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THE ROLE OF SOCIAL EMERGENCY IN REMOVING LABELS FROM VICTIMIZED RUNAWAY WOMEN AND NORMAL RUNAWAY WOMEN
(CASE STUDY: TEHRAN'S SHAHID NAVVAB SAFAVI CRISIS INTERVENTION CENTER)

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A R T I C L E   I N F O

A B S T R A C T

The phenomenon of runaway women has become an essential problem in the today's societies. According to the development of urbanization and the changes and evolutions that have occurred in various social aspects, the vulnerability among the subordinate regions has expanded more. Nowadays, according to the conditions of the female victims, it is required to devote an organization to their support in the society and it is through coherent planning in line with prevention and control of the social harms and the reduction of the crimes against the women that serious steps can be taken parallel to their support. The current study is a survey research that adopts both qualitative and quantitative approaches to analyze the researcher-constructed questions regarding 62 runaway women, 14 to 35 years old and residing in subordinate districts in the city of Tehran. The study subjects have been selected during a period of five continuous months of sampling in a social emergency center. The majority of the runaway women were found grown up in broken and disorderly families. The women's escape is suggestive of an array of psychological and social interfamily conflicts. All these women have sought refuge in Welfare Organization due to the conditions governing their lives. Inter alia these women, there were those who had been victimized and some others who were mostly normal women, escaped their residence due to the lack of a relative degree of freedom and security. In return, the social emergency center has succeeded in removing the label of being an absconder from these women to a great extent.

Introduction

Generally, the phenomenon of runaway women is one of the outcomes of misbehavior, psychological disorders, the lack of a safe shelter at home and the lack of psychological and somatic needs' satisfaction of these women. The problem is not exclusively limited to the women, rather the runaway males have also been seen in the society but the statistics signify that the runaway women are more prevalent in the today's society. The majority of the ones who escape their homes are realized as abnormal individuals but the reality might be different. Many of the runaway women have been exposed to certain conditions at the beginning that have been intolerable for them and they have been incumbently urged to escape as a defensive reaction. Perhaps, a very low percentage of these women have escaped their homes for the sole intention of perpetrating misdemeanor but the today's victim of crime is most likely the tomorrow's felons. It seems that the title "runaway" is indicative of the same issue. The female gender's seeking refuge to somewhere outside her home and that be a woman inhabiting the slum regions and having no correct understanding of her position can be for reasons of pain and agony. Generally, escape means staying away from one's home and family for a period of 24 hours and even more that takes place in critical situations. In some of the cases, running away is a transient phenomenon for the individual's attainment of his or her own real identity and this substantially pertains to the gender identity disorders and in other cases it can be an opposition to the personality, familial and environmental problems and even for encouraging the other friends and it can be considered as a sign of the individual's being sacrificed. Family possesses the most particular importance among the entire institutions that play a role in the individual's

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sociability. Undoubtedly, the individuals' sociability depends on two important factors, namely family and social environment and it can be claimed that the majority of the harms imposed on the individuals have first originated from the family. Besides family, other factors like social gaps, family repulsion, parents' history of divorcement and conviction to incarceration, cultural poorness, mothers' negligence in children's upbringing, the lack of welfare facilities, discrimination among the children, the family's lack of a custodian or its being supervised by a bad protector can be pointed out. It is now for several years that the issue of the girls running away from their homes has found remarkable importance in the city of Tehran and the statistics are reflective of an increasing number of these girls in the lower social classes. Based on an announcement by the social emergency organization, a subsidiary of the country's Welfare Organization, the statistics for the runaway women is showing an ascending trend annually by a noticeable percentage. A great many of the women are indirectly protected on behalf of the Welfare Organization by such institutions as police stations, drug abuse camps, Lavizan Shelter and the courts as well as via their direct referring through their own self-report. The objective in changing the term "runaway" the "care-seeker" or "shelter-seeking" is not made as a result of adopting an absolute or biased feministic approach to the women's rights in the society, rather it is decreasing the social harms and freeing women from being terrified, threatened or urged to sexual violence that might be even accompanied by the creation of disorder in the society[1]. Teaching life skills by the parents and welcoming the shelter-seeking women have, altogether, highlighted the role of the social-supportive institutions and this serves reducing the male gender's domination and family and social repulsion. Any reason causing the women to run away their homes should be identified and the issue should not be forcibly treated rather the causes and contributing factors should be sought so that their susceptibility can be reduced or eliminated. Many of these women, if remain in the society, will be turned to tomorrow's infringers and, subsequently, they will bring about a great many of other social damages against their own selves and the others like encouraging the women and girls to perpetrating corruption and prostitution, addiction, drug dealing as well as many other intercourse diseases like hepatitis and AIDs [1]. Therefore, the recognition of these issues is per se in need of participation by supportive institutions like Welfare Organization and its subsidiaries, such as social emergency, enjoyment of psychological services and social cares and the civil society. The recent studies have been largely carried out by adopting a quantitative approach to the topic of runaway women and have considered the runaway women as a social phenomenon. But the current research paper is a survey research and adopts quantitative and qualitative approaches to figure out the role of social emergency centers in removing the labels from normal runaway women and identify the substantial reasons behind these women's escape from their homes. The present study is pursues three objectives:

A) Investigation of the runaway women's victimization;
B) Surveying the normal runway women; and,
C) Crisis Intervention Center and Shelter and Care-seeking women

Study Method:

The present study is a survey research which is carried out based on a descriptive-analytical method and it adopts both qualitative and quantitative approaches. Survey is a method of research in which the objective is acquiring information regarding the attitudes, beliefs and the characteristics of a study sample volume. March believes that survey does not mean separating the information collection though the study tool is predominantly questionnaire. But, other techniques like structured interviews, observation and content analysis are also applied [2]. In 2016, 62 runaway women from districts 14 to 20 of the city of Tehran and under the protection of social emergency center were interviewed during a five-month period. Each interview lasted one hour. The study subjects were married or single women disregarding their Hymen (membrane which partly covers the external opening of the vagina of a virgin) and only considering their gender. To select the women, convenience sampling method was used. Taking advantage of the researcher-constructed questionnaire, the information obtained in the qualitative approach pertained to culture, life and beliefs and it was gathered via direct interviews in some of the cases; the information obtained in the quantitative approach pertained to the statistical findings of the study sample volume. Library research and the evaluation of various documents by means of taking notes were used to perform this descriptive-analytical research. In the survey part of the research, structured questionnaire, observation and deep interviews were applied.

The Validity and Reliability of the Measurement Tool:

According to the questionnaire being constructed and designed by the researcher, there was made use of content validity test to figure out the questionnaire's validity meaning that the questionnaire was investigated by the professors and masters of law, psychology, linguistics and statistics and Cronbach's alpha method was applied to determine the questionnaire's reliability.

Findings:

The participant women were from broke, illiterate, addicted, convicted families with psychological diseases and their most important reason for their escapes from homes were economical and cultural poorness as mentioned by them. Subjected to the physical and psychological violence, they did not surrender to the perpetration of misdemeanor and they sought the solution in leaving their homes. The most important role played by this organization has taken the form of supportive and protective interventions before them being referred to the police authorities, offering financial aids and removing the label of being a runaway woman. This way, these women have been prevented from double victimization as a result of which many of them could return to their families and a healthy life.

A) **Investigating the Runaway Women's Victimization Phenomenon:**

A victim is an individual who has suffered a material, spiritual and physical loss or damage from the occurrence of a crime. Women's victimization occurs in various forms and other individual may hurt the women through their exertion of illegal and abusive acts without paying attention to the position of women. From theoretical perspectives, a group of individuals believes that if such violent actions are actualized by men therefore they have to be considered as an intrinsic and socially accepted issue meaning that cultural norms and reactions are manifested under social conditions in reaction to the others' actions and social learning. Such a type of violence is most often actualized in the context of family and we are currently faced with a gap

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[1] Mirza'ee, 2004, p.14

of special criminalization of these acts [3]. The majority of the women residing in subordinate regions in Tehran have been victimized for various reasons such as patriarchal culture, the lack of legal support, violence subculture, discrimination between the children, parents' past history of addiction and their conviction to incarceration, mothers' antisocial occupations including prostitution and beggarliness and establishment of depravity and prostitution brothels. The expanded domain of the violence against women that has inflicted the entire communities during all times has brought about the grounding for the numerous interpretations and exemplifications by the researchers. The entire victims of crimes, especially the women, are exposed to a secondary or a doubled victimization. The secondary victimization is a term that points the wastage of a victim of crime's rights in the course of penal justice. When the women become the targets of violence during their puberty and before that, they accept this idea as a reality they are born to suffer. The girls who were deeply interviewed stated, based on their own narrations, that their mothers had established corruption and prostitution brothels and have sold them for cheap money. Surely, they all knew their mothers as their first factor giving rise to their becoming victims of crimes because they had perpetrated such acts in exchange for a sum of money. Being raped, being the subject of physical and psychological violence, especially in their childhood, illiteracy, their being financially unable to continue schooling and strict interfamily religious beliefs have all turned their conditions to a home custody and due to some of the reasons mentioned above these have somehow made them escape their homes. Simon De Bovar believes that women are not born women rather they turn into women. When they, especially the ones residing in subordinate regions, are not provided with the conditions to turn to women then exiting the home will be considered a good choice. It is true that running away from home is generally considered as an unfavorable and heinous act, but this is the conditions that make the individuals perform some acts. The runaway women are different in terms of their familial and personal problems as well as their needs and motivations that have led them to escape their homes. Moreover, the victimized runaway women feature such personality characteristics as adventurousness and craving for excitement and vulnerability to intense vulnerability. Victimized females have taken such measures as exiting their homes for getting rid of their critical situation and attainment of their psychological needs and fulfillment of their suppressed tendencies. Hamer is of the belief that the women cannot resolve their problems due to the conditions governing their lives. It is the idea of the present study author that the more these women are found at a younger age and the more they are of a lower education level and the more they are unable to find a socially appropriate job, then the more they will lose their tolerance in resisting the physical and psychological violence and they will become more inclined towards finding security outside their homes. It is clearly vivid that these individuals, besides being subjected to primary victimization, might be exposed to a secondary victimization in the society but the preliminary imposed harm has guided them towards a world outside their homes; of course, it has to be pointed out that some individuals have been found psychologically sick in some of the cases and some others have been found suffering from gender identity disorders and/or being encouraged by their own friends and have left their homes for an absolute freedom. But, first of all, we deal with their being subject of crimes. To elucidate the issue, it is necessary to exemplify some cases of women victimization. The women with gender identity disorders, the psychologically ill individuals such as the ones with schizophrenia and obsessive-impulsive disorder and the normal runaway women have all been found lacking the feeling of security at home and being the victims of home violence and acute familial conflicts. Gender identity disorder, transsexualism, or gender dysphoria pertains to the intolerance of an individual, male or female, to his or her gender and it is a psychological state in which the individual possesses another gender with the mentality of the opposite sex. These individuals are usually considered the same with the homosexuals but it is not true in reality and they are only patients and faced with numerous problems in the society. Some know these individuals as social perverts and this makes them become the targets f verbal, psychological and physical violence at home and then experience secondary victimization outside their homes like when they are abused by the others. These individuals are in a state of constant suffering from the situation they are currently in [4]. They feel that they are born in a wrong context and their real gender differs from what it is now. These individuals demand their parents for a surgery and change of gender but, in return, they receive more violence from their families and due to the lack of self-confidence, personality suppression, not being welcomed in their families and especially for such a reason as having no financial affordability, they escape their homes. Some of these individuals are not aware of the services offered by such institutions as social emergency and they have been victimized after exiting their homes. The author believes that due to some legal shortcomings in the sexual crimes, it is not clear whether these individuals should be considered as victims of crimes or criminals in their perpetration of such acts as fornication and/or sodomy. It appears that reference has to be made to the jurisprudential sources and their genders should be first determined in psychological and forensic examinations [3]. The principle here is a restricted interpretation of the statutory provisions and the acquittal of the individuals. From the author's point of view, according to the statements made by the social workers, the label "runaway women" is the first most important factor contributing to their secondary victimization and there is a need for making a distinction between some of these individuals. Such women are subjected to harm within the family environment and after exiting their homes they again become subjected to secondary victimization even in case of their perpetration of sexual crimes and this paves the way for a double intensification of their psychological damage. Some of the other shelter-seeking women have been subjected to physical and psychological damages by their parents including their fathers, brothers, particularly their mothers. Mothers are the most important factors in children rearing and their negligence and even their instigation for the commitment of sexual crimes, including prostitution, have exposed the individuals seminally to the victimization. This is the repulsion by the family that can be followed by a secondary repulsion by the society. The women who have been subjected to the family violence, husbands' disloyalty, children discrimination and acute familial conflicts and escaped their homes due to their intolerance and non-acceptance of the home conditions are not to be considered runaway women. In a general social jargon, a person who runs away from the family is an abnormal individual but escaping the critical situation of the home and seeking refuge in a more supportive and safe environment or staying out and being labeled runaway have exacerbated these individuals' status quo more than before. Victims of crimes are physically and psychologically injured individuals who facilitate their upcoming victimization conditions. The women should be the focal point of theoretical research and they should not be regarded as elements having an ancillary and unimportant position in their comparison with the men or even the family and society. Even

from gender perspective, the female gender is not a natural reality rather it is a type of socially, culturally and racially complex product. The expression seems to have something to do with two different concepts, namely biological-gender and reproductive capacities [5]. Therefore, labeling and or the social reaction of the family to the women should take different forms in an adoption of three biological, psychological and social approaches to the women so that eventually the victimized runaway women can be distinguished from the victims of crimes or the socially normal women and this issue is the duty of the protective institutions in the form of behavioral classification and the search for the reasons causing the women to escape their homes so that the society, the family and even the victims of such crimes can be well trained accordingly.

B) Surveying the Socially Normal Runaway Women:

Demarking the boundaries between the normal and abnormal behaviors is a little difficult because time and space are to be considered in defining both of the foresaid expressions. A type of behavior known to be abnormal in the past is now considered normal and it is quite common that a certain behavior might be considered normal in another country but Iran knows it as abnormal. The researcher believes that everything needs an establishment of equilibrium and balance and it is the society and the family that determine the borders between the normal and abnormal behaviors for an individual. Explication of the abnormality criteria and the socially accepted values leads to the emergence of various perspectives in respect to an individual. Maybe, it is better to first change the education system and let the individuals' talents blossom and then get involved in judging the individual's behaviors. Goodness and badness are relative topics, so it cannot be definitely determined what can be an absolute good. Determining the borders between the proper and improper conducts, as well, depends on the legislation, the common laws and the social attitudes of the rulers within a society. From social perspectives and according to the definitions that the women referring to the social emergency center have themselves offered, it was made clear that the individuals who look at these women from outside realize runaway as a disorder but such a type of behavior at certain instants has been the best action and therefore a normal behavior from the perspective of the organization's caretakers as well as the shelter-seeking women's. These women believe that exiting the home and entering to a safe and secure space does not imply abnormality rather they know themselves obedient to the regulations and that they have only changed their living place so that they can gain safety and security both psychologically and physically. The majority of these individuals have had such intentions as pressing their families to attain their wants. Every society should provide its members with the required tools and facilities so as to be able to accomplish its objectives thereby to pave the way for a sense of social attachment and, in other words, social concord. Comparing to the various social classes, it is clearly understandable that social abnormalities and maladjustments come about when the required facilities and means are not provided [6]. If the social values are regarded as the generally accepted principles, the social norms will be the reflections of these principles in the society's life regulations. It can be said that a great many of the social relation patterns are guided by the norms. In an individual life level, every individual can set certain norms for oneself and then try obeying them but an individual cannot be imagined without living in the society and all the individuals should realize themselves corresponding to the social rules. On the contrary, with the existence of the social norms, as well, the society should not in a label removing action realize as abnormal any behavior that does not comply with the generally accepted rules. The substantial role of the norms is establishing social order and security. All human beings are in need of rules and regulations in their achievement of their wishes and wants and when they found their goals unattainable they react by showing defensive measures or deserting their homes and violating the family norms but when they refer in person to the Welfare Organization and its subsidiaries, such as Crisis Intervention Center, this can be considered as a sign marking their obedience to the social regulations. Among the referents, some groups were found having healthy families and wives but some others were found with addictions or suffering from psychological diseases but they had not perpetrated any illegal and abnormal act. The researcher thinks these women should be handed over to the psychiatric counseling services and healthcare and social workers and also their parents should be trained for the proper ways of treating the children because the entire women who have for a reason or another escaped their homes are not aware of the supportive institutions and some may be exposed to the street and social harms due to their lack of the necessary sophistication. Undoubtedly, with the establishment of a relationship replete with love, kindness and affection within the families, especially the affective ties between the daughters and their fathers, a great many of their instantaneous behaviors can be prevented from emergence. Due to the internal anxieties, puberty-age excitements or arousals a little post-maturity and, also, based on the short-term inauspicious conditions, some of these women have decided to escape their homes. Amongst these women, there are groups who were addicts and there are even some who have been found stating the absence of any problem with their spouses and there were also these others who had been firstly referred to rehabilitation camps through the interventions by judicial and executive institutions, including the police, and then they were next sent to the social emergency center to be returned to their own families. As we know, addiction is not a crime rather it is considered as a disease. The crime is continuing and revealing addiction and not referring to rehabilitation centers. The researcher believes that their parents and spouses will be in need of offering counseling services so as to be urged to change their attitudes. Any general axiom can also be allocated; if based on the definitions provided for home runaway, staying outside the home for more than 24 hours without it being allowed by the family and husband causes us to consider these individuals as runaway women then there cannot be delineated a distinctive line between any of these runaway women. Our goal here is to prevent these individuals from being exposed to and inflicted by future damages. It is via removing the label of runaway women from these social rules complying individuals that the road to their repulsion by the family and society can be blocked and then these individuals will be given a chance to adjust themselves to the inauspicious conditions through learning the social healthcare and psychological skills offered by the Welfare Organization.

C) Crisis Intervention Center and Shelter-Seeking Women:

The decrease in the social harms and prevention from crime occurrence are the general demands of the today's society. To actualize justice and establish social security, the factors leading to the creation of insecurity should be investigated in the first place, including the existence of legal shortcomings, the unjust distribution of welfare and social facilities that have to be taken into consideration case-specifically by the law-making and the community people.

Along the judicial authorities, it is necessary to have an organization that offers protective and supportive services to the individuals who are exposed to social harms as well as to the victims of crimes. One of these supportive institutions is the social emergency organization which is a subsidiary to the Welfare Organization. The institution is somewhat a joint venture by the individual, familial and social Crisis Intervention offices that has been formed with a social-orientation objective [7]. As it is commonly exercised that the emergency wards usually perform their interventions before the treatment in medical terms, the organization acts as a social problems emergency unit in social terms and provides protection and support to the individuals. The organization assists the victimized individuals in making use of crisis adaptation mechanism so that they can be corrected and guided. The institution covers four types of activities including a 123 emergency telephone line, the Crisis Intervention center that provides individual, familial and social problems, concentrated and decentralized service bases and units. The runaway women are a care-receiver group protected by this organization. The delivery of supportive services, healthcare services, psychology services and referral to the families and the other protective institutions takes place in an urgency manner. The individuals in need of these services are introduced to the organization through direct referral, referral by the organization's ambulatory patrol and the other supportive institutions. The maximum time period within which these individuals are taken care of is 21 days and they are only kept there for a longer period in case of not having ID cards. Such social harms as the women's escape are considered as intersectional issues and the participation by the families alongside with the other civil and supportive institutions should be accordingly taken into consideration. After forming an individual file for these individuals in need of social cares, the social workers cooperate with psychological units to deal with the investigation of the damages and the reasons behind their escape and then the files are sent to the forensic medicine departments so as to document the type of the harms and the women's having hymen or not following which measures are taken so as to find the families. A great majority of the self-introducing referents have been found victimized and were afraid of introducing their parents. The common features of all these women are their lack of feeling secure, peaceful, the lack of a relative freedom and their deprivation of physical and psychological health at home. To find a safe shelter, these individuals have had hopes in places other than their homes so they have deserted their homes; although a great many of these runaway women have perpetrated misdemeanors under their parents' pressure and imposition and also because of their loneliness upon escaping their homes, many of the individuals studied in the present study were selected from the group of normal victimized women. These women have been referred to the organization by the police, municipality as well as emergency center's ambulatory patrol and also via it being informed by the others. In case of having no access to their families and/or in case of them not being found with psychological diseases, these runaway women are given to the rehabilitation centers and the nerves and psychology hospitals. Generally, the emergency center mostly provides caretaking and psychological aids. Financial aids, providing rental accommodation, providing appropriate independent life according to care-receiver's age, employment and continuation of education, acquiring an ID card for the anonymous individuals and follow-up cares after dismissal for some of these women, removing the label of being runaway women and calling them shelter-seeking individuals are inter alia the other interventions by the organization.

Maryam, a 39 years old woman, is one of these care-receivers. She says: "my parents were addicts and my father used to beat me up several times a week. I have not committed any crime so far. I escaped my home and came here. I feel the emergency center likes me more than my family". Sara, a 30-year-old woman, says: "I did not experience any violence in my home but I was not allowed to go anywhere. My family did not even permit me marry. I escaped. I did not know any place outside home. The police found me and sent me here. I think anywhere is better than my home".

Some of these women believe that the community individuals consider them as infringers. Although running away from one's home is an act against the norms but direct reference to a safe governmental place and removing the title of being a "runaway woman" results in a change in the families' attitudes and the acceptation of these individuals by the society. In the current society, according to the cultural beliefs, the presence of the women in every scene and their participation in various aspects of the social life should be taken into account as an important factor. The reconstruction of a declined identity, training the families with the life skills, the change of the title "runaway" to "shelter-seeker", the women's recognition of their own position are among the major duties of the organization that lead to the prevention from a double victimization and their return to a healthy life.

According to the statistics obtained from the victimized women, it was made clear that the factors running away from one's home, infringement and victimization and being shelter-seeker are correlated with three indices, namely age, education level and employment status and the majority of these women believed that their individual and social security has been elevated after their being familiar with the plans implemented by the social emergency center.

According to the front diagram, 60% of these women believed that the formation of such a supportive institution like social emergency has been effective on their return to a healthy life.

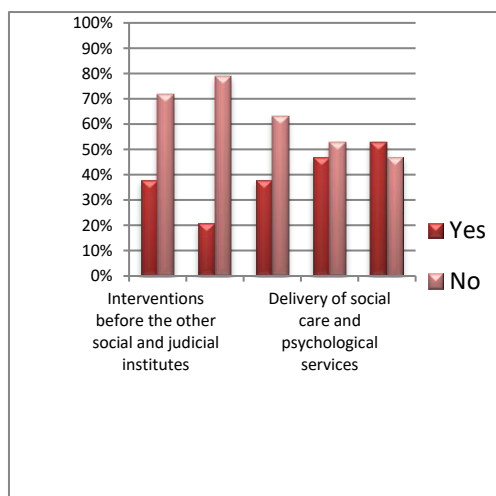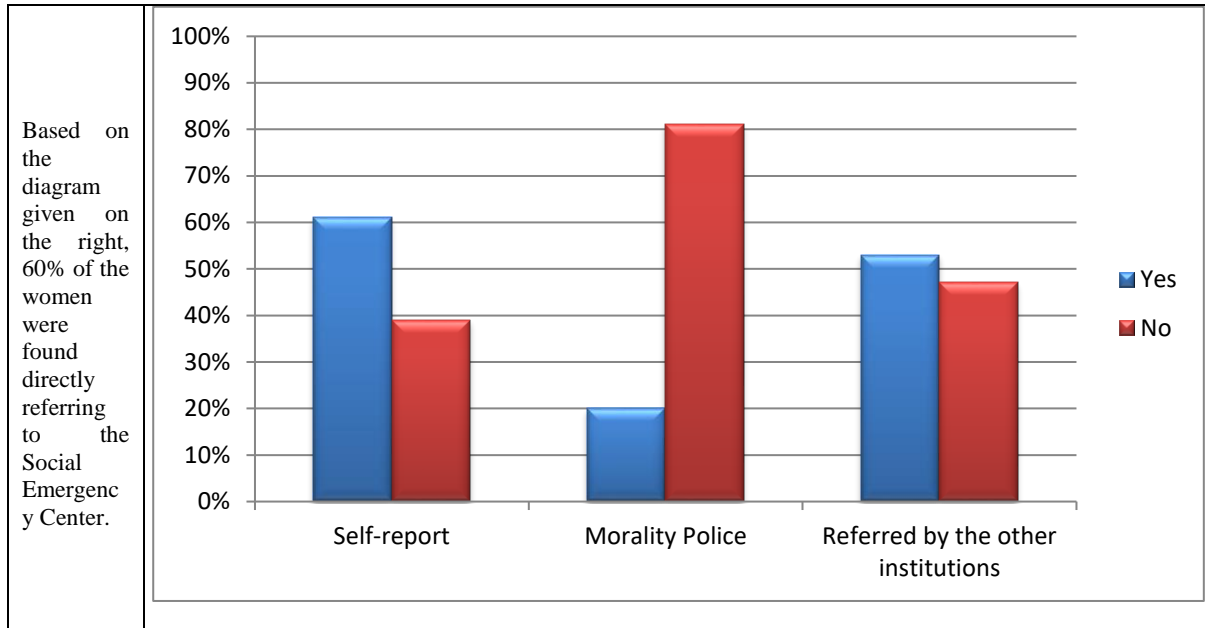**The effect of Social Emergency Center's intervention on return to a healthy life**
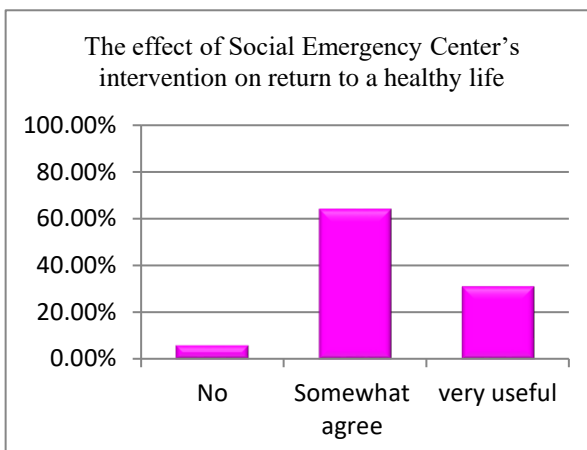
Also, according to the diagram illustrated on the opposite side, 70% of the shelter-seeking women believed that enjoyment of the economical sources can more than any other factor reduce their victimization and home desertion.
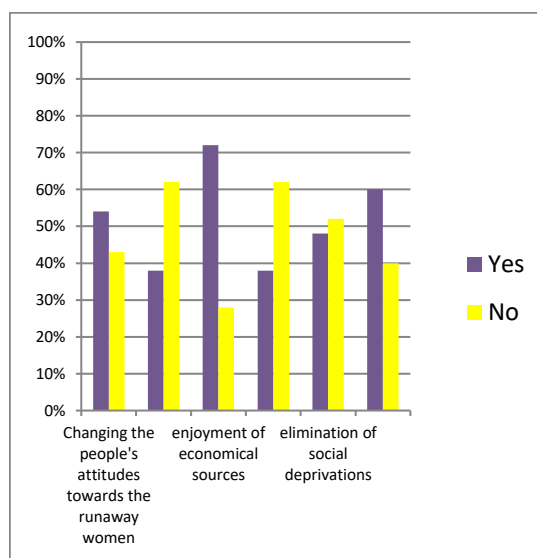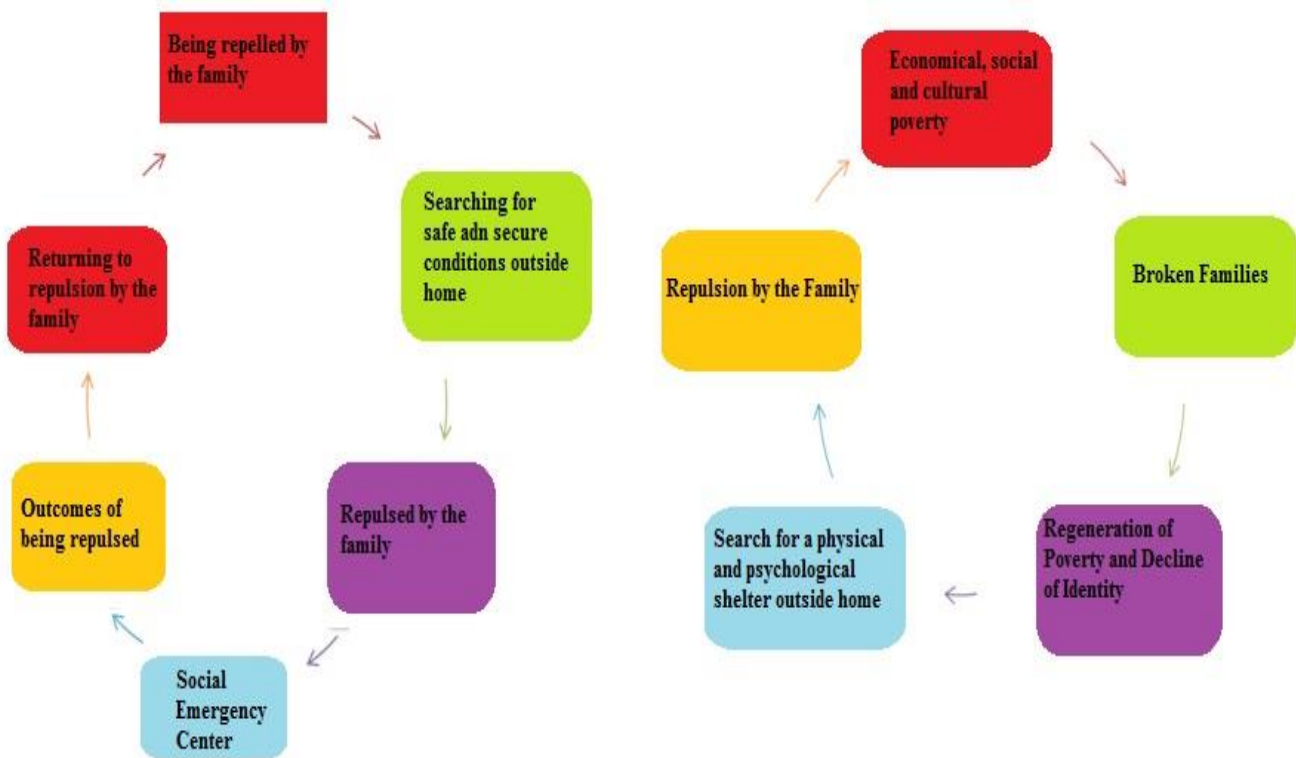
Fifty percent of the women residing in these subordinate urban regions believed that the formation of such an organization has been able to increase their security. Fifty percent of these women had prior information regarding the existence of Social Emergency Organization as a secure and safe place.

From the perspective of the organization caregivers, the delivery of the services before any intervention by the other institutions and the codification of supportive rules to the benefit of the women have the highest influence in supporting the care-receivers.

Based on the diagram given on the right, 60% of the women were found directly referring to the Social Emergency Center.

The process of Deserting Home, Street, Social Emergency Center and return to Home or a Safe Place

| 1. Interview
2. Admission to dismissal process
3. Temporary Keeping of the runaway women
4. Acquiring ID card
5. The label of being sick
6. Teaching life skills
7. Reducing victimization, return to the society | ← | 1. Identification
2. Municipality
3. The police
4. Emergency Ambulatory Patrol
5. Direct Referral |

The role of Social Emergency center in removing the label from the abnormal Runaway Women and Normal Runaway Women

Reduction of individual and social harms   Acceptation of normal runaway women   Return to families

Conclusion:

The women's exposition to the violence in lower ages increases their vulnerability and label removing, on the contrary, will be effective from the psychological perspectives. In the first place, every individual acquires self-recognition from his or her immediate environment. When the individuals are addressed with the term "infringer" in an environment, the title remains in the deep layers of the individual's ego and it gradually induces the individual that s/he is a socially abnormal person due to his or her desertion of his or her home without it being permitted by the parents. Corresponding to Maslow's pyramid, human beings have five essential needs. Whenever the individual finds attainment of any of these five classes improbable, his or her entry to the other class becomes something even more difficult. It is as if an individual does not respect himself or herself and expect the others to venerate him or her or when s/he finds his or her biological needs unsatisfied and even not feeling safe at home which will end in his talents blossoming not being accepted by the society and for the same reason the individual will move towards deviation. The label "runaway women" is a sort of inducing a value to an individual. This labeling might seem meaningless in the first stance but these individuals psychologically feel that the others can perceive their situation via removing their label. The intention here is to make use of another term, "shelter-seeker", because these individuals are looking for safe place and they are different from the individuals needful of care. An individual might remain in his or her home while still being in need of care but the shelter-seeker prefers another place other than his or her home for living and being safe and secure.

When an individual suffers from cancer, the disease can be treated if diagnosed in its preliminary stages. Identification of the causes leading to the women's running away and making efforts to eliminate these factors, especially by the supportive institutions and at lower ages, will be more effective than the higher ages. Here, the issue does not pertain to these women's running away from their homes, rather the issue relates to the identification and fighting the factors that have urged these women to escape. Labeling the individuals causes them to lose their potential talents and become incapable of putting them into practice and, on the contrary, removing these labels from these individuals causes them to 1) find a second time attachment to their families and spouses, 2) be provided with the conditions of remarriage, employment, continuation of education and this same issue makes them not to go after antisocial jobs, 3) become adapted to the social regulations, 4) find a perception of their position of being wives and mothers, 5) to make more coherent relationships with their families through them being trained with the life skills, 6) make them somewhat culturally richer through removing the label of "runaway women" from them as a result of which the family disintegration and inappropriate patterns will be decreased, 7) prevent them from getting

involved in infringement and being exposed to future harms, 8) corroborate the strategies of preserving order in the society especially in the subordinate classes, 9) reduce the abuses against the women and decline the rate of the physical and verbal violence exertion on the women, their humiliation and, generally, their future damages as runaway women can be reduced to some extent, 10) make their children suffer lesser degree of harm in the society with the change in the attitudes towards the mothers' escape from their homes, 11) enhance the support for the governmental organizations, especially the welfare organization's subsidiaries like the social emergency office, and 12) decrease their relative deprivation. Separating the families repulsing their women to three sets is an important task. Also, the existence of an organization that receives the runaway women can be a point of hope and reliance for them. As it was explained in the diagram, the individuals deserting their family and being victimized in the environments outside their homes generally suffer from a sort of cultural, social and economical poverty. These individuals live in areas that are called crime-prone localities. The majority of the women from lower social classes and living in subordinate regions of the cities have taken refuge in the places where they could find individuals similar to themselves. The families of these individuals are generally called broken families. Being an only child, having no custodian or having bad custodian and parents, parents' addiction, lack of education, marriage in lower ages, parents and well as these runaway women's past history of psychological diseases, humiliation, transsexualism and their repulsion by the family and the society, lack of self-confidence and self-recognition of their position, being exposed to rape and discrimination between the children are among the causes that have made these women escape their homes.

Social emergency Center is not a permanent place for taking care of these women rather it is regarded as a temporary domicile for keeping them. The natural relations between the individuals are the yield of living normally and having natural ties in the family and society. Mothers and families are the predominant role-players in raising these individuals and determining their destiny. When a correct concept of the family is missing, how one can expect socially agreeable children? It is clearly vivid that the formation of the Welfare Organization, to wit the Social Emergency Center, should be gratefully thanked and it is hoped that the founding of such supportive organization will be continued and increased countrywide in the future.

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