

Investigating the Role of Empowering the Components of Education and Supporting women's Freedom of Action on the Development of Social Security (Case study of Baluch women in Sistan and Baluchistan Province)

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Abstract:

The purpose of this study is to investigate the effect of empowering the two components of education and supporting the freedom of action of Baluch women on social security in Sistan and Baluchistan province. The present research has been done by descriptive survey method. The data collection tool was a questionnaire and the statistical population of the present study consisted of 380 women in the province. After collecting data and analyzing the data, it was found that empowerment of Baloch women has an impact on social security in Sistan and Baluchistan province and it can be said that about 83% of changes in dependent variable, social security is expressed by independent variable, empowerment of Baloch women. It was also found that the support of Baluch women has an impact on social security in Sistan and Baluchistan province and the rate of this impact was set at about 76%. And the awareness and education of Baloch women has a positive effect on social security in Sistan and Baluchistan province. The rate of this effect was about 72%. Freedom of action for Baluch women has an impact on social security in Sistan and Baluchistan province, which was about 80%. The results show that empowering Baloch women by increasing their education and awareness and developing their freedom of action in various social participations, will ensure social security in Sistan and Baluchistan province. Some components in the value and cultural system of the Baloch people can act positively in empowering Baloch women instead of being an obstacle.

Keywords: Women's Empowerment, Social Security, Freedom of Action, Education and Awareness, Sistan and Baluchistan

Introduction

As long as the people of a society do not have access to education, resources, as well as permission to exercise their rights and freedom of action, that society and country will not achieve sustainable growth and security in all its dimensions (political, social, cultural, etc.) and in this regard, women, like men, should have equal access to educational resources of power and wealth in order to achieve prosperity and growth along with them (Sachs, 2015:19). By empowering people in society, of course, social security and a sense of security in society will increase. On the other hand, in defining the concept of empowerment, we have: "To describe paving the way for ourselves or others to strive to achieve personal goals and the process by which people acquire skills to progress and overcome problems. It has increased on itself and environmental factors and can achieve a level of individual development" (Daly, 2014:77). This empowerment helps women to have more access to decision-making and to have more control over their lives and to grow, as well as to act more independently on their own destiny and gain more freedom of action. In this view, all stages of design and implementation of management programs are done with the people. Finally, a capable and better-informed society will be able to influence policy-making at the provincial and national levels (Visvanathan, 2011:193). Women should be able to intervene as much as men in the design and implementation of national programs. Women play a dual role in the empowerment process. On the one hand, they are half of the country's human resources and on the other hand, they are the main factor of political participation and development (Kazemipour, 2007: 49). Feeling safe is a psychosocial process that is not just

imposed on individuals; Rather, most people in society based on their personal needs, interests, desires and abilities in creating and eliminating it have a fundamental role (Bayat, 2009: 32). Unlike previous centuries, security is defined not only in military matters but also in social affairs, and members of society must have a sense of security and relative solidarity in communication. Solidarity of individuals to the extent that members of society benefit from various opportunities such as education, health, welfare, freedom, etc., feel satisfied belonging to such a society and the attachment between them is strengthened and as a result their sense of security will increase». (Nabavi et al., 2011: 76). "Social security is a situation in which a cohesive group based on shared values, beliefs and collective beliefs based on normative arrangements (socialization and monitoring of the process) for individuals to enter the social work division system (role relationship network) for," Durkheim says. They are ready to satisfy desires and create satisfaction. He considers collective (public) security, especially in the type of advanced societies, to be only a limited part of social security (Amanat, 2011: 50-51). Sistan and Baluchistan, according to the type of culture, ethnicity, as well as the type and traditional context, is one of the provinces where men dominate women in family matters, inside the house and matters outside the house, and it can be said that empowerment and empowerment in This area has not been done in an acceptable way for Baluch women to increase their awareness, expand their participation and freedom of action, to promote and increase the social security of Sistan and Baluchistan province as a developed individual. Therefore, the main question in this article is to what extent the empowerment of the two components of

education and freedom of action of Baloch women will lead to the development of social security in Sistan and Baluchistan?

Theoretical framework, Empowerment

The concept of empowerment can be defined as the processes by which human beings, who in society were limited or deprived of the ability to make choices, regain it and have the opportunity to develop their talents and abilities. The purpose of empowerment is to create equality (equality and legal equality) and justice (equal access, for example in education and health) between individuals and social groups (Amiri, 2011: 30-31).

1. Fitterman's theory of empowerment

Fitterman in his studies, Fitterman introduced five levels for the empowerment evaluation model, which are:

- A. Education: The category of education is how to show the capabilities of individuals; In such a way that the person is a designer and executor while participating in plans and programs;
- B. Facilitation: In this model, an attempt is made to help the actors to execute a plan themselves;
- C. Support: In support, emphasis is placed on defending the people in the implementation of development projects. For this reason, coaches give people confidence to achieve goals and progress;
- D. Disclosure: In this model, the empowered provides his experiences to the people and gives direction to the people so that they can see and plan the issues and implement them themselves;
- E- Liberalization: In this

model, the empowered (educator) provides a kind of background for people to make decisions so that people can work on how to use the facilities and resources, find useful ways to participate and new opportunities (Navabakhsh And others, 2015: 5).

In this view, theorists believe that women should have access to various trainings and skills that lead to the emergence of their talents and the emergence of freedom of action.

2. Theory of Empowerment Theory of Naila Kabeer

The theory of Kabeer empowerment believes that with the help of education and skills development can increase women's empowerment and pave the way for increasing opportunities and choices for women. Kabeer believes that empowerment refers to the development of people's ability to make strategic life decisions, while these same people have been deprived of this ability in the past.

3. Definition and theories of social security

The word security means liberation from anxiety and danger. According to this definition, many individual and social behaviors take the form of security, because no behavior is out of danger and to the extent and degree of anxiety and stress, and there is no absolute certainty and absolute security. Nabavi believes that by creating society, man provided a new ground for threatening his security, which stems from the social life of man. Hence his constant concern for social security. Social security is provided only by recognizing behaviors that increase or decrease security at the "community" level. Some of these behaviors may have created feelings of insecurity and fear in a community. Therefore, security is faced with the concept of development, and insecurity with the concept of development

backwardness. Security has various dimensions, the most important of which is "social security" and generally means "the ability of society to protect its core values against real and potential events and threats." Whenever the presence or absence of one or more variables threatening leads to "feeling of fear", causes social insecurity (Veicy, 2016: 169). 4. Social security from the perspective of Bari Bozan Bari Buzan first used social security in his book "People, Governments and Fear." According to Bozan, social security, to the extent that people in the community benefit from various facilities such as education, health, welfare, freedom, etc., feel satisfied belonging to such a community and the attachment between them is strengthened and as a result their sense of security Will increase (Nabavi et al., 2010: 76). Depending on each society, culture and environment, both structurally and psychologically, the level of social and individual security is different. Women's sense of social security is affected by structural inequalities and various discriminations and types of cultural and structural inequalities in society. We can try to identify the types of threats that endanger women's sense of social security (Mir Mohammad tabar et al., 2017: 125).

Research background

-Feroozzadeh and Shariati Mazinani (2017) in an article entitled: "A study of women's sense of security in public spaces of Mashhad" They came to the conclusion that the level of feeling of security in the city of Mashhad for women in a favorable situation is a significant and tangible distance. The important point is the low level of moral security in the society under study. In terms of women's sense of security in public spaces, underpasses and

personal passengers have been the most insecure situations for respondents. Parks and the surrounding area are next in line with the average close to each other, and buses, pedestrian bridges and taxis are safer than other public spaces in terms of respondents. Therefore, given the sensitivity of the issue. And the importance of the dignity of women and the family in the perception and feeling of our people as a religious community, the results of this study can be considered worrying.

-Rezaei et al., (2017) in their research with title: "Investigating the relation of social capital and women's feeling of social security" concluded that from among social capital elements, social trust with a coefficient of 0.461 followed by social awareness with a coefficient of 0.382 had the highest correlation with feeling of social security. Research findings suggested a positive and significant relationship between social capital and its dimensions with feeling of social security.

-Zakeri Hamaneh et al., (2012) in study with title: "" conclude that there is a positive and significant relationship between three dimensions of social capital and the sense of social security. The results show that sustainable forms of social security are formed under the condition that there is a high degree of social capital in the society. As a result, strengthening of social capital in the society will reinforce the individual and community's sense of security and at the same time can facilitate comprehensive development of society.

-Bakhshandeh zahmati et al., (2020) in research with title "The analysis of women's sense of Security in the North and South parts of Tehran" conclude that women's security in Tehran is not in a good condition and these results are consistent with the sociological theories used.

-Shayegan and Rostami (2011) in their study with title "Social Identity and Sense of Security (Case study: Tehran Women)" conclude 52% of the statistical sample has high, 34.3% has average, and 13.7% has low levels of sense of security. The amount of life security is more than financial one. Examination of hypotheses showed that those who have stronger social religious concerns benefit from higher levels of sense of social security. The study did not prove any relation between the basic trust and sense of security.

Research innovation

In general, several other studies have been conducted in the field of social security and women's empowerment in various dimensions, but no specific study was observed in which the statistical population identified itself as Baloch women.

Components of education and freedom of action and research model

1. Education for women;
2. Gaining a sense that they are valuable and that they can personally control their lives;
3. Acquisition of money from oneself;
4. Gaining and taking advantage of the social and economic affairs of the community and the community in which they are present.

According to the mentioned contents and the studied theories that were mentioned in the theoretical framework, the analytical model of the forthcoming research is as follows:

1. Educational empowerment and ad growth

Weigh approximately 2% of the oil in the oven (United Nations, 2008). Educated and educated men and women are more concerned with realizing their rights and gaining legitimate freedoms before the government as well as society. And participates more consciously

in important political and social issues. Education by increasing the independence of decision-making within families, social status, the ability of the individual to live separately, increase the ability to talk in collective relationships, due to the greater ability of women both at the family level and at a larger level such as organizations Becomes social. All human beings need education and awareness to reach this stage. Education for women leads to increased awareness; Instead of accepting the status quo without questioning, they turn to critical views. Employed and educated women will be a role model for family life and will pass on their beliefs about gender equality to their children. (Nikooghadam et al., 2018: 630) Allocate special budgets and teach skills to both men and women and eliminate inequalities in this area as much as possible. Can not be turned. In general, economic issues and investing for women will enable them to engage with businesses as producers and servants or consumers. This can even involve investing in women's time. Awareness of rights allows the individual to consciously interfere in his own destiny and leads to the realization of rights and a better life for the individual and other members of society (Shiani and Davoodvandi, 2010: 38). In educating and informing the women of the society, it is also very important to know the rights and laws approved by the law and vice versa, to use them properly. When they find the opportunity for real and conscious participation in various fields if they are aware of their rights and act on them (Kaldi and Salahshouri, 2012: 35)

Freedom of action

The meaning of the word freedom in terms of lexicography in Persian means having authority and contrary to words such as slavery and coercion. It also means the power of action and abandonment of action and the power of

choice (Dehkhoda). As mentioned above, the right to choose and gain freedom of action is another component of empowerment of people in society (men and women) and is one of the natural rights of the individual to be able to freely and independently handle individual and social affairs and its responsibility. To be accepted. Giving employees freedom of action to increase productivity is used by increasing employee commitment to the organization and vice versa and is a valuable method that balances between complete control of management and freedom of action of employees (Gaminian et al., 2004).

The position of Baloch women in the culture of the people of Sistan and Baluchistan province

The province of Sistan and Baluchistan has 187502 Square meters, this province is the second largest province in Iran after Kerman province. Also, the population of Sistan and Baluchistan is more than 2,700,000. This province has almost two cultural areas that are somewhat different because of the two regions, Inza and Oya, which are more than Shites and with the center of Zabul city, and the other region, which is mostly religious and Sunni, which is from the city. The population of each city has expanded. In Baloch culture, the presence of women in occupations such as animal husbandry, plant breeding (perfumery) and agriculture, as well as in arts and crafts, indicates the position and activity in that Baloch community and people. But to the extent that in the first decades of the revolution and before, boys and men did not benefit from access to education for girls and women of the people. It can also be said that: Famous saying: "A woman is associated with a Baluch man, whether in cultivation, or in the field and

planting, or at home or in association" (Jane-bollahi Firoozabadi, 2010: 68).

Research method and statistical population

The research method is descriptive survey that the statistical population in this article are Baluch women living in Sistan and Baluchistan province. In this study, women's empowerment and its impact on various factors have been studied. According to the population and housing census of 2016, the population of Sistan and Baluchistan province was 2775014 people, of which 1373083 people are women. In this province, women, especially in the elderly, are less literate and as a result have fewer job opportunities, and to meet these challenges, the presence of various organizations and organs is necessary to help empower women in Sistan and Baluchistan.

Sample size

The statistical population includes women of Sistan province, whose number is equivalent to 1373083 people, which has been collected by cluster sampling. The sample size is calculated based on the Cochran's formula of 380 people. The Cochran's formula is one of the most widely used methods for calculating statistical sample size. In 1931, William Cochran invented a formula for calculating sample size. Using this formula, the minimum sample size required from a statistical population can be estimated. Cochran's formula is as follows: In this formula, p (success ratio) and q (failure ratio) are considered 0.5.

-The value of $Z\alpha / 2$ at the error level of 0.05 is equal to 1/96.

-The value of error d is also considered 0.05.

-The value of N represents the size of the target community.

$$n = \frac{\frac{z^2 pq}{d^2}}{1 + \frac{1}{N} \left[\frac{z^2 pq}{d^2} - 1 \right]}$$

Introduction to the questionnaire

The research questionnaire consists of two parts: women's empowerment and social security among Baloch women, which has 29 questions.

Validity and reliability of the questionnaire

-Narrative

In this research, in order to determine the validity and validity of the research questionnaire, in addition to consulting professors, specialists, experts, experts and experienced students, and the final review of the research committee, the necessary corrections were made (face validity).

-Reliability (reliability)

In order to calculate the reliability of the questionnaire, Cronbach's alpha method was used. In the present study, because the sample size in the pre-test stage is less than the volume required to calculate the structural equation model, the alpha method is used only in the pre-test stage.

-Cronbach's alpha method

Cronbach's alpha test is used to calculate the internal consistency of a research tool. In such a tool, the answer to each question can take different numerical values. In this study, the reliability of different sections of each of the two questionnaires was assessed through Cronbach's alpha using the following formula:

$$a = \frac{J}{J-1} \left(1 - \frac{\sum S_i^2}{S^2}\right)$$

That in:

: J is number of sub-sets of questionnaire or test questions

: S_i^2 Variance under i test

: S^2 Variance under test (Sarmad et al., 1997).

Cronbach's alpha fluctuates between zero and one. If $a=1$ so, it indicates the full validity of

the research tool. And if $a=0$ indicates complete invalidity. In this study, the reliability and validity of the questionnaire were examined. The reliability of this questionnaire is equal to 0.91, considering that the value of Cronbach's alpha coefficient is more than 0.7. Therefore, it can be said that the questionnaire has the necessary reliability

Table 1. Likert scale for measuring research variables

Dimension	Cronbach's alpha coefficients
Awareness	0.92
Freedom of action	0.94
Social Security	0.91

Questionnaire scoring

The questionnaire according to the table below is in the form of Likert. The table below also shows the Likert spectrum for measuring research variables.

Table 2. Likert scale for measuring research variables

Very much	Much	Medium	Little	Very little
5	4	3	2	1

Table of research variables**Questionnaire components**

This questionnaire has 29 questions that are listed by dimensions in the table below.

Table 3. Table of research variables

Dimension	Questionnaire questions
Awareness	8-13
Freedom of action	17-22
Social Security	23-29

Data analysis in this study was performed using SPSS software.

Results findings

This section deals with the demographic characteristics of the statistical sample, and uses some descriptive indicators such

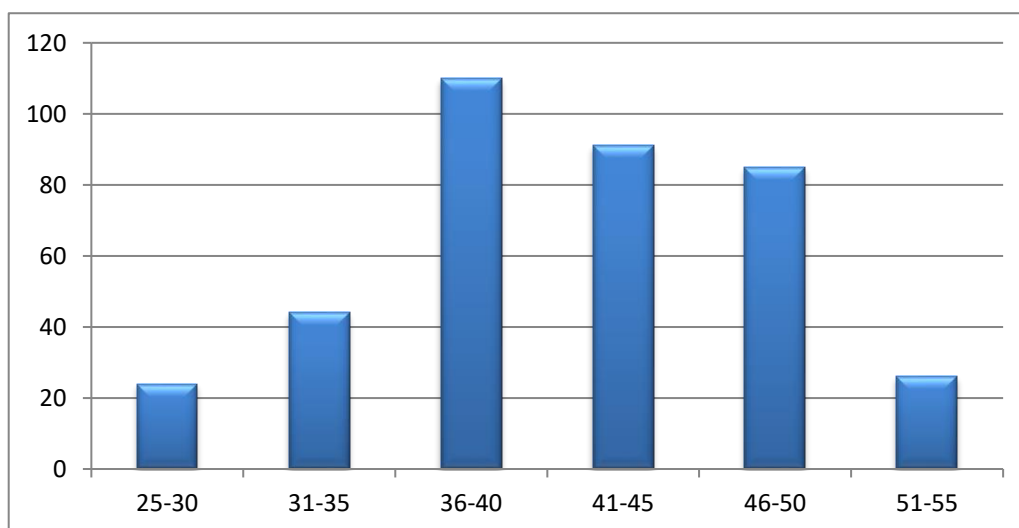
as frequency and frequency percentage to describe and classify these characteristics. The table below shows the frequency and percentage of frequency of subjects based on the age of the samples.

Table 4. Rawness and Abundance percentage of samples

Age of samples	Abundance	Abundance Percentage
25-30	26	4
31-35	44	10.33
36-40	110	32
41-45	92	26
46-50	84	24
51-55	24	3.6
Total	380	100

According to the table above, the total samples in this study are 380 people, which in the age range of 25 to 30 years, the frequency of samples and its percentage is 26 and 4%, respectively. In the age range of 31 to 35 years, the frequency of samples and its percentage are 44% and 10.33%, respectively. In the age range of 36 to 40 years, the frequency of samples and its percentage are 110 and 32%, respectively. In the age range of 41 to 45 years, the frequency of samples and its

percentage are 92 and 26%, respectively. In the age range of 46 to 50 years, the frequency of samples and its percentage is 85% and 24%, respectively. In the age range of 51 to 55 years, the frequency of samples and its percentage are 24 and 66.3%, respectively. The highest percentage of frequency is in the age range of 36 to 40 years and also the lowest percentage of frequency is in the age range of 26 to 30 years.



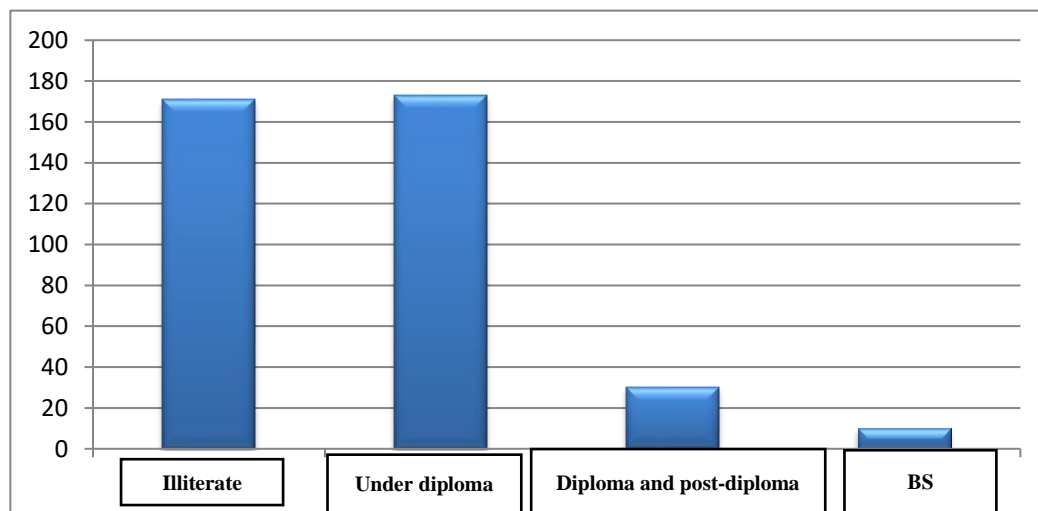
Graph 1. Abundance of samples age

Table 5. Abundance distribution and Abundance percentage by degree

Education	Abundance	Abundance Percentage
Illiterate	169	47.6
Under diploma	172	48.3
Diploma and post-diploma	31	3.1
BS	10	1
Total	380	100

As can be seen in the table above, the number of illiterate people is 169, the number of people with undergraduate degrees is 172, the number of people with diplomas and postgraduates is 31, and the number of

bachelors is 10. The highest frequency of education of participants is related to illiteracy with 170 people and the lowest frequency of education of participants is in bachelor with 10 people.



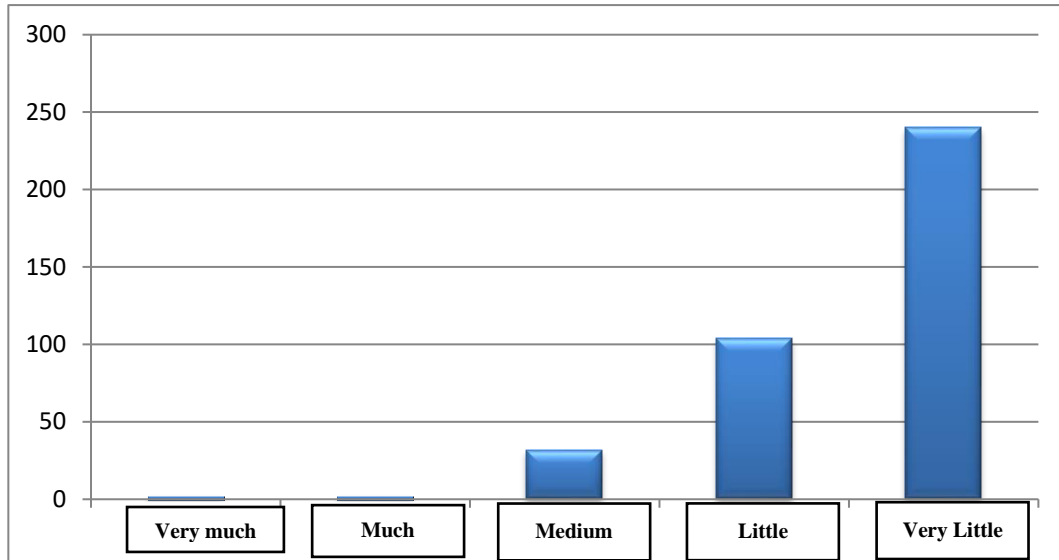
Graph 2. Frequency by degree

Table 6. Frequency distribution and frequency percentage on legal rights

Legal rights	Abundance	Abundance Percentage
Very little	240	60
Little	104	25
Medium	32	2.1
Much	2	1
Very much	2	1

As can be seen in the table above, the response of individuals in the awareness of legal rights of 240 people was very low, 104 people low, 32 people average, 2

people high and 2 people very high. 240 cases and the lowest frequency is related to high and very high with 2 cases.



Graph 3. Abundance on legal rights

Descriptive indicators of the main research variables

The table below shows the general information of the statistical indices of the research variables (obtained through the

mean scores of the questions of each variable), which include the central tendency indices and the dispersion tendency indices.

Table 7. Descriptive statistical indicators of the main research variables

Variable	Central tendency indicators		Dispersion tendency indices		
	Average	Mid	Scope of changes	Variance	Standard deviation
Women's empowerment	2.92	2.82	3.86	0.90	0.95
Awareness and education	2.95	2.83	4	1.02	1.01
Freedom	3.04	3.00	4	0.93	0.96
Social Security	2.92	2.86	4	0.79	0.89

Inferential analysis

In this section, we examine the research questions and test the hypotheses. In the first step to select the appropriate

statistical test to answer the questions, the normality of the research variables should be tested. Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used for normality test, the results of which are shown in Table (8).

Table 8. Kolmogorov-Smirnov test results

Variable	Test statistics	Significance level	Test result
Women's empowerment	0.109	0.200	Normal
Awareness and education	0.120	0.066	Normal
Freedom	0.114	0.185	Normal
Social Security	0.200	0.200	Normal

Based on the results of Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, for all major variables because the significance level of the test is greater than the error level of 0.05 ($p < 0.05$), therefore at the confidence level of 0.95 the claim that the desired distribution is normal is accepted and related hypotheses tested.

"Empowerment of Baloch women has an impact on providing social security in Sistan and Baluchistan province."

Regression was used to investigate the role of empowerment of Baloch women on social security in Sistan and Baluchistan province. The results can be seen below:

Table 9. Regression model summary

Model	The correlation coefficient	The coefficient of determination	Watson Camera
Regression	0.912	0.832	1.913

According to the above table, because the value of the Watson camera is between 1.5 and 2.5, it can be said that the hypothesis of error independence is confirmed.

Table 10. Analysis of variance

Source of changes	Sum of squares	Degrees of freedom	Average of squares	T Statistics	Significance
Regression	249.833	1	249.833	1877.574	0.000
Remaining	50.297	378	0.133		
Total	300.131	379			

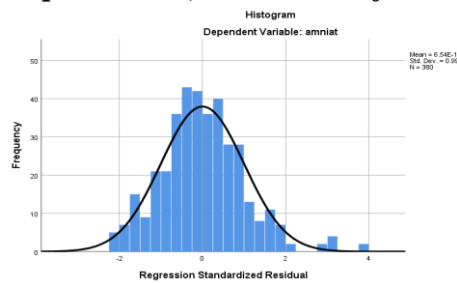
Table 11. Coefficients of regression model variables

Variable	Non-standard coefficients		Standard coefficients	T Statistics	Significance
	B	Standard fault	Beta		
Fixed coefficient	0.431	0.60	-	7.117	0.000
Empowerment	0.854	0.20	0.912	43.331	0.000

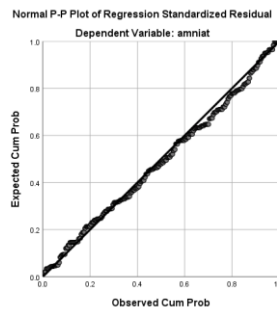
As can be seen in the summary table of the model, the value of the coefficient of determination is equal to 0.832. Therefore, it can be said that about 83% of the changes in the dependent variable (social security) are expressed by the independent variable. In the analysis of variance table, the significance value is equal to zero and is less than 0.05. Therefore, regression is significant. In the table of coefficients of regression model variables, it is observed that significant values are less than 0.05. Therefore, it can be said with 95%

confidence that the coefficient of effect of empowerment in the regression model is significant. As a result, it can be said that the empowerment of Baloch women has a positive and significant effect on social security in Sistan and Baluchistan province. The standard beta value in the table above indicates the rate of change of the dependent variable (Social Security) as much as a standard deviation in the independent variable. The standard beta in the table above for the social security variable indicates that:

"For every unit in empowerment, 0.912 units of social security will increase."



The diagram above is a histogram of the data. Given that in this example, the data is around a bell-shaped diagram, we can say that the distribution of the residuals is normal.



In the above diagram, if the data scatter is on a straight line, it can be said that they have a linear distribution, and considering that they are almost around a straight line, it can be said that they have a linear distribution.

"Freedom of action for Baloch women affects the provision of social security in Sistan and Baluchistan province."

Regression was used to investigate the role of Baloch women's freedom of action on social security in Sistan and Baluchistan province. The results can be seen below:

Table 11. Regression model summary

Model	The correlation coefficient	The coefficient of determination	Watson Camera
Regression	0.894	0.800	1.934

According to the above table, because the value of the Watson camera is between 1.5 and 2.5, it can be said that the hypothesis of error independence is confirmed.

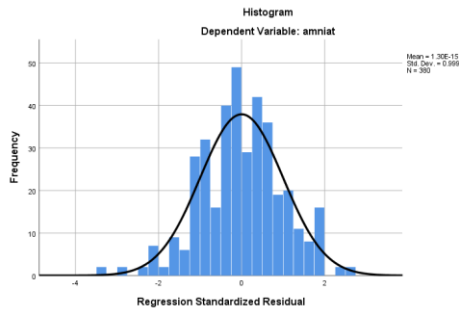
Table 12. Analysis of variance

Source of changes	Sum of squares	Degrees of freedom	Average of squares	T Statistics	Significance
Regression	239.964	1	239.964	1507.570	0.000
Remaining	60.167	378	0.159		
Total	300.131	379			

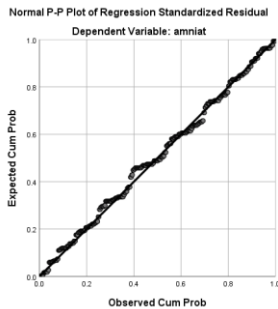
Table 13. Coefficients of regression model variables

Variable	Non-standard coefficients		Standard coefficients	T Statistics	Significance
	B	Standard fault	Beta		
Fixed coefficient	0.408	0.068	-	6.000	0.000
Freedom of action	0.827	0.021	0.894	38.827	0.000

As can be seen in the model summary table, the value of the coefficient of determination is equal to 0.800. Therefore, it can be said that about 80% of the changes in the dependent variable (social security) are expressed by the independent variable. In the analysis of variance table, the significance value is equal to zero and is less than 0.05. Therefore, regression is significant. In the table of coefficients of regression model variables, it is observed that significant values are less than 0.05. Therefore, it can be said with 95% confidence that the coefficient of effect of freedom of action in the regression model is significant. As a result, it can be said that the freedom of action of Baloch women has a positive and significant effect on providing social security in Sistan and Baluchistan province. The standard beta value in the table above indicates the rate of change of the dependent variable (Social Security) as much as a standard deviation in the independent variable. Social security will increase.



The diagram above is a histogram of the data. Given that in this example, the data is around a bell-shaped diagram, we can say that the distribution of the residuals is normal.



In the above diagram, if the data scatter is on a straight line, it can be said that they have a linear distribution, and considering that they are almost around a straight line, it can be said that they have a linear distribution.

"Awareness and education of Baloch women has an effect on providing social security in Sistan and Baluchistan province."

Regression was used to examine the role of Baluch women's awareness on social security in Sistan and Baluchistan province. The results can be seen below:

Table 14. Regression model summary

Model	The correlation coefficient	The coefficient of determination	Watson Camera
Regression	0.847	0.717	1.784

According to the above table, because the value of the Watson camera is between 1.5 and 2.5, it can be said that the hypothesis of error independence is confirmed.

Table 15. Analysis of variance

Source of changes	Sum of squares	Degrees of freedom	Average of squares	T Statistics	Significance
Regression	215.202	1	215.202	957.825	0.000

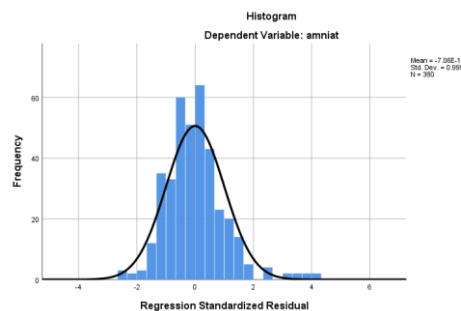
Remaining	84.928	378	0.225		
Total	300.131	379			

Table 16. Coefficients of regression model variables

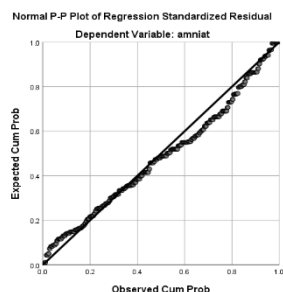
Variable	Non-standard coefficients		Standard coefficients	T Statistics	Significance
	B	Standard fault	Beta		
Fixed coefficient	0.717	0.075	-	9.521	0.000
Awareness	0.747	0.024	0.847	30.949	0.000

As can be seen in the summary table of the model, the value of the coefficient of determination is equal to 0.717. Therefore, it can be said that about 72% of the changes in the dependent variable (social security) are expressed by the independent variable. In the analysis of variance table, the significance value is equal to zero and is less than 0.05. Therefore, regression is significant. In the table of coefficients of regression model variables, it is observed that significant values are less than 0.05. Therefore, it can be said with 95% confidence that the coefficient of effect of

knowledge in the regression model is significant. As a result, it can be said that the awareness of Baloch women has a positive and significant effect on providing social security in Sistan and Baluchistan province. The standard beta value in the table above indicates the rate of change of the dependent variable (Social Security) as much as a standard deviation in the independent variable. The standard beta in the table above for the Social Security variable indicates that per unit of awareness, 0.847 units of Social Security will increase.



The diagram above is a histogram of the data. Given that in this example, the data is around a bell-shaped diagram, we can say that the distribution of the residuals is normal.



In the above diagram, if the data scatter is on a straight line, it can be said that they have a linear distribution, and considering that they are almost around a straight line, it can be said that they have a linear distribution.

Conclusion and suggestion

Empowerment and empowerment mean that members of society, both men and women, are aware of all their rights and the ability to express their talent and use it with the right to choose freely and without fear, but with education and awareness and responsibility Government and country resources should be used to empower the individual. The results showed that there is a relationship between research predictor variables and social security. Linear regression has been used for this purpose. The results showed that the variable of empowerment and each of its components such as education and awareness and freedom of action of Baluch women have a positive and significant effect on social security in Sistan and Baluchistan province. According to most sociologists and psychologists and extensive studies in this field, security and a sense of individual security, in human childhood, creates and creates the ground for his social development, and also makes the person at an older age to face the problems of society with planning. The more accurate the result, the better it will grow. In this study, the main hypothesis of the research, i.e. empowering Baloch women by increasing their awareness, education, power ... and

increasing their right to freedom of action, will ensure the social security of Sistan and Baluchistan province, is also confirmed. As it was obtained, there is a significant and positive relationship between the variables of education, awareness and freedom of action with social security. The higher the score of these components, the higher the level of social security in Sistan and Baluchistan province.

Provide suggestions:

1. Taking measures to educate and educate more girls and Baloch students and guiding principles for choosing fields of study, in accordance with the responsibilities and needs of the province;
2. Establish more opportunities in a fair and meritocratic manner, apart from the gender perspective, to attract specialized and capable Baloch women in managerial sectors;
3. Encourage Baloch women researchers and support them to work in the research department and try to solve the problems facing them in this field;
4. Eliminate the common mindset that Baloch women are

completely unaware and unable to work outside the home and should be financially and intellectually dependent on their husbands and fathers;

5. Baloch women must find their true place, which the mass media and various media, especially

television, can be very helpful in this regard;

6. At the same time that Baloch women are educated and informed, husbands should be educated about women's employment and its beneficial effect on that family.

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