

The Principal Obstacles of Women's Abilities in Development

Janmardi Mahvash

Payam-e-Noor University, Tehran

Abstract

This article is studied on the women's employment, education, matrimony, hygiene and family nutrition by use of the statistical data. Women have special station in development program, but in equality between men and women in social, economic, political and cultural indicators are provided many challenges in women's abilities at development. However, inattention to women's role in the social movement toward development and progress will load too many unpleasant consequences, because development process is needed cooperation and collaboration among everybody in society isolated from sexuality. On the basis of research obtained result, the first comparison between men and women is related to the unsuitable conditions of community, economy, political and culture that women are living under these conditions. Secondary, existent inequality in society and, to damage for women's abilities are provided unfavorable conditions for presence herself in society and development process too. Therefore, provide suitable beds for participant women in country's development are essential and it should be received such as legal and natural goal.

Keywords

Abilities Women's, Education, Political, Employment, Matrimony

I. Introduction

Today, women play an important role in the development literature, this means that the major part of the development has been focused on women, namely they should have a role in the development. To empower women in society and remove barriers office not only improve the political situation, social, economic and health they are in society but also accelerate the flow field and enhance development in the community provides. Development is a form of social change in the effect of social relationships and interactions and reactions within the human society originated Hill.

"Development and underdevelopment in final analysis of the, lack of fair social relations within and between human society and lack of social relationships formed comes just the lack of equal facilities for community biological needs, social and psychological refers human This is the result of social changes in inharmonious.

Into sexual inequalities in human societies and the phenomenon of complications over time within the social life there and have created problems, and this inequality causes underdevelopment society provides. (Seifollahi, 1991: 24)

Sexual prejudice and false beliefs about women into a value system and become established in the collective unconscious can be considered as cultural restrictions, That provides different roles for men and women caused the deprivation of women of many educational facilities, occupational, health and society to some extent provide forces denied human potential.

Klein Berg this regard writes: "In our society boys and girls very soon to the point that education should give to have different behavior. We expected that some of the boys before we take the logical methods. But about the girls, we inevitable them to reconcile the conflicting roles. (Safiri, 1998: 31)

A barrier for women new challenges in public areas in the development of women's capabilities has created Considering

the importance of women's role in the development of community discussion and investigation surrounding the sociological perspective can be studied and means of pay is especially important.

II. Education

Education is one of the fundamental human needs without it growth and prosperity of personality, power of creativity, and individual buildings, are not possible. Education through changing human relationship with nature, strengthen human rationalism and creativity, increase scientific knowledge and professional people, transport people to the values and norms, enabling human beings to change their fate and the rule of logic, not only towards the participation of people increases, but play an important role in the development of plays. Education as a cause and effect of development has always been considered. As Parsons believes that education for the implementation of human capabilities roles puberty development and education includes the most important factor has been reconstructed.

Between the educational system and social system, economic, political and cultural interaction are also two-way relationship between education and the society is Over commit Actions and training of social change affects. (Abdullahi, 1991:45) Presented inappropriate stereotypes and patriarchal mentality in society carved from the start to pierce children with textbooks at the beginning stages Literacy, training girls and boys different from gender separation in time and has strengthened the community. Such that the range of life in most textbooks girl, home, home and school yard while the boys actively outside the home environment are active.

Text book up years in the role of women in very limited cases, and almost reaches zero and schools is sexual inequality resonator (Azazy, 1991: 19) look at the statistics contained in the tables indicate worrying Literacy bitter reality of women in the country. Because false beliefs and lack of social security, many girls in the beginning of Literacy Education and separated in many cases death of the mother daughter separation factor to study for children is kept the total population, 54% men and 46% of women are literate and 38% of the number of illiterate men and 62% are women and men of the highest literacy rate and higher percentage for women is illiterate. That indicates the sexual distribution of university graduates is the highest is the men. UPdyplm in section 35.7% women and 64.3% of men in undergraduate 33.5% women and 66.5% men, 18% in the MA level and 82% of men and women in Ph.D. 22.8% women and 77.2% of men have graduated. Represent the total distribution of students in the universities is employed. Updyplm in section 40.6% of women / 4 men, 59% in the undergraduate 42.2% of women and 57.8% of men, in section MA 25.2% of women and 74.9% of men and the doctorate level 34.5% of women and 65.5% of men are studying employment. Most of the literacy levels of education is dedicated to men and in many cases, women have significant differences. Elementary levels, 4.8% of women and 95.2% of men in the guidance 4.3% of women and 95.7% of men in the high school level 15.4% of women and 84.6% of men in the 27% level Pyshdansghahy 73% of men and women in higher level 29% ,71% of men and

women in science and religious level 4% and 96% of men and women in Literacy level 15.1% women and 84.9% of men and informal levels 1.8 % of women and 98.2 % of men are, despite the emphasis on equal education for boys and girls statistics tables indicates discrimination between men and women at different levels of education. Difference between literate men and women is evident from the very early age. These women and girls talk in any job centers are not present.

While the presence of all individuals is necessary in these centers and children should through the images and descriptions of the book, and the contents, learn to how the presence and behavior in this centers. (Azazy, 1991: 61), Subjects related to women and men mentioned in textbooks, different to some guidance and school books, special quota allocated to some disciplines, women, restrictions on sending girls abroad for the study, a lot of distance between the Literacy Women and men have created.

III. Marital Status

According to data 49.8% men and 50.2% of women married, 14.8% of men and 85.2% women, wife, 33.6% men women, 66.4% of the wife divorce and 55% of men and 45% of women are single. As the table shows figures of women due to early marriage, especially in some regions of percent more than the share of married and single women of low percentage variation is the fact that marriage is given more importance, because based on culture prevailing patriarchal society, especially in families and boys like girls are training for marriage earlier. And due to take place in early marriage of girls, statistics on divorce among women is very high. The most deprived areas of the country, especially rural young girls marry older people and their death is high mortality among women, spouse and statistics of death compared with men is extremely high. Prevalence of early marriage for women in most parts of the country has created restrictions in development, Because based on culture, girls not only of identity formation through marriage and family to keep, but to gain acceptance of this identity together with the private sphere of authority of men. Early marriage has by depriving women of many career and educational opportunities, share them and development capabilities to a minimum.

IV. Employment

Choice of career women and acceptance by their new jobs from the society point of deep roots in the attitudes and interpretations of society and women, abilities, facilities and talents he has. People still feels that women of lower intelligence than men know.

Belief in inequality of men and women, physical and intellectual security has led to the doors of many businesses to close on the women. And even the women themselves remain closed doors are not inert. (Safari, 1998: 13), Prejudice of sexual and dogmatic labor in market main women in the fields of mental and professional job. Ignore the successes of women in employment, discrimination in employment beginning, promoting officials, decreased working women in missions inside and outside the country, the higher wages in return for rewards and benefits of working men against women, the presence of pale women in political management levels, focused on low-wage jobs to women, delegate key posts to men, ignoring women in key decision making at different levels Examples of sex discrimination in the labor market is parsons one of theoreticians believe that the presence of women in the labor market is pale, because they believe that the cause of working women with unspecified duties to be men and women in the family and finally to disassemble the system is family. Therefore, expertise and separation of roles between the father and mother

to maintain operating system family knows.

President of male family breadwinner role most decisive and most determined visitor's site is considered family law in society. Housewife and mother role in personality development and socialization of children is effective.

Parsons believes that this type of work into the industrial society is necessary. Advertise and strengthen maternal role in all societies, not only cause a negative attitude toward working women, the main role of men in the family and to reinforce male authority at home, the authority, but his public domain has also increased.

"Rapoport believes in the necessity of working women in female homemaker mother only when separation between work and life was feeling. As a result of women trying to steer the labor market and advertiser's maternal instinct and his wife, and women were encouraged rather than the activity of social organizations at home for rest and activity workers are men reproduced. Promote this claim was for life behind every successful woman is standing and if this woman was, men did not progress in their job activities Men and women behind them were done in the shadow. Stayed away from social work, this idea was so good advertising also means that even women were believed. (Azazy, 2001: 150,151), Employment of women in all historical periods' necessary and inevitable development of economic indicators is important In addition to training women in different communities to economic activities of children have jobs, but industrial progress communities pale in the presence of conditions for providing construction labor market in many societies women's unemployment was the cause.

Statistical analysis employed women in Iran shows that the year 1335 to 1355 continuously increased, but the decade from 55 to 65 women display reduced force was employed. From 65 to 70 years the increase of one percent is all. (Azazy, 2001: 150,151) One of the factors affecting the lives of women employed, the perception of male secondary stage of work after having children is for women.

Early childhood the distinction of men and women are trained. And independence education to boys and girls for external jobs home for their activities to enter the field ready to make unequal division of labor. And therefore less opportunities for professional development, women are entitled.

Jobs legislation, high-ranking officials and managers 87.2% of men and 12.8% women, 61% of men in professional occupations and 39% of women in jobs and residents Technician 84.1% of men and 15.9% women in the Foreign Office Occupation 83% of men and 17% women, job service staff 94.8% of men and 5.2% of women in skilled jobs staff agriculture, fishing and forestry 91.6% men and 8.4% women, in jobs related to craftsmen and staff jobs 81% of men and 19% women employees in construction and extraction jobs 4 / 99% of men and 6 / 0% of women operators in the job 98.9% men and 1.1% of women and workers in simple jobs 95.7% of men and 4.3% of women are working.

Statistics that managerial jobs in higher education and legislative levels 82.9% men, 17.1% of women in science and religious level 95.8% of men and 4.2% of women in Literacy level 8.3% women and 96.2% of men in formal education 99.1% of men and 9% of women, levels not stated 14.3% women and 857% of men and 2% of women illiterate levels and 98% of men have employment.

the approval of other employment inequalities between men and women to managerial posts in the society so that the whole 5.2% management posts in government agencies has been transferred to women 78 and 94.8% and management posts supervision of government agencies is dedicated to men.

Statistics tables confirm the theories of sexual inequality. According

to this theory, men and women, in addition to differences in the situations and conditions of material resources, social status, power and fewer opportunities than men to have equal. Social life rewards including money, power, dignity, freedom, growth opportunities and pricing himself to public areas of activity in the form of increased objectivity and not in the realm of private, military women, which prevents access to public areas of responsibilities imposed by the private sphere, they the individual household duties within their homes and quarantine will be private areas of women, their participation in any other social activity and deter this system except the name of a product takes on sexual inequality. (Azazy, 2001: 30), Statistics contained in the tables represent gender discrimination between men and women in business is normal concentration of women in jobs and low pay, attention to women with higher education in occupational structure, ignoring expertise, competencies and key management posts in the delegate's role in the transfer criteria Posts are people. Parameters involved in the devolution men unfavorable conditions, unfair and unbalanced for women in managerial and professional fields, has provided such that only periods of employment and management of higher importance of women has been minimal. Men in all educational levels took power, women in the normal and low-wage jobs and concentrated in secondary roles they have increased.

V. Nutrition and Family Health

Plan and how nutrition and family health in cases where is in relation to development something. Activity related to the homemaker and the poor nutrition affects their health is. In some areas for intensified ruling men nutrition beliefs specific.

In our country the information collected in 1991, showed that malnutrition in girls is almost twice the boys. What the community both in urban and rural society. Malnutrition in urban society, girls 11% and 6% of boys and girls in the rural community 13.5% and 7% are boys.

For example, statistics in some provinces in urban society, we study more carefully. In Markazi Province, malnutrition 11% of boys and girls 18% respectively. The village is a much worse situation. Malnutrition in Markazi Province Rural Girls 6 / 25% and 14% is close to the boys.

Although the percentage of malnutrition deprived provinces in general is high, but the girls are about twice the boys. Malnutrition in the province of boys in the village close to 31% and 43% are girls. In villages in Sistan and Baluchestan malnutrition nearly 36% of boys. and girls is 47%. (Shadi Talab, 1997: 152)

Different conditions and pricing exclude socioeconomic status of women, especially in communities to develop specific structures in society has left the index of mortality is one of these cases. Communities to develop because of various reasons, including lack of research, lack of investment on women, high fertility situations of women are different here. (Sheikhi, 2001: 198)

When the women have the necessary literacy and employment are provided with employment and education as factors in fertility and family planning role in reducing maternal role conflict between being economical and productive plays. Control population, increased life expectancy, use of family planning programs largely in the social economic development is effective. Because increase of employed women decreased the population and improving population is, and the rise of women in literacy promotes health, nutrition, and boost productivity affects the community.

Difference between male and female life expectancy in some areas is f. abnormal conditions and this Tale of the boys preferred to girls in the first years of life, high rate of mortality of mothers

and works hard substances by women. In addition the material and social disparities women less opportunity for progression to higher levels are age. Therefore women's responsibilities in raising children affairs, homemaker and activities should leads to revise their earnings were also of affairs and the responsibilities men are shared.

VI. Policy

One of the primary requirements for development in any society and equal access to all sections of the same people and political issues important to responsible government as the highest executive tact addresses range to create a favorable environment for women's participation in the field of pay policy.

"Women's participation during the first, second and third parliament, women represent about one percent of the 270 parliament began to form the fourth period, but 9 were successful representative way to gain House and the political participation indicators remain very backward. (Ahmadi, 2001: 7), The point of being considered discriminatory value systems common in women in the community level barriers in the way of the long run proper roles of women in society has created. Their abilities and less political areas have seen a fair perspective. And major policy position of women in movements often claims the right to vote and was attending legislatures. Policy community and most of them are away.

During the women's thoughts and beliefs are so sociable and comment on others, especially men prefer their smoking and tight fence round the world as people who think their implementation plan their personal total effect will mean less, become and when their own community to provide So unaware of the political life of company indifference and sometimes also consider the negative. (Janmardy, 2000: 20)

VII. Summary and Conclusion

Women play an important role in the development and as half of the population are involved in the development. To empower women in various fields and solve the existing challenges in the way of capabilities includes accelerating development in the community.

Traditional beliefs of the past left with different training for boys and girls in the family, education, values, perceptions and attitudes of how different living in the future, sociable different sexual inequality is prevalent in society. In Iranian society based on old traditions son is desirable and ultimately husband because she goes home that remains in the family and in terms of economic and intellectual property will help the family. Such attitude will naturally cause the girl child with the attitude of Iranian women is maternal education. Norms and values of being passive, being sentimental and emotional person and expect them to be sponsors and support grows. Initiative and progress belongs to men and women should limit range of Home (Azazy, 2001: 195), Today, despite the transformation and change social conditions, economic, political, cultural, lifestyle, break some cultural and ban women from getting rid of some dependencies date, wrong attitudes toward women and define his identity still had the capabilities and limitations women's cause has been based on the data can be evaluated Concluded that:

Despite the effect of education in the incidence of women in development capabilities, data on comparison, discrimination in education fully reveals, the total population 54% of men and 46% of women are literate and 38% the number of illiterate men and women comprises 62%. The number of students in all educational

levels in girls compared with boys, especially in periods of higher, and a very small percentage of women in higher levels enrolled or graduated. And women have benefited less than higher education. Wrong beliefs, inappropriate distribution of educational opportunities between women and men, lack of attention to poverty areas and cultural poverty are the main reasons for low literacy and illiterate in women.

Women lack access to education and giving importance to education and their families, lack of strong support for education and strengthen their presence and contribution of pale women in poor school textbooks, education, sexual inequality in textbooks to children beginning stages of literacy, the share Little Women Teachers universities, non-academic scholarships allocated to women and gender inequalities caused had opportunities to strengthen participation of women is because education is the turning point in the development process and women through higher education using knowledge can be involved in the development process is But lack of access to education, power, participation and skill development in using them.

Increase marriage among women compared with men, promoting early marriage of girls, especially in lower age groups of women not only opportunities, further education and employment opportunities denied, but crude divorce statistics match well being among women has increased. So that the 4 / 66 percent of the divorced women and 6 / 33 percent of men and statistics tables comprise this regard to the painful reality of women reveals.

The most deprived areas of the country due to marry young girls with older men, women, and statistics of death of spouse 85.2 % comprises. Men in society, while this figure 14.8 %, respectively Married women aged child down and the owner to double the problems imposed on them and their positions in comparison with men and men from vulnerable social situation will get stronger.

- Based on 1991 data in malnutrition in urban and rural girls in the community has almost doubled in boys and girls provinces deprived of malnutrition than boys is because the importance of nutrition girls to boys has also affected.

In addition to homemaker activities, Price excludes women in positions to influence their health and women more susceptible to disease and death is very low percentage of women in job situations other obstacle is the abilities and creativity.

As statistics show that women in situations tables governmental less important role and the most job opportunities is dedicated to the men. Managerial jobs and high-ranking officials, regardless of education, the highest share of men and women were paid job opportunities have been less important.

This is not only responsible but also cultural development goals, values and attitudes of society towards women have been negative. Major barriers against women, their potential and capabilities in the economic structure in the lower level such that most economic fields based on roles assigned, and most assignments are all in favor of men. While the economic conditions necessary activities of society men and women in different fields require. In summary these can be concluded that low education, lack of power and influence of women in society, and policy decisions taken by men, working poor women, lack of job promotion, low occupational status of women, ignore the potential and capabilities of women in economic fields, social, political, Deprivation of women inside and outside academic scholarships, university quota allocated to some men, and gender assignment based on devolution, involvement in sexual prejudice evaluation system, lack of support for working women, lack of educational and professional opportunities for women, Early marriage, increased

divorce in society such as social damages women, poor nutrition and health conditions, there negative attitudes towards women's leadership and management, the presence of women in pale areas of political and social justice, respect for women can be the consequences of common belief the past to know in society today. Change the position of women in recent years and despite the emphasis of the Constitution of maternal duties, support the men and women alike, equality of men and women in human rights, political, economic, social and cultural practice more Gender men have been recognized.

Insert and women in unhealthy and unjust social relations in the major barriers to women's access facilities, facilities and capabilities has provided reproductive harm and the political economic and social indicators, especially to women, while a longer way to reach development, to the involved Gender factor in mental development programs cause half of the country's population growth and development process is dynamic. Because reach to a developed and advanced society requires the participation of all people in society. With this pricing to try to wipe out women and preventing factors in promoting women's capabilities can plat next is the development of their abilities.

Therefore, change of attitude change in men than women through networking capabilities of the media and promoting the development of many useful norms for the important role of women in society, to inform people highlights the role of women in social development, economic, political and cultural To mandatory education for women and girls and providing community facilities and the condition for the enjoyment of higher education through the granting academic scholarships inside and outside, eliminate job discrimination in administrative structure. Improve the working situation of women, establishing a fair system of wages, privileges and job specific training, appointment of women in government jobs and power levels to women in this way, Intervention to women in the process of macro policy and decisions, legal protection of women to enter fields through political delegate key posts in the macro and median levels according to women based on Deserve democracy, not Gender democracy, Importance to abilities, knowledge and skills of women, to create equal conditions for men and women to participate in areas of economic, social and political justice and respect the men and women with human resources to establish balance in order to achieve sustainable development needed to dates.

References

- [1] Ezazi. Shahla, "The Oppositeness between education and teaching at society", Quarterly Journal of social sciences· A publication of the faculty of social sciences· Allameh Tabatabai university, Vol. 1, No. 1&2, Tehran, 1991.
- [2] Ezazi. Shahla, "Sociology of family", Roshangaran & women studies publishing, 2nd edition, Tehran, 2001.
- [3] Birou. Alain., "Dictionary of social sciences", Translated by Bagher Saroukhani, 3rd edition, keyhan publications, Tehran, 1996.
- [4] Saroukhani. Bagher, "Sociology of family", 1st edition, Soroush press, Tehran, 1991.
- [5] Safari. Khadijeh, "Sociology of women's occupation", 1st edition, Tabian publications, Tehran, 1998.
- [6] Seifollahi. Seifollah, "In Explanation of development and undevelopment", Quarterly Journal of social sciences, a publication of the faculty of social sciences, Allameh Tabatabai university, Vol. 1, No. 1&2, Tehran, 1991.

- [7] Shadi talab. Zhaleh, "Improvement and stagnation of women in Iran", Journal of Iranian sociological association, 1st edition, No. 2, Tehran, Iran, 1997.
- [8] Sheykhi. Mohammad Taghi, "Sociology of women and family", Enteshar publication, 1st edition, Tehran, 2001.
- [9] Janmardi. Mahvash, "The politic world sdentaries womens", Hamshahree newspaper, No. 2123, 8th year, Tehran, Iran, 2000.
- [10] Kar. Mehrangize, "Women's participation in politics", Roshangaran & women studies Publishing, 2nd edition, Tehran, 2001.
- [11] Kar. Mehrangize, "Women in the Iranian labor market", Roshangaran & women studies Publishing, 3rd edition, Tehran, 2000.
- [12] Abdollahi. Mohammad, "Place and the Role of Education in the process of the Iranian national development", Quarterly journal of social sciences, publication of the faculty of social sciences, Vol. 1, No. 3&4, Tehran, 1993.
- [13] Ahmadi Mohamadi, "Development theory and Iranian Women", Hamshahree Newspaper, No. 2795, 10th year, Tehran, 2002.
- [14] "Iranian statistical year book (2000)", Statistical center of Iran, Tehran, 1998.
- [15] "Portal faces public census", Statistical center of Iran, 2nd edition Tehran.