

Quantitative Analysis of Women headed families In Omdurman.

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ABSTRACT :

This study aims to shed light on, the study of families headed families in the Sudanese community. This study was conducted in Khartoum state in Omdurman city, during the period between June 2011–July 2014. Data were collected through questionnaire in addition to the secondary data that are collected through relevant materials to the subject of research and obtained by previous studies, references and the Internet. The researcher analyzed this data of the study by using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). It was clear from the results of the analysis, women- heads of families- live under the pressure of social and economic life, as a result of several reasons forced them to be headed of their families for the sake of their families, these reasons, include; death of a spouse, divorce, disability, or immigration.

• The study found that, despite the ongoing pressures, we find that these women adhere to their work, and work very hard, and almost take all the responsibilities of family management, helped in this by cooperation of sons, daughters, and some relatives.

Keywords: Decision making, education, health, violence

المستخلص:

تهدف هذه الدراسة التيسليط الضو علي دراسة الاسر التي عائلها امرأة في مدينة امدرمان . اجريت هذه الدراسة في الفترة من يونيو 2011-الي يوليو 2014 .

تم اختيار عينه بصورة عشوائية شملت النساء العاملات , عن طريق الاستبيان كاداة لجمع المعلومات الاولية . ولقد تم تحليل هذه المعلومات الاولية او الاساسية للدراسة عن طريق استخدام برنامج الحزم الاحصائية للعلوم الاجتماعية . كما تم جمعا لمصادر الثانوية ذات الصلة بموضوع البحوث التي تحصل علي الباحث من الدراسات السابقة , المراجع والانترنت.

وقد وضحت نتائجنا لتحليلها لياي مدي تعيش النساء الاي يعلن اسرهم تحت ضغوط الحياة الاقتصادية والاجتماعية نتيجة لعدة اسباب دفعت بهن لان يعنن العائلات لاسرهن من اموت الزوج , الطلاق , الاعاقة , او الهجرة.

توصلت الدراسة الي انه وبالرقم الضغوطا لمستمرة نجد ان هؤلاء النساء متماسكات ويضلعن قريبا بكافة مسؤوليات ادارة الاسرة وتدبي رشونها بحكمة ورؤية .يساعدهن في ذلك كتعاون ابناؤه نوبض الاقارب

الكلمات المفتاحية : اتخاذ القرار , التعليم , الصحة , العنف

INTRODUCTION:

The paper discusses the image of families headed by females in Omdurman area, and the importance of this study lies in that it looks at an important element of society, namely women, this

element finds great interest in today's world, which is clear in many social and humanistic researches and studies, because status of woman is evidence of the progress or under development of the

society. Women's issues are issues of the whole community, in different parts of Sudan, we find that women bear the responsibilities of family, women in western Sudan cultivate land, they are Sheppard and manufacture dairy products in the traditional way, build houses in the villages, as well as they practice their family duties, and she is considered as a productive element, more than man is, and she does not see any injustice in this reality, and in East of Sudan, traditions play an influential role in the lives of women, she generally participates in social life. Women in the North have a role and participate in public life, and there are women who contribute in agricultural activity, grazing, and making handicrafts. A family, by definition, is a social institution that has a personal function of the reproduction and replacement of members. It is also defined as a social group characterized by common residence, economic cooperation and reproduction. It includes adults of both sexes, at least two of whom maintain a socially approved sexual relationship, and one or more children, owned or adopted. (Murdock, 1949, 6) Hence the importance of this study is summarized in the following:

1. Identification of the image of woman headed families in the Omdurman.
2. To shed light on women-headed families multiple roles.
3. To stand on the status of women and their role in the family decision-making.

Female-headed families are defined as women with children, who are widowed, unmarried mothers or caretakers and women who are divorced or separated. Most surveys identify female-headed

families as households where no husbands or adult males are present. (Batista, 1994).³ Sociological research is concerned with the growing numbers of female-headed families. Numerous studies addressed this problem. The literature review provides comprehensive studies that are conducted. Nelson (2005) has examined the "social economy" of single motherhood in rural communities. Her emphasis on the combined importance of social networks and financial resources is particularly instructive for understanding the complexity of single mothers' lives. Yagup (2003), investigated that, taking into account all sources of income, the majority of FHHs in this study; widows or divorcees were poor. Their low level of educational attainment and lack of skills contributed to such a situation. Improve education and skills can be one of the strategies to help FHHs cope with the changing status from being intact family to female headed.

Research Methodology:

The field of the research is Omdurman city as to stand on the role played by female-headed families.

Study methodology:

The methodology used is, quantitative methods design which provides an analysis and description of the social and human studies.

Study population:

The study population is the sample of women who are heads of families in the area.

The study sample:

The study sample consisted of 240 women for the questionnaire.

Data collection tool:

Preliminary data were collected for this study, through the use of the questionnaire with individual sample that has been selected.

Findings of the study:

The findings show that the majority of the study sample (90%) is of the age group (25-40), which is the age of maturity and responsibility for women.

Percentage of women

Table No1 .Distribution of respondent according to the Social status of women

Marital status	No	Relative frequency
Married	44	18,3
Unmarried	24	10
Widowed	132	55
Divorce	40	16,7
Total	240	100%

Source: Field survey (2014)

According to the above table The distribution of the sample according to social status is that, The highest percentage of widows respondents (55%), married (18.3%), divorced (16.7%), and unmarried (10%).

Table2: Decision making inside the family

Respondents	Frequency	Relative Frequency
Women	168	70.0
Women and children	60	25.0
Children	12	5.0
Total	240	100%

Results on table 10 show that the participation of the respondents in the decision-making within the family was incredibly powerful and influential.

Where we find that, 70% of them have impressive degree of participation in decision-making within the family.

Table 3: Society perception towards women headed families

Respondents	No	Relative Frequency
Positive	192	80
Negative	16	6.7
Neutral	32	13.3
Total	240	100%

The finding of the view of community to the women headed families explained in the above table is that,80% percent sees

it positive,6.7% negative, and 13.3 neutral, but nevertheless the respondents said that there is violence against them

Table4: The violence against Women

Respondents	N0	Percentage
Husband	30	12.5%
Children	10	4.2%
The surrounding community	80	33.3%
At work	120	50%
Total	240	100%

Source: field survey (2014)

The above table shows that, (50%) violence against them was by people in the vicinity of the work (some

harassment) and (33.3%) in the vicinity of the housing, and (12.5%) violence against them by husbands (beating) and

(4.2%) by children (disobedience) as shown in the following table:

Table 5: The impact of family care on women's health:

Impact of family work on women health	No.	Relative frequency
Significant impact	200	83.3
of the average degree	40	16.7
Total	240	100%

Source: Family field survey (2014)

From the above table the study found that (83.3%) believe that the influence of family work is on women's health is **DISCUSSION:**

The results showed that the majority of respondents in the age group (25-40 years), and women in nature, especially at this age are usually a strong and punctual according to her care and follow-up of children, more than man, in the absence of the husband, woman is keen to provide all the requirements of life in a degree that may outweigh what the man does, so she is able to withstand the pressures of life, due to her emotion towards her children, she is more coherent and often tolerant of the responsibility more than man. The phenomenon of dependency of families on women is common in the developed and the developing world alike, indicators show increase in this pattern of households, the results showed a low level of household income, educational level. Education provides more opportunities for women to participate in public life and in the process of social change, as well as it changes their status within the family, and thus their participation in decision-making. In Europe and North America are their proportion is estimated of about 20% and up to 24.6% in all

significant, while the average (16.7%) sees it on the average degree.

northwest Europe and Australia, and 28% in Austria and 15% in Japan rising to 30 percent in South Asia and the Western Sahara. On the Arab level, the households headed by women are up to 11% in Morocco and (12.6%) in both Libya and Sudan (12%) in Lebanon, and in Egypt the data and studies indicate that the size of households headed by women fully estimated at up between 16% and 22% of the total households are concentrated in the poorer segments of the population.
<http://www.moheet.com/i2008>

Decision-making within the family:

The results indicated that the majority of women in this study are decision-makers, with respect to their families, and this is reflected through their management of all activities related to the daily life of the family, such as providing the economic needs of the house and playing their roles in the fullest way, and these are clear indications of the great role played by women in this study through supporting their families, and the organization of the affairs of their children, and this can be explained, by the fact that a woman who counts the

family is a working woman, and working women whatever their income is, represent a center of power for the family, and her decision is on her own hands, and extends to the rest of the family. The results indicated that women heads of households in this study have a prominent role in socially upbringing of their children, which is reflected by the continued guidance of their children, and encouraging them to integrate into society. Through what has been presented from the results of the study, we find that although the majority of women in this study did not confront with any social pressure or a negative view, however, in some cases they were exposed to certain types of violence in work and housing environment, development of some of their sons and daughters socially, is clearly observed, reflecting a certain degree of negative perception of the society towards them, and this is attributed to the narrow-mindedness of some members of the community and their missing judgment on the things and deal with the virtual objects in life. We note that family life in stable societies is strong and finds auspices of the state and society, / and find the means and ways that ensure the happiness of the family, but the family in unstable and heterogeneous communities, finds ground for deviation and sometimes tension and disintegration of family. The family is entirely the center of community and on it are based estimates to check the instincts of human beings and their natural and social motives for example, the love of the community and of assembly and motivation to work, and

emotions; such as passion of father ship and mother ship.

(Sociology of the family, Mohammed Nabil Dugail)

Through the presentation and discussion of the results obtained, we find the following:

The majority of respondents have low academic level, and from families with high density of members.

- There are positive aspects related to social and physical conditions, through the continuity of children in school, and change the look of the surrounding community in spite of the presence of some of the negative looks from the community, and dissatisfaction of their children in some cases of this situation, and in spite of that, we find that households headed by a woman, have extraordinary ability to take responsibility and bear the pressures of life and lead a full role in the support of family.

- The study also concluded that there were some negative impacts on women's health, due to the degree of social participation, because of the pressure of responsibilities and the lack of free time for the social posts because of the pressure of responsibilities, and this is also confirmed by the study of (Dr...Sana AlKholi), in that the impact of socialization comes later, as the married life may positively or negatively affect the behavior of children and the growth of their personalities, and thus the harmony of life in the future.

CONCLUSION :

The study concluded that there were some negative impacts on women's health, due to the roles they played in headed their families. Finally the

research also argues that, the study of female headed families' adequacy understands the multiple roles of female headed family in Omdurman.

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