



The Facility Household Jobs and Quality Of Life in Women Heads of Household

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ABSTRACT

Home businesses as the way appropriate for women's individual and social life, which can be used to promote economic and social status of them. So most home business believes that working at home can improve their quality of life. The aim of this study was to evaluate relationship between home businesses payment component with improving the quality of life of women heads of families is supported by Imam Khomeini Relief Committee. This cross-sectional study based on practical purpose and according to the research method is descriptive – survey. For Collection of data used a questionnaire based on Hagerti et al. The statistical population is all women heads of household receiving home businesses facilities in Iran. The sample size method is census method. In the analysis of data and in the inferential statistics, Pearson correlation coefficient used. The results showed there is significant positive relationships between Payment facilities of home businesses with improved emotional Welfare, improve physical welfare, health improvement work, and improving personal security and improved feel part of the community.

Keywords: The facility home businesses; quality of life; women heads of household.

INTRODUCTION

The quality of life can be divided into three levels: individual, family and society group. Individual quality of life Indicators was classified in both subjective and objective indicators. Objective indicators are measured based on the frequency or quantity of physical such as income and mental indices are calculated based on psychological responses such as job satisfaction and happiness. Subjective Indices was insight to personal satisfaction. (Disney et al, 2000).

Hagerty et al. (2001), stated that relationships between Payment facilities of home businesses with improved emotional Welfare, improve physical welfare, health improvement work, improving personal security and improved feel part of the community.

Soren Ventegodt, Merrick, and Andersen (2003), has presented the combination theory quality of life that life itself can include a range of mental and objective indicators. This range contains the welfare feeling, life satisfaction, biological balance, understanding their capabilities, realizes the needs and objective factors such as income, marriage and education. In general, this model suggests that the quality of life has three basic dimensions: subjective,

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objective and existence indicators that each indicator can be interaction with others (Schalock, Verdugo, Gomez, & Reinders, 2016; Søren Ventegodt, Flensburg-Madsen, Andersen, & Merrick, 2005).

Employment is an undeniable role in the dynamics of human life and can be considered center of human communication and society. Undoubtedly, in dynamics of human life, the women as half of society have a direct impact on the development of society. In a society will be more welfare that women's participation in economic activities. Because women's participation in the labor market makes decreased fertility rates, increased production levels, increased per capita income. As a result, social welfare was increases. One of the main areas of female economic activity is of home businesses.

Home business is a business that done with the participation of family members in the residential environment. As a virtual business plan is carried out without interruptions and disrupting the peace of the neighboring housing units and as an important approach to create jobs and income around the world, especially for rural women (Errighi, Khatiwada, & Bodwell, 2016; Tipple, 2006; Tyas, 2016).

A home business is the biggest business in Australia so that it included 67% of small businesses and 58% of total business in the country. Also, Home businesses are approximately half of small businesses in the UK and 52% of private sector activity in the US. As a result, home business can control the important part of economy of these countries (Kaptein, 2004; Walker & Brown, 2004).

Changing the social values, such as the tendency of people to freedom and independence of job and need to the besides their family and Also in today's families has an increased living standard, requiring higher income and, second job, causes the starts of a business at home (Erickson, 2017; Frey & Osborne, 2017).

Home businesses due to the effect on job creation easy and low cost; in recent decades has been the focus of many researchers and scholars the field of business and trade.

The main purpose of this study was to evaluate relationship between home businesses payment component with improving the quality of life of women heads of families is supported by Imam Khomeini Relief Committee in Bandar Abbas city. The researcher attempts to investigate whether the relationship between Payment facilities of home businesses with improved emotional Welfare, improve physical welfare, health improvement work, improving personal security and improved feel part of the community?.

METHODOLOGY

This study is based on practical purpose and according to the research method is descriptive survey also concerning the method of data collection is a cross-sectional. The statistical population is all women heads of household receiving home businesses facilities Iran. Because of the limited number of population census method is used to the sample size method.

In this study, was conducted field study and using a questionnaire. To collect the data, will be used a standard questionnaire that will be confirmed structural validity and content.

The questionnaire was designed based on hypotheses. The first part of questionnaire is general questions about the status of the respondents.

The second part of questionnaire is special questions that were used two questionnaires, credit facility and home businesses questionnaire (Jahani Dowlatabad & Jahani Dowlatabad, 2019), and quality of life questionnaire (Hagerty et al., 2001).

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Table 1. Components; and questions the reliability of the standard questionnaire

NO	Questionnaire	Component	Related Questions	Reliability
1	Inventory credit facilities and Business		Question 1-8	0.91
2	Quality of Life Questionnaire	Improve family relationships	Question 9-11	0.89
3		Improve emotional Welfare	Question 12-14	0.93
4		Improve physical welfare	Question 15-17	0.88
5		Health and productive activity	Question 18-20	0.79
6		Sociability	Question 21-23	0.90
7		Personal Security	Question 24-26	0.94

To data analyzing of descriptive statistics will be used of mean, standard deviation, median, mode, frequency and percentage. In inferential statistics, correlation coefficient (Pearson) were used to investigate the relationship home businesses with components improve quality of life facilities.

RESULTS

Table 2 shows the highest average is belonged to Question 5 (3.91) and lowest in question 24 (2.72).

Table 2. Descriptive data

	Range	Mean	SD	S ²
Business Facilities and Credits	4	3.79	0.756	/072
	4	3.76	0.802	0.743
	4	3.88	0.803	/740
	4	3.65	0.855	/732
	3	3.91	0.704	/497
	4	3.63	0.89	/794
	4	3.77	0.815	/760
Relationships whit family and friends	4	3.77	0.771	/096
	4	3.43	0.874	/764
	4	3.38	0.793	/629
Emotional well-being	4	3.75	0.788	/622
	4	3.71	0.754	/069
	4	3.8	0.786	/619
Material well-being	4	3.6	0.804	/746
	3	3.74	0.736	/042
	4	3.61	0.916	/841
Work and productive activity	3	3.72	0.733	/038
	3	3.7	0.746	/008
	3	3.57	1.77	/608
Feeling part of one's local community	4	3.31	0.823	/678
	4	3.42	0.832	/693
	4	3.45	0.875	/767
Personal safety	4	2.88	1.1	1/21
	4	2.72	1.06	1/13
	4	2.78	1.03	1.07
	4	3.51	0.852	0.727

As can be seen all the variables is normal distribution. So for test of hypotheses, parametric tests were used. (Pearson correlation coefficient).

Table 3. Correlation matrix of predictor variables and criteria

	R	Error	p
Relationships whit family and friends	0.77	0.5	0.001
Emotional well-being	0.68	0.5	0.001
Material well-being	0.542	0.5	0.001
Work and productive activity	0.365	0.5	0.001
Personal safety	0.432	0.5	0.001

According to the above table, considering the Pearson correlation coefficient between the variables of payment home businesses with improved quality of life subscales; also there is significant value less than 5% (95% confidence interval). It can be concluded that there is a significant linear correlation between the payment of home Business and quality of life.

CONCLUSION

According to the research findings it can be the most problems of women heads households is subsistence economy. The cultural and social vulnerability increases and subsequent children are suffering from serious damage and the resulting irreparable damages in the family and society.

Suggestion

- 1) Identify, support and protection of impaired women of society.
- 2) Adequate pension to widows' head of household or supervisor needs.
- 3) Establish counseling centers and take advantage of free counseling services for female-headed families.

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