



The role of Saudi women's charities in the economic empowerment of breadwinner Woman

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Abstract:

The study aimed to identify the role of charities in Saudi Arabia women's empowerment of women economically, identifying the constraints that limit its role, and this is the study of the exploratory studies that used a sample social survey through questionnaires applied to a sample of women from the women's association of charitable programs Dorra women in Hafr Al-Batin, whose number (57), the results of the study concluded that the role of women's charities in the economic empowerment of women in Saudi Arabia represent women's awareness of job opportunities, training in income-generating projects, the study found many of obstacles that limit the role of women's charities, due to women, or workers or the local community, the study recommended the need for expansion in the non-traditional patterns of work in line with the Global changes such as much of the work for some time to conform to the conditions of women.

Key Words: Role, Women's Charities, Economic Empowerment of women.

Introduction:

The concept of women's empowerment began to emerge in the 1990s, but it gained its strength and spread through the discussions and recommendations of the Cairo Forum on Population and Development in 1994 and the Fourth Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995, which included the call to remove all obstacles to women's economic empowerment in order to exercise its economic role and its interaction with economic policies. The economic empowerment of women as their ability to get their economic rights and to develop these rights by playing an active role in developing society. Or to engage in free professions, and secondly to take part in the labor market as a citizen or a worker in the public or private sectors (Attar, Nayla Hussain, 2015, p 33).

Achieving women's economic participation leads to many gains, such as attained employment opportunities, such as access to employment opportunities, Blatt man study pointed out that women's economic empowerment can have positive effects especially in the health field (Blatt man,2013, p44), and that poor women have been able

to get specific benefits through established private businesses, including those of society as a whole, such as optimal use of human resources, and increase productivity and economic growth. This is in line with the study of khan et al (khan, A, Bibi, 2011, p133) It concluded that the economic empowerment of women contributes to reducing poverty.

Studies have also highlighted the importance of empowering women in all their social, economic, political and legal dimensions and the role of positive empowerment in women's lives and communities. The Faraj study found that women's access to a small, income-generating economic project may help to improve their economic and social empowerment (Faraj, hanan, 2007, p67), This is in line with Hawamda study, which emphasized that small enterprises play an important role in empowering women through their effective contribution to reducing the problems of poverty and unemployment and strengthening the economic and social status of women (Hawamda, Naglaa, 2009, p43

In spite of the importance of empowering women, they face many social, economic and societal obstacles that severely hinder their progress in life and are obstacles to their empowerment. Ekhashmy study confirmed that women's empowerment is facing economic, social and organizational obstacles, the educational qualifications of women, as well as customs and traditions that limit women's enrollment in many professions (Ekhashmy, Jawaher, 2010, p88). This is in line with Safiya et al study which found that funding is one of the obstacles to women's empowerment (kegudu, Safiya, 2011, p85), Elsheikh et al study confirmed that the economic empowerment of women is influenced by funding and recommended the importance of education because it is important in enhancing women's empowerment and capacity to deal with economic problems (Rahman, shaik, 2012, p99).

the women in the Arab and Islamic world of the most marginalized energies in the development process, despite the urgent need to involve them in the development plans and processes and their integration into their projects for improving quality life and the establishing of a better environment.

Therefore, the topic of women in recent years in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia received much attention by the state and its various organs, which is pictures of images of women's empowerment to give signification role to give in all the affairs of the community and their contribution to development, and with the developments witnessed by

the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the fields of economic, social and global transformations that have accompanied globalization and new challenges have emerged to activate women take part to occupy a prominent place within the development priorities, the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia recognized the include of women in development plans to nationalize jobs, Al qattan study indicated that total conviction in all levels to increase women take part in development processes is a prerequisite for the integrated development and represents an important source of human resources (Al qattan,kawther,2000,p112).

Where Saudi women represent 49.1% of the total population of the Saudis, the number of female Saudi women of working age 68, 74% of the total female population, the number of graduates from higher education, 60% of the total number of Saudis. (Department of Statistics, 2009, p45).

The proportion of women Saudi women working 16.5% of the total Saudi work force (Department of Statistics 2009, p47), where the participation of Saudi women in the work heavily in education by 76.6% activity, followed by health active and social work 10.9%, followed by the public administration fell by 6.1%, followed by wholesale trade grew by 1.4%, and their participation in social activities is very weak, not exceeding 0.2% in most. (Department of Statistics, 2009, p48).

The percentage of Saudi women working in the government sector, 32.2% of the total number of Saudis working for population, and the special level of 7.1% of the total staff. (Department of Statistics, 2009, p49).

earlier indications confirm that the empowerment of Saudi women of economic participation, whether through work or investment is still limited and not commensurate with the relative importance in the population, which requires more efforts to give opportunities for the empowerment of women, whether in work or investment commensurate with being a strategic partner in the development process.

Despite efforts to promote women empowerment and the economic participation of women's empowerment is still without the desired level, since the state official institutions alone cannot shoulder the responsibility for women advance, improving their situation, it was necessary to help the State in the women's associations and charitable

institutions, where many of the charitable associations of women in interest in women's issues, this is one of the components of the civil society associations which play an effective role in offer services for women and provide health services, economic, educational and rehabilitative ,training, In the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, engaged in the Ministry of Social affairs provide care to needy families through a network of facilities, according to the latest statistics (591) Charitable Association, (28) The Center for Social Development (the Ministry of Social affairs, 2011,p99), The ratio of women's charities in Saudi Arabia 7% of the total number of charitable associations, a total of 46 female association for 599 assembly of men by 93% (the Ministry of Social affairs,2014,p44).

Those charities have tended recently to the reliance on women's empowerment strategy for women development economically and socially, to become more dependent on itself to face their problems (ramzi,1998,p99) ,Veronica study reached to the need for the adopt the charities on poor empowerment women and strengthen their capacity to strengthen and improve life quality (veronica,magar,2003,p54), and the Apollo study that targeted analysis of the role of charities in confronting the obstacles that prevent women from participating in development programs in Uganda and promote opportunities for women take part in development(mukasa,Apollo,2004,p33). The study Joshi that targeted the analysis of social welfare programs for women empowerment in rural areas showed that these programs have led to increasing women's economic participation and recommended continues programs for women empowerment. (Meenakshi, joshi.2004, p77), the fowler study which reached the important role of charities in improving the lives of the poor and make sustainable development. (fowler, alan,2005, p99).

The social work occupations which deal with women, which seeks to integrate their knowledge, skills, and values to confirm their rights as it seeks to increase women's social performance as one of the fundamental pillars of the develop society as women unable to take part in economic life and decision-making in society. The analytical vision of earlier studies, we find that it is different from the current study in trying to find the role of women's associations in Saudi Arabia and women empowerment economically the most important constraints faced.

Theoretical Guidelines of the Research:

Empowerment Theory

The social work profession deal with clients who suffer from oppression and vulnerability as a result of conditions associated with the problem or situation who suffer from it, using the theory of empowerment in practice more of description and prediction, where the social worker used empowerment to help people to realize their ambitions, strengthening and achieving social justice, as well as facilitating the operations that help people and communities to learn and to take action to carry out the actions which help to increase their strength and self-determination (Gutierrez 1995,p77)

As indicated (Turner 1996,p64) that the concept of empowerment, based on the linkage between social and economic justice, on the one hand, and the subsidized and pain suffered by the person, on the other hand, it offers a comprehensive approach designed to meet the needs of the human groups that suffer from the crackdown.

Research Goals;

- 1- Identification of the role of charities in Saudi Arabia women empowering women economically.
- 2-Identify the methods used by the association in the economic empowerment of women.
2. Identify the obstacles that limit the role of charities in Saudi Arabia women's empowerment of women economically.
3. Reaching proposals to activate the role of charities in Saudi Arabia women's empowerment of women economically.

Study Concepts:

- Women's charities:

known as builders founded officially to meet some of the goals set. And organizations are planned social units, established for the purpose of achieving certain goals, organizations there is not random but based on a study of the needs of the society in the official capacity under the law governing its work under government supervision (Abouelmeaty, Maher. 207. P27).

The operative definition of the charitable associations of women in this study:

- 1- Social units established a deliberate and planned way.
2. Seek to meet certain goals in the forefront of Saudi women empowerment.

3. Interact with the surrounding environment and cooperating with other organizations.
4. According to the habits and traditions of Saudi society and aims to material profit.
5. Seek to allow women economically

Empowerment:

Any grant of power or the capacity or authority to know the empowerment in the Oxford dictionary as the source of the act to do work (Sykes, 1992, p384).

defined the "Longman dictionary" that giving people more control in his life and control the things his Life-Giving Force low rights to do something (Longman, 1995, p450).

Empowerment is a strategy to help the community members to face their problems by giving them the power to control their lives and their interests and access to the community resources they need to help them in obtaining information and skills required to meet the desired change (Adams, 2003, p9).

The empowerment of Saudi women's economically in this study; Saudi women's awareness of job opportunities in the community, training and income-generating projects, the define institutions that support small projects and experiences of the labor market and its requirements, as well as help them in facing the burdens of economic life.

Research questions:

- 1-What is the role of the Saudi women's charities in the economic empowerment of women?
2. What The methods used by the Saudi women's charities in the economic empowerment of women?
3. What are the obstacles that limit the role of Saudi women's charities in the economic empowerment of women?

Methodology;

Study Type; the current study is located within the exploratory studies, where the study is to show the real role of the efforts of charitable associations of women in empowering women economically and means used in Saudi Arabia, it has also focused on identifying the obstacles that impede the programs and the roles of those associations.

Tools; a questionnaire for the beneficiaries of the programs and women's Charitable Society of Jude, to show the role of the Assembly

in them economically, and the methods used to meet this and to show obstacles to enable them from the point of view of the beneficiaries.

The following steps were followed in designing the tool:

The tool was initially built on the theoretical framework of the study and the previous relevant studies. The researcher prepared a first formulation of the questionnaire for the beneficiaries, including;

First: preliminary data on the beneficiaries. (7) Phrase.

Second: the role of charities in Saudi Arabia women's empowerment of women economically (9) phrase

Third: the methods used in empowering women economically Saudi Arabia (6) phrase

Fourth: include on the obstacles to the empowerment of women and the obstacles of (Saudi women, enterprise, the Working Group, the local community). (21) Phrase, so that the respondent answers each statement according to a graduated scale of three categories of the answer (yes - to a certain extent - no) and grades calculated in the order (3.2.1) phrase

2. The stage of the credibility and stability of the questionnaire.

Tool sincerity: The tool presented to twelve faculty members at the Faculty members at The Faculty of Arts, the University of Hafr Al-Batin for review. The tool approved by the faculty members with over eighty percent agreement percentage.

Tool Stability: Stability of the instrument: Stability of the instrument using the Alpha Kronbach stability reason calculated on the estimated stability values of the beneficiary questionnaire on enhancing the Empowerment of Saudi women. The questionnaire implemented with a sample of ten beneficiaries in the study community.

Fields:

1- Study place: Women's Association Dora Women charity in Hafr Al-Batin The Association was established in 1432 e in Hafr Al-Batin city under the name of Women Charity Association in Hafr Al-Batin, triggering its services have been established in all the provinces of the eastern region, targeting low-income families and orphans and special needs and productive families, women's association, which concerned with Saudi Women empowerment and Family Development materially and culturally and scientifically through moral and material support through education and training programs and activities information pamphlets provided by, the transfer of the target class of support to development through give women and girls with the skills and

knowledge necessary to make self-sufficiency, The aim of the association is to give leadership at the local level in the services provided to the beneficiary group, activating the role of women in global development and community service, as the assembly is within the charitable associations and women's groups interested in specialized women's issues, in particular, the empowerment programs of the goals and programs of the Assembly, the god of the most active and effective in the care of women's empowerment in Hafr Al-Batin, Saudi Arabia.

Population:

It is the identification of individuals forming the research target community and their demographic characteristics. The human dimension of the research is represented in a comprehensive record of all beneficiaries of the hearing impaired enrolled in the institute, Comprehensive survey of all students (N= 57 individual)

Data were processed through the computer using the program (SPSS.V. 17.0) statistical packages for social sciences, and the following **statistical methods were applied:**

1. **Duplicates and percentages:** to describe the characteristics of the study community.
2. **The arithmetic mean:** To judge the level of the role of women's charities in empowering Saudi women economically, so that the beginning and end of the triple scale categories: Yes (three degrees), to a certain extent (two degrees), not (one degree) Calculated to determine the length of the three-dimensional cells (minimum and upper), the range = the largest value - the lowest value ($3-1 = 2$) was divided by the number of cells of the scale to obtain the corrected cell length ($2/3 = 0.67$) This value was added to the lowest value in the scale or beginning of the scale, which is the correct one to determine the upper limit of this cell .
3. **Standard deviation:** It is useful to know the extent of dispersion or non-dispersion of respondents' responses. It also helps to rank the terms with the arithmetic mean. If the terms are equal in the arithmetic mean, the less standard deviation takes the higher order.
4. **Range:** It is calculated by the difference between the greatest value and the lowest value.
5. **Statistical honesty:** It is calculated by the square root of the stability coefficient.
6. **Coefficient of Alpha (Cronbach) stability:** the estimated stability values of the study tools.

Results:

Table (1) Demographic variables (N = 57)

Sr	Demographic variables	Repetition	percentage
Age			
1	Less than 25 years	5	% 8.8
2	30-25	9	% 15.8
3	35-30	12	% 21.1
4	40-35	13	% 22.8
5	40 years old and more	18	% 31.6
total		57	%100
Social status			
1	single	2	% 3.5
2	Married	30	% 52.6
3	Divorced	10	% 17.5
4	Widow	15	% 26.3
total		57	100%
Education status			
1	uneducated	25	% 43.8
2	Read and Write	10	% 17.5
3	Primary education	5	% 8.7
4	Middle education	6	% 10.5
5	Secondary education	5	% 8.7
6	University education	2	% 3.5
total		57	%100
economic standard			
1	500 Less than	5	% 8.7
2	1000-500	30	% 52.6
3	1500-1000	6	% 10.5
4	More than 1500	16	% 28.07
Total		57	%100
Type of house			
1	titling	10	% 17.5
2	rent	47	% 82.5
Total		57	%100
family constitution			
1	3 Less than	15	% 26.3
2	6-3 individuals	30	% 52.6
3	9-6 individuals	5	% 8.7
4	More than 9 individuals	2	% 3.5
Total		57	%100

The above table shows the demographic variables of the study sample; - for age, (31.6%) of women are in the age group (aged 30 years and over), For the social situation, (52.6%) of the women were married, For the educational situation (43.8%) of women, their level of education

(non-educated). For the profession, (91.2%) do not have the work. For the monthly income of the family, (52.6%) of women family income of less than 500 to 1000. For a number of children, (52.6%) of women, the number of Members of Their Families (3 to less than 6 people), For the type of housing, (82.4%) of the women who lived in the apartment for rent.

The Result Related to Research question:

1-What is the role of the Saudi women's charities in the economic empowerment of women?

Table (2) the role of Saudi women's charities in the economic empowerment of women

sr	the role of Saudi women's charities in the economic empowerment of women		Yes	To Some Extent	No	weight	Standard Deviation	Relative weight	Rank
1	Women's awareness of job opportunities in the community	K	38	15	4	2.59	2.59	86.3	1
		%	66.7	26.3	7				
2	Training in income-generating projects	K	27	18	12	2.26	0.79	75.3	2
		%	47.4	31.6	21.1				
3	The provision of employment opportunities for women commensurate with their abilities and capabilities	K	17	22	18	1.98	0.79	66	9
		%	29.8	38.6	31.6				
4	Learn women marketing methods of products	K	22	19	16	2.10	0.81	70	5
		%	38.6	33.3	28.1				
5	The professionalization of women experiences on the labor market requirements.	K	25	19	13	22.21	0.79	73.6	3
		%	43.9	33.3	28.8				
6	Support women's own bank accounts	K	25	18	14	2.19	0.81	73	4
		%	43.9	31.6	24.6				
7	Assistance in the	K	20	20	17	2.05	0.81	68.3	8

sr	the role of Saudi women's charities in the economic empowerment of women		Yes	To Some Extent	No	weight	Standard Deviation	Relative weight	Rank
	face of the burdens of economic life	%	35.1	35.1	29.8				
8	Increase the percentage of women beneficiaries of loans, the fight against unemployment	K	19	25	13	2.10	0.74	70	7
		%	33.3	43.9	22.8				
9	Increase women's capacity to take economic decisions for the family	K	24	15	18	2.10	0.85	70	6
		%	22.1	26.3	31.6				
The variable as a whole						2.17	0.78	72.5	

The table above shows that the Saudi women's charities role in the economic empowerment of women was (72.5 percent) where higher than the paragraphs of this axis in the phrase No. (1) Which provided for the (women's awareness of job opportunities and phrase No. (2) Which provided for the (training in income-generating projects, the least of the paragraphs of this axis in the phrase no. (3) (which stipulates (give employment opportunities for women), this agrees with the results of (Ekhashmy, Jawaher, 2010) study confirmed the important of Provide Job Opportunities commensurate with the possibilities and capabilities of women to enable them too economically.

2-What are the methods used by Saudi women's charities in the economic empowerment of women?

Table (3) the methods used by Saudi women's charities in the empowerment of women.

sr	The methods used by Saudi women's charities in the empowerment of women.		Yes	To Some Extent	No	weight	Standard Deviation	Relative weight	Rank
1	Training courses	K	34	16	7	2.47	0.709	82.3	2
		%	59.6	28.1	12.3				
2	Development projects	K	25	25	7	2.31	0.68	77	4
		%	43.9	43.9	12.3				
3	Lectures	K	33	14	10	2.40	0.77	80	3
		%	57.9	24.6	17.5				
4	Workshops	K	24	17	16	2.14	0.83	71.3	5
		%	42.1	29.8	28.1				
5	Fields visits	K	38	10	9	2.50	0.75	83.3	1
		%	66.7	17.5	15.8				
The variable as a whole						2.33	0.75	77.8	

It is clear from the results of the previous table that one of the most means used by the Assembly in Saudi women empowerment are home visits (83.3%), followed by the training sessions (82.3%) and then lectures (80%) and then the Developmental Projects (77%) and then the celebrations on special occasions (73%) Finally workshops (71.2%), follow the Assembly on the home visits right action to make sure women's eligibility to help from the empowerment programs is a task for the rest of the means and methods.

3- What obstacles to the empowerment of women economically Saudi Arabia?

Table (4) the obstacles due to women

Sr	the constraints due to women		Yes	To Some Extent	No	weight	Standard Deviation	Relative weight	Rank
1	The multiplicity of the needs and problems of women	K	33	20	4	2.50	0.63	83.1	1
		%	57.9	35.1	7.0				
2	The inability of women to reconcile their duties of home and functional	K	18	24	15	2.05	0.76	68.3	4
		%	31.6	42.1	26.3				
3	A large number of women's burden	K	18	18	21	1.94	0.83	64.6	5
		%	31.6	31.6	36.8				
4	The conviction of the women in the manner of the Assembly in the Empowerment	K	23	23	11	2.21	0.74	73.6	2
		%	40.4	19.3	40.4				
5	Women's lack of enjoyment of adequate communication networks	K	21	21	5	2.10	0.79	70	3
		%	36.8	36.8	26.2				
The variable as a whole						71.9	0.75	2.16	

It is clear from the results of the previous table that obstacles to the empowerment of women belong to the same women where (71.9), higher than the paragraphs of this axis in the phrase No. (1) Which provided for the multiple needs and problems of women and the phrase No. (4) (Not Convinced women in the way of the empowerment) researcher is due to problems of women today outweigh the potential charities this requires concerted efforts among all the organizations working in the area of women and cooperation with governmental associations to face all problems and achieving empowerment in all its forms and adoption organizations on ways and methods in line with the nature of the needs and problems of women to empowerment. This agrees with the results of (Abdul Majid, 2004), which confirmed the results of on the weakness of the organizations and associations with the needs and problems of women, the lowest of the paragraphs of this axis in the phrase (large burdens borne by

women) researcher that is due to the many burdens and responsibilities that fall on the shoulders of the multiplicity of needs of women and impeded the work and economic life.

Table (5) the obstacles due to the Saudi women's charities;

sr	the constraints due to the Saudi women's charities		Yes	To Some Extent	No	weight	Standard Deviation	Relative weight	Rank
1	The difficulty of the procedures for obtaining assistance required	K	26	16	5	2,19	0.83	73	2
		%	45.6	28,1	26.3				
2	The dates of the work of the assembly are not appropriate to the circumstances of women	K	23	11	23	2	0.90	66.6	3
		%	40.4	19.3	40.4				
3	The Assembly programs are not appropriate to the needs of women	K	21	21	15	2	0.86	66.6	4
		%	36.8	36.8	26.3				
4	The weakness of the material and financial resources	K	23	25	9	2.24	0.71	74,6	1
		%	40.4	43.9	15.8				
5	Poor coordination between the Assembly and other associations	K	13	21	23	1,82	0,78	60.6	6
		%	22.8	36.8	40.4				
6	The difficulty of access to the place of the Assembly	K	18	15	24	1,89	0,89	63	5
		%	31.6	26.3	42.1				
The variable as a whole						67.4	0.82	2.02	

It was clear from the results of the previous table that obstacles of women empowerment belong to the Assembly amounted to (67.4) where higher than the paragraphs of this axis in the phrase No. (4) Which provided for the (double the material and financial resources to enable women and phrase no. (1) Which provided for the (difficult rules for obtaining help required). The researcher attributed the weak capacities of the organizations for several reasons, including non-governmental organizations depend on donations and projects, the least of the paragraphs of this axis in the phrase no. (5) Which provided for the (poor coordination between the Assembly and other associations) these findings are consistent with the study of (Rashawn, 2005, Abdul Majid) which confirmed the results that the obstacles to the work of organizations in the women empowerment and the poor coordination between the Assembly and other associations.

Table (6) the obstacles due to the workers and staff;

sr	the constraints due to the workers and staff		Yes	To Some Extent	No	Weight	Standard Deviation	Relative weight	Rank
1	The lack of a sufficient number of workers in the assembly	K	16	18	23	1.87	0.82	62.3	2
		%	28.1	31.6	40.4				
2	The weakness of sufficient expertise to enable women workers	K	13	20	24	1.80	0.78	60	4
		%	22.8	35.1	42.1				
3	The Working Group does not include all the disciplines required to enable women	K	15	19	23	1.85	0.81	61.6	3
		%	26.3	33.3	40.4				
4	The absence of adequate coordination between workers	K	17	11	29	1.78	0.88	59.3	5
		%	29.8	19.3	50.9				
5	The low level of professional performance of workers in the empowerment of women	K	12	17	28	1.71	0.69	57	6
		%	21.1	29.8	49.1				
6	Red Tape at work and	K	22	14	21	2.01	0.87	67	1
		%	38.6	24.6	36.8				
The variable as a whole						1.83	0.69	61.2	

It is clear from the results of the previous table that obstacles to women empowerment belong to the workers and staff where (61.2) higher than the paragraphs of this axis in the phrase no. (6) Which provided for the (red tape in the work) and the phrase No. (1) which provided for the (lack of enough number of workers in the assembly), as a result of the researcher is due the convincing of many workers and specialists, and reliance on volunteers and contracts, the latest of the paragraphs of this axis in the phrase No. (5) Which provided for the (low-level of professional performance of workers women empowerment), these findings are consistent with a study (Rashawn, 2005), which stressed take on volunteer organizations lack enough experience to work in women empowerment in many fields.

Table (7) the obstacles due to the local community;

sr	the constraints due to the local community		Yes	To Some Extent	No	weight	Standard Deviation	Relative weight	Rank
1	The terms of the guardian's consent to the work of women	K	22	16	9	2.40	0.75	80	1
		%	56.1	28.1	15.8				
2	The lack of community awareness of the issue of women's empowerment	K	25	14	18	2.12	0.86	70.6	4
		%	43.9	24.6	31.6				
3	The lack of media focus on the issues of women's empowerment Your feedback:	K	26	14	17	2.15	0.86	71.6	3
		%	45.6	24.6	29.8				
4	An overview of the negative community women's ability to work	K	25	17	15	72.3	0.82	72.3	2
		%	43.9	29.8	26.3				
The variable as a whole						2.21	0.82	73.6	

It is clear from the results of the previous table that obstacles to the empowerment of women belong to the local community reached (73.6) where higher than the paragraphs of this axis in the phrase No. (1), which stipulates the terms of the approval of the guardian of women's work) and the phrase No. (4) which provided for the (negative society look at women's ability to work) due to the male, researcher view prevailing and that women are weak and there is no need or benefit from their participation in the work and the man is located on her to do all that you need women and thus formed the awareness of the role of women wrong lower came the paragraphs of this axis in the phrase (2) which provided for the (lack of community awareness of the issue of women's empowerment) These findings are consistent with a study (Albany, 2014), which confirmed culture absent of women empowerment in society.

Viii. General discussion of research in the light of the results of the study:

the study responded to the research questions, identifying the role of charities in Saudi Arabia women empowering women economically, identifying the methods used by the association in the economic empowerment of women, identifying the obstacles that limit the role of charities in Saudi Arabia women's empowerment of women economically. The results showed that the role of the Assembly in the economic women empowerment is the women's awareness of job

opportunities and training for income-generating projects. The results showed that the means used by the Assembly in women empowerment is the home visits and lectures and then give training courses. The results showed that the obstacles to the women empowerment belong to the women themselves in the form of the multiple needs and problems of women and women's conviction in the way of achieving empowerment. The results showed that the obstacles to the women empowerment belong to the Assembly is the weakness of the material and financial resources for women's empowerment and the difficulty of obtaining the required help. The results showed that the obstacles to the women empowerment belong to the group of red tape in the work and the lack of a sufficient number of workers in the assembly. The results showed that the obstacles to the women empowerment belong to the local community is the weakness of the awareness of the members of the community to women's empowerment and weak community participation in support of women empowerment.

Recommendations: to activate the role of charities in Saudi Arabia women empowering women economically

- 1-To give women with the skills necessary for their participation in the labor market, and this is linked to the first objective research
- 2-adopting the policy of stimulating help to increase the participation of women in the labor market. It is linked to the first goal research.
- 3-The integration of gender issues in the ministries of an economic character, it is linked to the third goal of the research.
- 4-promoting productive family programs for Saudi women and this is linked to the second goal research
- 5-organizational capacity for women with regard to economic activities, it is linked to the first goal research.
- 6-The expansion of non-traditional patterns of work in line with the global changes such as much of the work for some time to conform to the conditions of women. It is linked to the second goal research.
- 7-The strengthening of relations between the charitable associations of women at the level of the United Kingdom to implement development programs to empower women economically. It is linked to the first objective research that is related to the first goal research.
8. Provide job opportunities commensurate with the possibilities for women and help them to face the economic burdens, and through the provision of plans and projects and contracting with local and international donors it is linked to the third goal of the research.

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