

Rural women in developing countries

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Abstract: In all communities, rural women as an important factor in achieving rural development goals were discussed and in fact, half of rural human resources development are needed, however, the rural population of Iran, the ruling class (the owners of capital) and rural people, between urban and rural, between literate and illiterate, between men and women, there is a deep cleft. Women, especially in villages of fewer possibilities in terms of investment, credit and enjoy the power. Miran role of rural women is more than men, influenced by various factors, conditions and economic, social, cultural and ecological. Rural women, either directly (production of crops, livestock, handicrafts and rural) or in terms of helping the agricultural sector (as labor) considerable potential in the community are considered. About 5/6 million women in the production Iran's agricultural sector involved. Activities related to planting, and harvesting, processing and preparation of animal feed, preservation and care of livestock and poultry and some related activities including marketing and sales field role and participation of rural women.

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Introduction:

Aside from the economic role of women that clearly has been made in the past decades, the vital role of women in social and cultural dimensions of development process in rural areas has remained hidden from the polls. they train the next generation of farmers and teach them the next generation nessessary knowledge. A Chinese proverb says, "If training a man, just training a man but if you teach a woman you teach a family." Women are local knowledge and local educators themselves, in preparing and providing food, health treatments and cultural values are the next generation.

Access opportunities to different sources and needed inputs at agriculture activities for them should be prepared. thus , women at village have activity by help farming and other rural affairs such as ranching , nurturing poultry , gardening and ... and recently by participating at related programs to rural development including organizing cooperative associations related to women , establishing handicraft factory at village and even marketplace for it , organizing occupation plan for inhibited girls and women , related activities to filling rural women's leisure , participating at rural affaires which previously managed by men and etc . Now, women alongside men attend at all rural affaires and even at some case it has be seen that programming related to provide different services, were done by women at villages. All we can say that women in current villages enjoy better freedom and they do rural affairs by managing not as their duties and obligation like in the past. Now, women are not seen as passive receiver of help to improve their welfare, but as active social propagators who can change women and men's

life condition (Farghdan, 2001).

Since, village is suitable place for farming and additional activities, so it can be said that women's role at villages, has been toward this point and by developing agriculture part and possibility to institutionalized appropriate infrastructure, we would have suitable attitude toward development process. Agriculture part has critical responsibility, as one of the productive part of country for supplying needed food security, that it can assist this part to access this main goal up to proper level, in accordance with workforce efficiency. To achieve this goal, women play main role, too. In spite of that, they couldn't represent their abilities in this field, because of limitations that they face.

Means participation of women in all stages of development, evaluate needs, identify problems, planning, management, implementation and evaluation is. Equity participation in a patriarchal society was not easily achieved, such matter requires the participation of women, especially rural women in projects is the way that they are concerned. Rural population of Iran always different roles in the production and distribution have been responsible. Agricultural sector, supplier of about one third of employment, food needs of more than Chharpnjm country, half of exports, do not need the agricultural products industry and one-fifth of GDP countries.

In all communities, rural women as an important factor in achieving rural development goals were discussed and in fact, half of rural human resources development are needed, however, the rural population of Iran, the ruling class (the owners of capital) and rural people, between urban and rural, between literate and

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One of the problems that governments and governments today should know the world should talk TVs? Especially in rural undeveloped countries. In these countries for lack of proper planning policies and improving quality of life of people in these areas, rural migration to cities has increased significantly is Urbanization and the incidence and growth problems and mental disorders, social, cultural and economic sectors especially in agriculture and animal husbandry provides guidelines and rural development requires a deep study and research in this field is that the governments can Planning and economic policy, social and cultural to help.

Creation of local organizations and regional organizations with a presence with the participation of women and rural residents to resolve problems such an important and influential cases that regional planning should be considered. Drfraynd system development and change advanced agricultural economy, the value of a woman who previously worked as unpaid family labor force was converted to money and he is placed at the disposal. Except for the agricultural sector is the main areas of rural women work in the other two parts of the economy, namely industry and services as well as the presence of rural women is very important in discussions of social and political participation of women, the most important issue in planning, decision making, implementation of decisions and evaluation results are.

Conclusion and discussion:

Changizi Ashtiani in one research as "counting women's share at production of country" addressed that studying historical process of social and economic development of countries represent that at development process, lagged countries are those which proper and favorite balance between men and women's participation wasn't created, and also there isn't any fair and equal opportunities to flourish creativity.

Rasool Purarabi, in his thesis as "assessing women

at economic activities in rural area of Ramsar " has shown that more than 96% of rural women, at least had participated at economic activity that was supplement for family income. But they don't participate at basic decision making of family, in spite of their affective role and vast attendance at economy of family, and also they enjoy owning production factors, less.

Development Realization is impossible without women's participation at different social-economic aspect. Therefore, to understand unknown, researchers should strive and take basic step in this regard. Some programs should be provided at national level as long term projects at the field of education and Cultural Revolution in order to create needed knowledge in society and in women to identify their rights, education and extending modern techniques, creating infrastructure facilities and also rural development.

Since, village is suitable place for agriculture and additional related activities, so it can be said that women's role at village and possibility to institutionalize proper infrastructure, we able to have suitable perspective toward development process.

Agriculture part as one of the most important productive parts of country have critical responsibility in preparing needed food security that can help this part to access its major goal according to efficiency of workforce up to proper level. In this regard, women play critical role. Nevertheless, they couldn't represent their abilities at this field, due to various limitations which women face. Among this especial attention to this group of society and preparing them supporting, educational and extensional services for them can help to remove their vast future problems, according to major role of this forgot group at agriculture activities and finally lead to increase and improve their efficiency about agriculture and consequently lead to increase welfare and comfort of rural society.

In order to be able to remove obstacles and problems of women's activity at villages, we should reinforce stamina if women's work by one exact and codified programming in order to be able to progress at one correct direction.

Aghaee in on research as "rural women's role at economy of agriculture and their success at agriculture development programs" further assessing their status at different countries and also emphasis on their participation at production activity of family, has expressed factors that led to ignorance of their role at economy of agriculture.

Lahsae Zade at research as "assessing Iranian rural women's role at economy arena: first assessed their position at occupation structure then has compared it with rural men's occupation base. He expressed that rural women have equal importance compared to men.

Safiri, in his doctoral dissertation as "assessing quantitative and qualitative women's occupation ant its

relation to economic development” has considered some of their problems of occupation due to obstacles which refers to structure of countries. And some contain social-economic and cultural obstacles.

villager access to education at different level , possibility to enjoy suitable occupation opportunities and also industrial , technical and healthcare equipment has caused that cities go out from concentration and attraction of inside and outside capitals , and so possibility of fair distribution of resources and facilities between city and village be provided , and government instead of bear heavy cost of urban population , spend these costs for rural development and support rural women whom get more damage while face lack of facility and compared to men enjoy less migration rate and also have to adopt existing conditions and use available facilities . In today world, it is impossible to achieve development goals without applying abilities of half of people of society (i.e. women).

Women’s productive activities has affective role to increase revenue, rural family welfare, and its consequents is: foods status improvement, health, preventing irregular migration, literacy enhancement and development of rural family social status. Despite clearness of affective women’s role at production, economy of village and country, they don’t enjoy proper social base and they were deprived of educational and welfare programs especially at rural and nomadic area. Thus women and their roles should be considered particularly in order that they would find that first they are important and efficient; second they have educational needs and many technical gaps; third they shouldn’t forget efforts for enabling themselves. As girls and women’s discussion and solving their historical lag and restoring their social right are important and necessary, it is sensitive and accurate equally, because dominant patriarchal cultures at rural societies, put women at lower status. So that at some societies, women’s duties are just upbringing and reproduction and maybe they are considered as workforce, and they are deprived of decision making and opining at family and society environment.

Women at most countries, have low access to economic resources at the field of economic activity. They should reinforce them at this field by supplying economic facilities. Another part that changed women’s attendance at economic affairs is agriculture activities. Opportunities which they gain at this part can have important impact on economic function and related social relations.

Same discussions were presented about identifying women’s role on environment changes (especially in preserving natural sources) that related to women’s life and job. Women’s access to agriculture credits, because increasing and improving their efficiency at agriculture. Women’s membership at cooperatives, also help them to

receive facilities in order to supply needed inputs of agriculture, sale productions and make some production with aim of increasing efficiency. Most of researches found that women’s education is related to their agriculture efficiency. Indeed, years which women used educational programs, related to their productions meaningfully. So, by identifying their needs, demands and interests and also by determining their issues, resources and preferences, we should prepare proper extensional and educational programs for them.

Also literacy programs and generally their basic education should be considered specifically with aim of better women’s enjoyment of extensional and educational programs. And also access opportunities to different resources and needed inputs at agriculture activity should be provide for them. Development programs for rural women mostly have certain importance that should be considered at extension activity.

Empowering women is one of principal discussions of development process for many countries of today world. existing factors contain women’s education , their ownership sample , their occupation opportunities and function of labor market but if we go beyond this rather classic variables , these factors also contain occupational relations nature , how to behave family and generally society with economic women’s activity and economic and social conditions which encourage or prevent change at these moods .

Last conclusion is that men and women, play role at agriculture programs and rural development but each has different needs and knowledge base on kind of their activities, since total people activities were done to supply their needs and so governments should consider regional programming in their policy making and programming. This issue dose not achieved unless by identify climate, population, cultural, economic and politic constituents of each region and also kind of relation of these constituents with constituents outside village and region.

These kinds of study and recognition have provided causes of better programming and adopted with needs of region, and prevent loss of investment. If education, health, occupation, cure and ... facilities be provided in village and improving rural life level be considered, so migration would be regulated. At the other hand, protecting agriculture and livestock products and local industry, and attracting well condition markets for it, by governments, can be affective for villager’s interest about rural life. Finally, positive attitude of development programmers, would help significantly to improve condition of one benefited rural family, and would act as a factor to diminish gap between urban family and rural family.

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