1380:17) \*\*\* (Nouri1380:28) \*\* (Raeis Dana1381:\*(ZahediAsl

### 3. Theoretical Framework and Model of Research

In previous discussions, we review the background of research elaborately. For this, studies of various types have been conducted and they include objectives and questions about the subject and were chosen among conducted researches. Then, various theories and views have been reviewed among different theories in scientific spheres. Among these, three theories and views have been chosen for explaining the subject. Eventually, considering the research background and theories and practices and considering questions of the research, the assumptions have been inferred from abovementioned theoretical framework. Therefore, regarding the process, we can present theoretical model of the study as follows (Figure 1).

### 4. Research Methodology

Research methodology used in this research is of descriptive-analytic nature and is a deductive one. For this, by using documents and libraries we investigate the subject from theoretical point of view. Variables have been explained and their relationship has been studied theoretically. Then we use measuring method to analyze and deduce the facts under the study. At first, we prepare standardized questionnaires with narrative nature to examine their consistency, the society under the study and the nature of research. The population of study consists of students of Azad University of western branch. The students were chosen from different spheres of architecture, management, tourism, sports and accounting. The number of subjects is 5000 people, among which 3500 people were females and 1500 remaining subjects are males. In other words, the proportion of females to males is 2/3 to 1/3. The percentage of which is 65% for females and 35% for males.

At the end of the research, regarding the population of 5000 students of this branch, the volume of sample under the study was 350 people based on Kokran Formula. Sampling method used in this research was an accidental one and for preparing of required data we used Excel software to stratify and regulate them. Then we used Spss software and two-variable Regression Test to calculate statistics of the research.

#### 4.1. Findings

In first hypothesis, for investigation of cause and effect and also studying existence or non-existence of correlation of variables we used Pearson's correlation coefficient. This model shows the existence of this correlation. Data acquired through questionnaires were used in form of a test for analyzing them. Data were stratified in the form of specified indices. For this matter, one can observe the relationship between these variable as shown in Table 1.

	Knowledge	Social Welfare
Knowledge of Pearson's Correlation	1	** 0.356
Sig		0.000
N	350	350
Social Welfare of Pearson's Correlation	** 0.356	1
Sig	0.000	
N	350	350

Table 2: Correlational Coefficient Existing between Dependent & Independent Variables of the Study

With a view to Table 2., correlational relation between dependent and independent variables are signified by 0.05%. and HO of research is absence of meaningful relationship between research variables. The extent of "Sig" calculated by abovementioned test equals to 0.000 which reflects the coefficient existing between variables. Due to this fact, for demonstrating correlation between variables of study, the direction of it is a positive one. It means the more the knowledge and awareness of the society is, the more the social welfare would become.

On the other hand, the extent of this correlation is 99%. It means there exists 99% relationship between these variables. One can observe this by counting the number of stars in correlational coefficient. Regarding the fact that number of stars in this coefficient equals to two numbers, there is strong relationship between them to the extent more than 99%. It means independent variable of the research, Knowledge and awareness of women, is 99% effective on the dependent variable of Social Welfare. Therefore, the first hypothesis which expresses that we have correlation between those variables, is ratified here. For specification of this relationship we use two-variable regression test. For calculating this, we based our assumption on HO that there is no relationship between the variables and then we calculated the relationship. One can observe the process in Table 3.

	<b>Correlation Coefficient</b>	<b>Defining Coefficient</b>	<b>Balanced Defining Coefficient</b>		
	<sup>a</sup> 0.356	0.127	0.122		
Test	Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Average of Squares	F	Level of Meaningfulness
Regression	1017.839	1	1017.839	28.700	0.000 <sup>(a)</sup>
Remain	7022.141	348	35.465		
Sum	8039.980	349			
Factors	Standardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Level of Meaningfulness
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
Fixed Coefficient	37.130	3.179		11.680	0.000
Legal Knowledge	0.226	0.042	0.356	5.357	0.000

Table 3: Regression Test for two variables regarding assessment of meaningful relationship between dependent and independent variables of research.

As it is shown in abovementioned subjects and findings of research, and information gathered based on Tables, one can deduce that firstly, the Pearson coefficient is 0.364 and level of meaningfulness for regression test is 0.05 which is acceptable and existence of relationship between dependent and independent variables is proved. Also by considering the standardized coefficient of Beta and Sig which equal to 0.000, there exists a meaningful relationship between variables.

In accordance with accuracy or falsehood of the second hypothesis regarding meaningful relationship between different dimensions of awareness and knowledge with social welfare among women we did this process. First of all, we analyze the relationship between variables under the study through Regression Test and this relationship exists between different dimensions concerned with women such as their knowledge, awareness, personal knowledge, level of health, domicile and its quality, services and their involvement. To do this, we compare each dimension of dependent and independent variables. In first step, we investigate the relationship between knowledge and scientific awareness and dimensions of social welfare. Therefore, based on Table 4 we observe this fact.

	<b>Balanced Defining Coefficient</b>		<b>Defining Coefficient</b>	<b>Correlation Coefficient</b>	
	0.074		0.097	<sup>a</sup> 0.312	
Level of meaningfulness	F	Average of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Sum of Squares	Test
0.001 <sup>(a)</sup>	4.179	40.792	5	203.958	Regression
		9.761	348	1893.722	Remain
			349	2097.680	Sum
Level of Meaningfulness	T	Standardized Coefficients		Non-standardized Coefficients	Factors
		Beta	Std. Error	B	
0.000	4.828		2.177	10.512	Fixed Coefficients
0.452	0.753 -	0.054 -	0.177	0.134 -	Health
0.006	2.780	0.201	0.096	0.267	Domicile
0.492	0.689	0.054	0.058	0.040	Domicile Satisfaction
0.881	0.150	0.012	0.062	0.009	Service Satisfaction
0.003	3.033	0.220	0.064	0.193	Level of Involvement

Table 4: Multi-variable Regression Test, assessment of the relationship between independent variable of scientific knowledge and social welfare

Based on abovementioned Table, one can express that there exists a correlation coefficient of 0.312 between variables by considering Sig of the formula, there is a meaningful relationship of variables with the level of 0.05. and also by considering the standardized Beta coefficient and level of meaningfulness in test, the unified factor of domicile is 0.006 and the level of involvement would be 0.003

which demonstrates a meaningful relationship among scientific knowledge of the society. In other words, there is a meaningful relationship between domicile condition and level of involvement of women.

This could be due to various reasons. One of the main reasons of this can be due to effect of domicile conditions in social status of families. In other words, domicile conditions among many families and the population under the study is regarded an influential factor for defining the social level and value of social status and economic base. On the other hand, the more the society inclines toward studying the scientific level and social cooperation, the more the progress will be.

Among other factors of social welfare, we could not observe a meaningful relationship for the dimension of scientific knowledge. It means there does not exist a meaningful relationship between level of awareness and other indices and factors of health, domicile and service satisfactions. In second phase, for investigation of relationship between personal knowledge and dimensions of social welfare, the results have been gathered as follows:

	Balanced Defining Coefficient		Defining Coefficient		Correlation Coefficient
	0.038		0.063		<sup>a</sup> 0.250
Level of Meaningfulness	F	Average of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Sum of Squares	Test
0.027 <sup>(a)</sup>	2.592	46.177	5	230.885	Regression
		17.818	348	3456.615	Remain
			349	3687.500	Sum
Level of Meaningfulness	T	Standardized Coefficients		Non-standardized Coefficients	
		Beta		Std. Error	B
0.000	6.292		2.942	18.508	Fixed Coefficients
0.968	0.041 -	0.003 -	0.240	0.010 -	Health
0.036	2.109	0.155	0.130	0.274	Domicile
0.870	0.164-	0.013-	0.078	0.013-	Domicile Satisfaction
0.045	2.021	0.159	0.083	0.169	Service Satisfaction
0.233	1.197	0.089	0.086	0.103	Level of Involvement

Table 5: Multi-variable Regression Test, assessment of the relationship between independent variable of scientific knowledge and social welfare

In this section we seek to find a meaningful relationship between independent variable of personal knowledge and dependent variable of social welfare by using data gathered through the questionnaire of research. Considering results of the study through correlation coefficient test of 0.250 and also test's results of multi variable regression one can conclude that amount of sig in regression test shows a significant meaning of 0.027 and due to standardized Beta coefficient of 18.102 in domicile factors of 0.360 meaningfulness and service satisfaction for 0.045 there exists a meaningful relationship between personal knowledge and targeted dimensions of social welfare (Table 5). Based on figured Sig which is more than 0.05, there is no meaningful relationship between variables under the study, hence lack of the relationship is approved. According to this matter, one can conclude that there is a strong relationship between a woman's awareness and her domicile conditions, the existence of which may be due to their sensitivity and prominence for domicile quality. Hence, they feel more responsible to this item, so they make much effort to secure and preserve it. Also the population under the study was knowledgeable about service qualities and observes a meaningful relationship between them. This can be due to importance and usefulness of service discussions in current society of Tehran. In other words, various services for our society are of extensive importance. Services such as transportation, education, health, insurance, ... play a key role in the life of today's society. As we can observe, there is no meaningful relationship between factors such as health, satisfaction and dimension of knowledge. Among the reasons we can point to various examples. Originally, based on an individual's perspective, his knowledge and awareness he can be directed to a specific view. However in society under the study, the main reason behind lack of existence of this relationship or its importance depends on the extent of prominence and people's need to fulfill their social needs. More subjects under the study acclaimed that there is no required headstock for women's attendance. Therefore, fulfilling the minimum requirement of society for physical attendance of women can be of priority rather than other factors such as domicile satisfaction or their involvement satisfaction. According to last issue, the kind of relationship between knowledge and social awareness and different dimensions of social welfare, we can observe calculations based on Table 6 as follows:

		Balanced Defining Coefficient	Defining Coefficient	Correlation Coefficient	
		0.111	0.133	<sup>a</sup> 0356	
Level of Meaningfulness	F	Average of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Sum of Squares	Test
0.027 <sup>(a)</sup>	5.966	28.612	5	143.062	Regression
		4.736	348	930.458	Remain
			349	1073520	Sum
Level of Meaningfulness	T	Standardized Coefficients	Non-Standardized Coefficients		Factors
		Beta	Std. Error	B	
0.008	2.684		1.526	4.097	Fixed Coefficient
0.472	0.720	0.050	0.124	0.090	Health
0.136	1.497	0.106	0.067	0.101	Domicile Unit
0.346	0.945-	0.073-	0.041	0.038-	Domicile Satisfaction
0.560	0.584	0.044	0.043	0.025	Service Satisfaction
0.000	4.832	0.344	0.045	0.216	Level of Involvement

Table 6: Multi variable Regression Test, Assessment of Level of Meaningfulness of variable of Social Knowledge and Dimensions of social welfare

For answering the question regarding existence or non-existence of meaningful relationship between dimension of independent variable of social knowledge and dependent variable of social welfare we use the Pearson's correlation coefficient at first and then the Regression Test. The Pearson's correlation coefficient equals to 0.364 and the level of meaningfulness for Regression Test of multi variables is 0.000. Hence, the meaningful relationship between social knowledge of women society and different levels of social welfare is proved. Therefore, the meaningful relationship of abovementioned factors is approved with meaningful level of less than 0.05.

In what follows, according to Beta standardized coefficient and standard deviation error, and also meaningfulness of factors under assessment, we can deduce that that: among factors of assessment regarding level of meaningfulness among variables of independent and dependent nature and according to results obtained in Table 6, there only exists a meaningful relationship for level of involvement for women society. In other words, there is only meaningful relationship between level of knowledge and social awareness of women and their level of involvement and amount of Sig is an acceptable one and more than 0.05, in this case this equals to 0.000. Therefore, the more the level of social knowledge is, the more the level of involvement among women will be.

This can be due to reasons and factors such as necessity of enjoyment from enough knowledge in relation with social needs for women society and a true encounter with them for fulfilling their requirements. This is the case where there is no meaningful relationship between other factors under the study. Among main reasons for this one can mention lack of attention or prominence for the society under the study for enjoying the social knowledge and awareness for abovementioned cases such as health conditions and its quality, satisfaction level from services ... numerous individuals predict specified use of their own skills in definite spheres. The population under the study has allocated itself to topics concerning personal and social types, and is more inclined toward social relations and interactions.

## 5. Conclusion

Based on outputs obtained from descriptive and analytic discussions, the following findings were gathered in our study:

- Scientific education of women in our population is relatively proper as such nowadays, majority of people acquire high level of knowledge and high education.
- Enjoying high level of education can lead to social status and enjoyment of economic requirements, in a way that one of the main objectives of the current research in the population of study is to assess this fact. The findings show a proper condition for this.
- More than 70% of the society under the study are people of 20 to 30 years of age. This group of young people can demonstrate existing realities in a proper way, especially, this group enjoy high level of educational and scientific level.
- Also more than 66% of the population are unemployed and in need of job opportunities. This population can demonstrate problems concerning their own age and sex in a good manner. As one can observe from these findings, this group of people enjoys a proper level of knowledge and science, especially in spheres such as social knowledge and its beliefs which is very important and essential.

- On the other hand, regarding the tests conducted and used software in this research, firstly, the meaningful relationship exist between independent and dependent variable of knowledge and social welfare. Secondly, in various dimensions of each variable, scientific knowledge, personal awareness and social knowledge with topics such as health, domicile condition and service satisfaction and involvement are approved.
- One of the most interesting findings among discussions is that the frequency of these factors among independent variables of the study refers to personal knowledge and the minimum amount of it relates to social knowledge. The statistics show that the women society or population or its nationwide dimension with a deep perspective are aware of its own issues and topics in a proper way in comparison with social or national matters. Therefore, one can conclude that it seems the women population inclines toward personal issues rather than social issues. In contrast, this matter does not imply their lack of their attention to society's destiny and collective life. However, its importance is not of priority for them.
- The population under the study enjoys a proper level of knowledge, daily study or on weekly bases, which can be consequence of job condition and their own functions. In other words, majority of society consists of university students and colleges, who must spend most of their daytime for studying. Therefore, one cannot conclude a thorough reason and outcome for all women of the society.
- Health topic and its programs are useful for enjoyment of life products with the health of body and soul, which are considered important and obvious rights for human societies and are of priority. This fact is of importance among different groups of people, but not of a priority, in a way that none of the tests show an acceptable outcome. Among factors concerned we can point to deep shortcomings of rules and problems concerning operations in society for providing citizens with services such as insurance and health care in institutions such as hospitals and centers of social care for fulfilling people's requirements and stuffs like this.
- In population under the study, attention and perspectives of people are not of interest considering domicile and its services. This is a case, where the domicile condition is not as proper as what fulfill people's requirements. In other words, each individual's peace and secure was an object of interest to a low level of attention in comparison with the domicile condition itself. This can be due to competitive edge and improper models among people for choosing priorities of influential nature and characteristic of domicile and shelter.
- Among considerable points from these findings, it is the concentration of the society on service quality and its conditions. This is one of the society's necessities and contemporary and universal factors. To the extent that different services convey a good quality or quantity to people, the social welfare of people will be secured and percentage of their promotion and progress would reach a high level. Transportation services, health, educational and entertainment services, insurance and ... they are all prime necessities for each society under the study.  
This necessity and importance is a matter of fact where enjoyment of services is based on scientific and educational development of the society. It is due to the fact that if the society enjoys a better and high level of knowledge, the kind of use and its nature will improve and find a better form.
- Originally in our society, the level of involvement and cooperation among people are of a proper level. This is due to the traditional context of society. However in cities like Tehran, the majority of people consist of who they live in urban or outskirts and suburbs. Due to number of reason this level of involvement decreases to an extent level. In this condition, one can only feel responsible for matters by means of proper level of knowledge and awareness in scientific dimensions and personal and social nature.  
Therefore, one of the most influential factors concerning social involvement, especially among women is enjoyment of high level of knowledge by the society to become more aware of different knowledge levels and planning and objectives considering their own rights.
- One of the prominent aspects of the society's character obtained from outputs, is disappointment of improvement of obstacles and impediments in spheres such as women's rights and conditions. According to their own reports, some people under the study believe that some rules and improper beliefs or maybe false are fixed, hence they see no conditions for their improvement.  
This lack of hope and motivation can be consequence of misunderstanding of the society's condition, due to the fact that if we contemplate on different angles of society, we will find numerous and various headstocks for making efforts to bring about improvements or balancing of the situation.

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