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INVESTIGATION OF EFFECT RATE OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON ATTRACTION OF PARTICIPATION OF RURAL WOMEN IN AREA OF AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN KHOY TOWNSHIP: A CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Access to national development is a fundamental purpose of all governments and optimal use from all of the effective factors on development is a main condition of access to full - scale and national development. One of the important factors is human force that have basic role in development. one of the factors or agents of human forces are women that so far paid not so much attention to them, and their real ability have been remained in potential level. The purpose of this research is determination of the role of women (rural women of Khoy Township) in realization of government policies with identification of features of these women. Statistical community of this research is all of the rural women of Khoy Township that used somehow from government policies. The volume of studied sample was determined with using from clustering – randomized method and with using from kokran formula and finally 136 people were selected as sample community. The research tool is questionnaire that contains 26 open and close questions, that these questionnaires were completed by participants after obtaining its validity and reliability. It was used from descriptive statistic and inferential statistic in order to analysis of data and relationships among variables. The obtained results from hypothesis tests revealed that there is a relationship among age, Literacy, land ownership, received credits, membership in specific organizations of rural women, rural women groups that have relation with promotion agents and rate of using or enjoying from activities and government Policies And social position, the number of related women (with) promotion agents of agricultural are effective on rate of their participation in programs and policies of government.

Keywords: *Rural Women, Government Policies, Agricultural Activities*

INTRODUCTION

Rural society is production Place and supply of agricultural activities and its dependent industries that this subject has been identified as, axis of economic, social and cultural development by authorities, and it can be expect to national development only with multilateral development and blossom out of talents of rural society. Among effective factors on rural development, human agent not only is considers as development goal, but also is considers as one of the basic factors of development. Participation in development Programs was not limited to special group and contain all of the statistical community and their Participation rate and method is different with respect to Nature and type of programs. Nowadays, participation of people in most of development patterns, guarantee success and stability of development programs that this work requires providing conditions for women and men sustainable development and their complete and equal presence in process of social and economic planning. in the meantime, based on existing statistics and information, rural women have very important role in world agricultural economic specially in developing countries, such that production of 50% of world foods, participation in production amount to 90% of nutrients in some parts of Africa, performing 50% of planting and harvesting actions of wheat in Pakistan, doing more than 60% of weederding of crops in Jordan, doing 65% of weederding of weeds, 98/2% of transplanting and 98% of crop harvesting in Vietnam, conservation and restoration of forest in Nepal and doing activities of hennery, bee keeping and livestock raising and handicrafts in Kenya are done by women.

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However, in most of the countries, participation and attendance of women were not ideal and has not been used from their real ability effectively and based on it, rural women also enjoyed less from resources and constructive outcomes of development. Considering this matter, most of the countries and international assemblies in recent decade tried to pay attention to and clarify women roles in development, such that report of world investigation in 1984 reveal that before this date, any developing countries did not considered rural women in development program of Agricultural sector, but from 1985 until so far, fundamental changes have been created in these countries. Food and Agricultural organization of United Nations (FAO) presented a work program for active attendance of rural women and their participation in development in its 94th meeting in November, 1988, and recommend this work program to developing countries. Some countries such as Brazil, Peru and Costa Rica have provided notional program for rural women with financial supports of FAO organization.

Thailand country has been devoted main part of own twenty year's program to rural women. In our country, with all defects and shortcomings that is exist in relation to attention to women attendance in different areas, it has been performed many planning and investments after victory of Islamic revolution for participation of rural women such that we were witness of creation special organizations of women by public sector in recent years that is indication of society attention to this group and their important role.

It seems be effective the study and having exploratory look on past specific programs and policies of rural women and drawing clear horizon and acquiring correct recognition of their special issues and problems. Hence, The Purpose of this research is study of policies and programs of government in domain of rural women in Khoy Township and clarifies their enjoyment from these policies.

Importance and Necessity of Research

Development means that human excellence and reduction of inequalities, based on acceptance this attitude, women should not be only Passive recipients of services, but also be Participants and decision makers to have constructive activities in programs and projects (Hamshahri, 2008). In other paper, (article) development was defined as effective use from capacities. The Requisite of effective use from capacities, abilities and capabilities of different groups of society in development process, is precise understanding of needs, wishes and desires and position (place) of all of them .women work more than men in all of the societies and in Japan hardship of women work is 7% more than men works, this rate is 11% in Austria and 28% in Italy and this rate is 20% in villages of these countries.

In Iran, the number of active women in agricultural sector is estimated amount to 295 thousand people, but real number of employed women is high in this sector and exact evaluation of rate of women participation in agricultural affairs is amount to 20% of total active forces in this section. However, if we compare current state with previous status or situation, will be witness of improvement of women participation that increasing Literacy is one of its factors. The rate of women literacy was 1% in 1956 while this rate has reached to 62/5 % in 2006. However, rural women participation had been low, despite of their exhausting efforts in farm and garden. A short glance to status of rural women reveals that common features among these women are: vulnerability, illiteracy, lack of professional skills, doing secondary hard and very long work without wage or with very low wage, lack of job security and not having facilities such as Disability insurance. Despite of their basic role in production, their contribution reported trivial in formal statistics of our country and they often classify as inactive persons in classification in national economic sector. The great portion of poverty places in shoulders of women and girls. The poor women had little progress in terms of life conditions, resources and income or development specially about enjoying from financial credits, technical and vocational education. When we speak about development resources, basically we can expect that some part of these resources is devoted to women and they enjoy from development resources as equal as men. In every project, That it's goal is increase of access to financial resources, living facilities and other things, girls Should benefit from this increase of access to resources and living facilities as same as boys and women as same as men. Therefore, The process of profit from development programs such that women can enjoy from it not only should be consider in direction of help to participation and development of women affairs, but also should be consider as a component of development program.

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The government of Islamic Republic of Iran has been tired to provide favorable conditions for rural women attendance and growth with different forms during two recent decades. Some of these works in basic policies of government in relation to rural women attendance in agricultural area are as follows.

- * Increase access and providing educational opportunities for women in all of informal education fields.
- * Providing conditions of informal education for women according to career opportunities in regions and needs of labor market.
- * Creating appropriate environment for real and justly participation of women in labor market
- * Developing researches, education and promoting agriculture and transferring new findings in order to upgrading and exploitation and expansion of production capacities of women in different economic sectors.
- * Establishment Mechanisms for empowerment of women in equally access to resources (financial, creditable, Bank facilities,...) and production factors.
- * Spread and support from women participation in people or grassroots organizations, cooperatives and helpful groups and nongovernmental (private) organizations of women for creation more career opportunities and more attendance of women in development process.
- * Active participation of women in highest level of decision making and planning to lowest level of execution and activities in different fields of environment (presidential institutions, 1995).

Different institutions and organizations in national and regional level take action to presenting action plans and doing some of economic, social and educational (training) activities for providing good bed for participation of rural women in order to realization above mentioned policies that the important of these works are as followings:

- * Hazrat (Holiness) Zeinab plan of Agriculture bank.
- * Project of system of small producers of Minister of the crusade for construction.(Ministry of jihad)
- * Plan of department of construction in ministry of the crusade for construction.
- * Plan of training promoters of rural girls.
- * Plan or project of special training and promotion of rural women in Agriculture Ministry.
- * Plan of formation cooperative companies of rural women in Agriculture Ministry.
- * Plan of formation youth clubs of rural girls in Agriculture Ministry and etc.

Looking at above mentioned matters and other activities show that main attention paid to effective role of women in rural development. Due to abundance of rural women population and their effective role in economic, social and cultural activities and also awareness from their ideas or opinions about quality and quantity of policies and programs of government, can be effective in improvement and reform of their issues and problems and along with clear of basic problems and bottlenecks, government policies can present proper scientific and practical approaches for in charge or involved organizations.

Research Background (World and Iran)

The importance of women role in production activities of rural societies in several recent years has been attracted attention of many of researchers and investigators such that most of the recent studies and researches either in frame of national study plans or MA thesis have been devoted to rural women and compiled in this area, that we presented the most important of them in the following section:

Ekhlās (2000), in her research entitled “Recognition of rural women activities, the first step in determination promotion trainings” concluded that there is only one way for removing poverty and construction of better world and reaching in Ideal levels of development and this way is: promotion and training of health (sanitary principals), nutrition, improvement methods of agricultural production and Literacy.

Bani and Forogh (2001), in their research entitled “Investigation of women role in development process; The study of economic – social conditions of this province, women role in traditional and tribal cooperative companies, strategies for women participation in development” concluded the necessity of expansion Literacy classes, establishing centers of professional training for rural women: construction of health care centers, health insurance of working women in handicrafts, formation of administrative

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centers of training and promotion of women, organizing of rural women in frame work of traditional councils (organizations).

In another research, Sarhadi *et al.*, (1999), in their research entitled “Investigation of percentage of rural women roles in production of agricultural Crops, domestic and handicrafts in different provinces of country” concluded that rural women of Iran have very important role in production agricultural crops and domestics and despite of no reflection of their role in formal statistics of country, their role is more significant than men in some agricultural crops and handicraft.

Sarhadi *et al.*, (1998), also concluded that the case study of Ahandan village has revealed that women of this village have very effective role in production and if head of household of family pay wage for women work or job, it will not be cost – effective. This state hold true about families with low and medium land, i.e., about 76% of rural families.

Motie (2011) in his research, entitled “Study of social role of women in rural region of Iran with emphasize on Eyvanki region, thesis of social science college, Tehran university” came to this conclusion that the home – economic function or performance of rural women in area of agricultural production has been decreased with promotion of commercial cultivation in rural community of Iran. In villages near the city, home – made handicraft converted to workshop industries and in remote villages, these industries have been removed gradually. With increasing rate of women participation in home activities, women social position do not upgrade in family, but upgrade of their rights depends on relative welfare amount of family, type of economic activity and social classifying.

Then, Maroufi (1997) concluded that rural women have very effective and undeniable role in agriculture area in all over the world, it should be attention to this role and their problems should be solve for improvement conditions of women and also for production increase.

Regarding research done in other countries, Chlebowska (2000) concluded that the primary Literacy plans and programs for women still observe as sparse and exceptional in development plans and basic educational strategies and methods for women also are infant time both in national level and international level. Determination needs and programs about rural women should be considered as a responsibility and local people should be participating in decision making about priorities.

United Nations (2001) statistics are indication of existing distance or difference among women and men in fields such as politics, investments and rate of salary or wage. Creation of equal positions for women is necessary in different areas such as health care, training, labour and decision making in all grounds. Reaching this goal requires extended changes in policies, government, business and family and revision in presumptions of society about women roles.

Stephens (2002), in another study entitled “gender in rural development, future of gender matter, population and food security, and sustainable development” development and movement of human resources is key of sustainable agricultural development and food security is provided from farmers, thus, women are at least half of potential force of goal of above research. IF role of women is overlooked and they are not consider in decision making, indeed, most of the basic problems of development will be remained unsolved in societies.

Statement of Problem

We cannot deny that, we can access to real development without considering women that form half of our country population. Development means that human excellence, reduction of inequalities and poverty. Due to this matter, policy makings and planning of development should be design such that women not only can place easily in bed of development and is provided their participation and attendance conditions, but also they participate in development plans and projects.

In several recent decades, most of the organizations, international institutions and countries provided special programs for increasing participation of rural women in different plans, however, we witness serious problems about rural women in most of countries specially in developing countries that we can present some of these problems as follows:

- Girls enjoy less from nutrient, health care and educational facilities in comparison with young boys.
- The rate or amount of literacy of women is two third (2/3) of men.

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- The majority part of performed works by women is remained "hidden" because it is not appear in national statistics and auditing
- Adult women exploit less from professional educations and salary or wage in comparison to men, although their work time is high.
- The rate of women participation is very limit in decision makings that are done in social, regional and national level and is not equal to rate of men participation.
- The existing cultural – social, legal and economic obstacles in front of women evolution trend are more than obstacles that men and boys face with them (Pour-Zand, 2002).

The primary study that was performed with purpose of this research compilation is indication of lack of readiness of bed and necessary conditions for active attendance of rural women of Iran, like most of the developing countries in the world, and we can observe serious problems and issues in execution of women plans and programs. With respect to above mentioned matters, some of the basic questions that research wants to respond to them include following questions:

1. The presented policies and programs by government about participation of rural women in Agriculture to what extend have correspondence with their conditions and needs?
2. Rural women exploit to what extent from policies and programs of government and, in other words, do agricultural policies have effect on conditions of rural women?
3. What factors are included in rural women participation in Agricultural area?
4. What are the bottlenecks, obstacles and problems of government policies in attraction of participation of rural women?

Significance of the Study

Today's, due to economic and social conditions of our dear home land, Iran, and extended role of women in different dimensions, studies and investigations are performed with high speed and acceleration about women. The research and Investigation about women is not easy work and it relates to special social – cultural factors of our country, but due to great economic role of women either in farm or at home, it should be done extensive researches about them. This research shows the importance of research subject for following reasons:

- 1- Women like men want saving in time, health, wealth, the right of relations and comfort, reduction of anxieties, affection and kindness.
- 2- Participation of rural women in community is one of the important aspects of development and women have complementary role for men in production units and are effective production factor in economic system of society.
- 3- Rural women are effective members of society for participation in development and rural construction and can cause to evolution of community culture and development of social relations and activities.
- 4- Women will be informed from matters related to them and will do great effort as encouragement factor and also will have significant effect on decision making process.

If It is not done researches of this kind, the women forces will be remained in potential state and will be forgotten with time passing, and similarly, the great part of forces will loss and rural economic will face with serious problems.

Research Objectives

The general purpose of this research is "Investigation of rate effect of government policies in attraction of participation of rural women in agricultural activity area in Khoy Township". The following special goals are necessary for reaching in general goal:

- Recognition of policies and programs of government in relation to attraction of rural women participation in agricultural area.
- Recognition of activities of incharge organizations of rural community in attraction of rural women participation.
- Recognition of effective structures of rural women participation in agricultural area.
- Recognition of rate of exploitation of rural women from executing policies.
- Recognition of issues and problems of rural women participation in agricultural area.

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- Identification of individual features of studied rural women.

Research Hypotheses

H1: There is a significant relationship between age of rural women and rate of their exploitation from activities and plans of Agriculture.

H2: There is a significant relationship between level of rural women literacy and their use amount from Agricultural activities and plans.

H3: There is a significant relationship between production facilities of rural women and the rate of their exploitation from agricultural activities and plans.

H4: There is a significant relationship between the rate of rural women income and the rate of their use from agricultural activities and plans.

H5: There is a significant relationship between kind of land ownership of rural women and the rate of their exploitation from agricultural activities and plans.

H6: there is a significant relationship between received credits of rural women and rate of their exploitation from agricultural activities and plans.

H7: There is a significant difference between amount of rural women exploitation from agricultural plans and activities that are members of special councils or organizations of rural women than rural women that are not members of these councils.

H8: There is a significant difference between rural women that have land than rural women that have not land in rate of their exploitation from agricultural activities and plans.

H9: Social position of rural women has an effect on the rate of their use from agricultural plans and activities.

H10: There is a significant relationship between membership in special councils of rural women and the rate of their exploitation from agricultural activities and plans.

H11: The relationships between rural women and rural organizations and foundations have effect on the rate of their use from agricultural plans and activities.

H12: Promotion trainings for rural women have effect on the rate of their exploitation from Agricultural plans and activities.

H13: There is a significant difference between rural women that enjoy from promotion trainings with rural women that do not enjoy from promotion trainings in the rate of their use from agricultural plans and activities.

H14: Rural women exploitation or enjoy from material and spiritual motivations are effective on the rate of their use from agricultural plans and activities.

H15: Contact or relation between rural women and promotion agents is effective on the rate of their exploitation from agricultural plans and activities.

H16: There is a significant difference between rural women that have relation with promotion agents and rural women that have not relation with promotion agents in the amount of their exploitation from agricultural plans and activities.

The Research Structure: Geographical limits: geographical limit of this research include all of the villages of Khoy Township that special plans and program of attraction of rural women participation have been performed during years of 1985 to 2000.

Subject Framework: Subject limit of this research include study or investigation of all of programs, policies and plans of agriculture that have been performed (executed) for attraction of rural women participation in agricultural area in Khoy Township.

Time Limit: In terms of time period, the current study began from September of 2006 until end of May of 2007.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Methodology

Statistical community of this research include all of the rural women that habitats in villages of Khoy Township and total number of rural women is amount to 73497 person. Sampling method in this research

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is randomized sampling. In this sampling, select of samples for every body of community persons or individuals is limit to fortune and for obtaining simple randomized sample; it is enough to consider equal probabilities for all of the persons.

In executing the current study or research, it was used from randomized sampling method. First, the villages that programs and policies of government had been performed in them were separated and selected by study of administrative reports of active organizations in agricultural area and with this work, it was distinguished that activities related to women’s only have been executed in 43 village among all of the villages of Khoy Township and list of participant women in government programs and plans provided from Agriculture offices that were amount to 2560 person. Dispersion of statistical community of research that is according to the number of rural women in every village, presented in the following table:

Table 1: Dispersion of studied samples in villages of Khoy Township

Village Name	The number of participant rural women in government programs	The number of studied samples
1-Firoragh 2-Gharazya Aladin	315 218	18 13
3-Evoghly 4-Rahal 5-valdian	670 250 590	3614 31
6-ALand 7-Ghotor	117 400	7 21
Sum =	2560 person	140 person

Sampling method in this research is kind of clustering – randomization, i. e, one village was selected randomly among villages of every region of Khoy Township that are 12 village totally. Among villages, 23 villages was selected based on women attendance related to agricultural activities and government programs and activities and similarly, studied community was also selected based on rate of rural women related to government programs and activities and then questionnaires completed by these selected rural women. State of studied community and their rate is presented in table 1. Sample volume or number has been obtained from following formula (Taghavi, 2003).

$$H = \frac{N(T.S)^2}{Nd^2 + (T.S)^2}$$

n=acceptable sample volume

N= volume of whole community

T= amount or number of t student with 95% confidence and 5% error.

S= Standard deviation of number of completed questionnaire in primary stage Test

d= confidence limit distance (desirable probable exact)

$$d = T * \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} = 1.96 * \frac{4.80}{\sqrt{20}} = 2.1$$

We decrease d=1 for increasing desirable probable exactness.

$$n = \frac{256 (2.96 * 5.9)}{256 * 1^2 + (1.96 * 5.9)^2}$$

N= 132

We reduce d=1 for increasing desirable probable exactness.

We will add 8 samples to number of studied samples for increasing amount of probability exactness and 140 samples will be studied. Different methods were selected for gathering information due to nature, statistical community, and research purposes. In this research, it is used from three methods such as library and documental study, interview and questionnaire, that these three methods will be explained briefly in the following section. After doing primary studies and primary investigation of resources, we record (write down) some important sections from Persian and Latin books, Persian and Latin articles and also plans and performed thesis in fields like participation, government programs about rural women, promotion in Iran and different countries of world.

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In the current study, for clarity of subject and familiarity with experts and authorities attitudes in this regard, a set of exploration interviews were done with experts of promotion in province, authorities of special organizations of rural women and some of the rural women of Khoy Township. After doing primary interviews, other interviews also have been done during designing questionnaire and its first test. Questionnaires of this research were prepared by first kind method, i.e., by direct interview with rural women and they completed these questionnaires with help of agricultural promoters. All of the agricultural promoters were native and were justified about questionnaire completion and its goals during several meetings. In designing this questionnaire was included 3 stages that are: providing list of overview, providing list of behavioral goals and providing table of question specifications and include 7 step. Questionnaire of this research contain 26 questions and has provided in 4 pages. At first, question about rural women is presented and then necessary questions about research goals are presented for participations:

Some questions about evaluation of economic conditions, such as surface area of land, machinery of Agricultural work and rural industries.

- * Relation with training – promotion centers and exploitation from special trainings of rural women.
- * Relation with centers and organizations that present Special services for rural women such as
 - *Cooperative companies
 - *Agriculture Bank
 - *Loan – offices
 - *Centers of rural services
 - *Clubs of rural girls
 - *Rural or village crusade
- *Some questions about amount of use and awareness from government policies and programs (2 questions).
- *10 question about problems and obstacles of participation of rural women in agricultural activities.

Research Variables

Independent variables includes age, level of Literacy, secondary job, income rate or level of rural women, reduction facilities, kind of land ownership, received credits, membership in social organizations or councils, membership in special productive councils of rural women, social situation, relationship with rural foundations and councils, promotional trainings, using from material and spiritual motivations, relationship or contact with agricultural promoters, contact with agricultural experts, and contact with rural women social workers.

Dependent variables include the rate of rural women exploitation from agricultural plans and activities.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this section, we will consider the results obtained from testing of every research hypothesis separately:

First Hypothesis: computation or calculation of spearman correlation coefficient between independent variable, i.e., age and dependent variable, i.e., the rate of women exploitation from government policies and programs shows that there is significant relationship in inverted form between above variables in level of 99% confidence. Therefore, with maximum error or error of 1%, null hypothesis is rejected, i.e., in this research, there is significant relationship between age of rural women and their use from government activities, policies and programs. Thus, we can conclude that with increasing the age of rural women, their exploitation rate of government policies and activities reduce and vice versa.

Second Hypothesis: computation of spearman correlation coefficient between independent variable, i.e., literacy level and dependent variable, i.e., women exploitation rate from government policies and programs shows that that there is significant relationship between above variables in level of 99% confidence. Therefore this hypothesis is rejected with maximum error of 1%, i.e., in this research, there is meaningful relationship between level of literacy of rural women and their exploitation rate from government activities, programs and policies. Thus, we can conclude that with increasing literacy level of

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rural women of Khoy Township, their exploitation rate from government programs and policies also increase.

Third Hypothesis: It is used from spearman correlation coefficient for evaluation and investigation of third hypothesis that computation of this correlation coefficient between independent variable, i.e., production facilities and dependent variable, i.e., rural women exploitation rate from government programs and policies reveals that there isn't significant relationship between these two variable with confidence of 95% and research hypothesis is rejected with maximum error of 5% and null hypothesis is accepted. In other words, two above mentioned variables are independent from each other. So, we can conclude that existence or lack of existence of independent variable, i.e., production facilities have no effect on their exploitation rate from government policies and programs (dependent variable).

Fourth Hypothesis: It is used from spearman correlation coefficient for evaluation of this hypothesis and comparison of independent variable. i.e., monthly income rate and dependent variable, i.e., rural women exploitation rate from government programs and policies, that confirms that there is not significant relationship between these two variables with 95% confidence. So, this research hypothesis is rejected with maximum error of 5% and, in other words, two variable in this research are independent from each other thus, there is no meaningful difference between monthly income of rural women of Khoy Township with their exploitation rate from policies of Agriculture sector, i.e., increasing of monthly income of rural women of Khoy Township has not effect on their exploitation rate from programs and policies of Agriculture section.

Fifth Hypothesis: The results of computation spearman correlation coefficient between independent variable, i.e., kind of land ownership and dependent variable, i.e., rural women exploitation rate from programs and activities of agriculture sector shows that there is significant relationship between these two variable in level of 95% confidence So, null hypothesis is rejected with maximum error of 5% and research hypothesis is accepted. In other words, kind of ownership has impact on their exploration rate from activities and programs of agriculture sector Thus, we can conclude that if rural women be owner of land, they participate more in programs and activities of agriculture section and vice versa.

Sixth Hypothesis: It is used from spearman correlation coefficient for evaluation of this hypothesis. The obtained results shows that there is significant relationships between independent variable, i.e., amount of received credits and dependent variable, i.e., rural women exploitation rate from programs and activities of agriculture section in level of 95%. Therefore, null hypothesis is rejected with maximum error of 5%, In other words, they obtained results from testing this hypothesis shows that there isn't meaningful difference between these two variable, i.e., with increasing amount of received credits of rural women, their exploitation rate from plans and programs of agriculture section also increase.

Seventh Hypothesis: It is used from Mann – Whitney test for comparison of significant difference between rural women that are members of women special councils and women that are not members of these councils in terms of their exploitation rate from activities and programs of Agriculture sector, and obtained results confirm that there is meaningful difference in level higher than 99% between these two variable. In other words, null hypothesis is rejected with maximum error of 1%. Result of this test shows that there is significant difference between membership and not membership women in special councils of rural women in terms of their exploitation rate from policies of agriculture section such that women that are members of these councils exploitation more than other women from these programs.

Eights Hypothesis: It is used from Mann – Whitney test for comparison of difference between rural women that have land, and women that do not have land, the obtained results shows that there isn't significant relationship between these two group and as a result, null hypothesis is accepted with 95% confidence. In other words, there isn't difference between rural women that own land and women without land in terms of their exploitation rate from programs and policies of government.

Ninth Hypothesis: It is used from variance Analysis for evaluation this hypotheses and computation results of this test shows that there is significant relationship between social situation of rural women and their exploitation rate from government programs and this hypothesis is accepted with 99% confidence. In

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other words, rural women social situation have high impact on their exploitation from agricultural programs and activities.

Tenth Hypothesis: The obtained result from application of spearman correlation coefficient in this hypothesis shows that there is significant relationship between independent variable, i.e., membership in special councils of rural women and dependent variable, i.e., their exploitation rate of activities and programs in agriculture sector and this hypothesis is accepted with 99% confidence. Null hypothesis is rejected with maximum error of 1%. In other words, with increasing rural women membership in special councils of women in Khoy Township, their participation and exploitation rate of programs and activities also increase.

Eleventh Hypothesis: It is used from spearman correlation coefficient for testing number 11 hypothesis, that is computation of correlation coefficient between independent variable, i.e., relation with rural councils and dependent variable, i.e., their exploitation rate from programs and activities of agriculture section shows that there is no significant relationship between these two variable with 95% confidence and this research hypothesis is rejected with maximum error of 5%. Thus, we can conclude that relation of rural women of Khoy Township with rural councils has not effect on their exploitation rate from activities and programs of agriculture section.

Twelfth Hypothesis: the obtained results from variance Analysis test about twelfth hypothesis shows that independent variable, i.e., promotion trainings have not meaningful impact on dependent variable. So, null hypothesis is accepted with 99% confidence and this hypothesis is rejected with maximum error of 1%. In other words, exploitation of rural women from promotion trainings have not impact on their exploitation amount from programs and policies of agriculture section and it is not observed significant difference between these two variable.

Thirteenth Hypothesis: It is used from t – student test for evaluation and testing this hypothesis that result of this test shows that there is no meaningful difference between two group of exploitation from promotion trainings in using from policies and programs of government. In other words, null hypothesis is accepted with 95% confidence and this research hypothesis is rejected.

Fourteenth Hypothesis: It is used from Kruskal–Wallis test for testing this hypothesis. The obtained results from this test show that there is no meaningful relationship between independent variable, i.e., material and spiritual motivations and dependent variable, i.e., their exploitation from government programs and activities in agriculture section. Thus, this hypothesis is rejected with maximum error of 5%.

Fifteenth Hypothesis: It is used from Kruskal–Wallis test for evaluation of this hypothesis. The obtained results reveals that independent variable, i.e., number of rural women related to promotion agents have meaningful impact on dependent variable, i.e., rural women exploitation rate from government programs in agriculture section. In other words, with increasing relationships between rural women in Khoy Township and promotion agents, their exploitation rate from programs and activities of agriculture section also increase.

Sixteenth Hypothesis: It is used from Mann – Whitney test for testing this hypothesis. The obtained results from this test shows that there is significant difference between women group that have relationship with promotion agents and women that have not such relations in their exploitation rate from activities and programs of agriculture section. Thus, null hypothesis is rejected with maximum error of 5%.

Recommendations of the Study

The following recommendations can be mentioned here:

- More Investigation about role and place of rural women in execution of government policies
- More investigation in order for recognition social, economic, cultural, technical and professional features of rural women in all levels of society, for removing existing obstacles and problems in the way of rural women participation in considered region.
- Exact recognition of best and most appropriate ways of training – promotion in direction of upgrade of analysis insight and technical – professional skills in every section of rural regions of country.

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- Effort in direction of insight and attitudes change of rural men about women capabilities, such that they believe that, rural women have high potential in most of the production works.
- More attention to potential capabilities of rural women in production and non – production activity areas in agricultural regions of country.
- Revival of help to each other and cooperation culture that was strong in the old times but it is reduced today.
- Investigation about identification, determination and presentation execution methods in necessary scientific approaches for increase of participation sense of rural women.
- Promotion of social traditions among rural women based on increasing their active cooperation and participation due to existing rules in our country.
- Recognition effective factors in increasing effectiveness and performance of rural women in agricultural and house-keeping activities and more attention to promotion of house-keeping as one of the important factors in access to above purpose
- Cooperation and harmony among all of the organizations, foundations and offices that are included in rural affairs and its related activities.

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