

there are four elements of the concept of the head of household. They are, Authority or Power, economic power, Decision making and rights to the children (Rochelle, 2007). Power and authority are attributed in most patriarchal societies to women mainly due to the disappearing of the male person of the household. It could identify that there was also an attitudinal issue inside women. They identified authority and power to make decisions as a difficult responsibility rather than an opportunity. Even after assuming headship of the household, women have tended spontaneously to depend on others specially on a male figure as soon as possible. This is mainly a result of subordinate mentality which has created from childhood in male dominant societies.

Membership of community organizations illustrates a significant cross-cutting of the social profile of individuals. A majority (99%) of *FHHs* had obtained membership of death donation organization and *Samurdhi* organization (79%). But importantly, it could be identified that majority of *FHHs* (80%, 66%, and 55%) had not obtained memberships respectively of the women development organization, water organization, and farmers' organization. According to above data, it infers the idea that most of *FHHs* have obtained membership of community organization based on their benefits not because of any other motivational factors. For instance, obtaining membership of death donation organization and *dayaka samithiya* considered as essential in a village community. As well as membership of the *samurdhi* organization is essential for *samudhi* beneficiaries, farmers' organization's membership for farmers and membership of water organization under water sources or drainage board. But when considering women development organization, they had not considered the importance of becoming members of women's organization. Personal development, women leadership or women empowerment had not been a significant or essential part of living of majority of *FHHs*. Mainly women development organizations are empowered and authorized by divisional secretariat in the area. Hence, it is illustrated the factor of lack of effectiveness of existing empowering methods in the community to stimulate women leadership, skills, latent potentials and to enhance involvement of decision making and improving infrastructures to enhance stability of living standards of *FHHs*. Only a few proportions of women heads (10%) had participated for self-employment training. Lack of motivation towards new trends of income-generating sources and unwillingness to change their familiar safe-zone had highly influenced the limited tendency to involve in activities related diversification of income-generating sources and livelihood of *FHHs*.

Most of the current government programmes have related to the financial and physical allowances and has influenced to create a dependent mentality and to decrease the motivational factors among *FHHs*. Majority of *FHHs* in the sample (73%) had been benefitted by any kind of public financial source such as *Samurdhi*, allowances for disabled persons or "*Pin Padi*". In one hand, it has become a great contribution to their household income. On the other hand, it has influenced to create dependency mentality among most of women. As a result of that, a larger percentage of *FHHs* (75%) had requested more programmes on financial aids.