

Investigation of the effectiveness of rural women cooperative of Shahre Rey in their StrengthenSimin Armaghan ¹, Fereshte Yadollahzadeh ²¹ Member of faculty, Islamic Azad University Shahre Rey Branch, Tehran- Iran,Email: armaghan177@yahoo.com² M.S of Geography and rural planning, Islamic Azad University Shahre Rey Branch, Tehran- IranmEmail: f.yadollahzadeh78@yahoo.com

Abstract: Rural women and their role in providing financial and nonfinancial sources of Family is such we cannot believe and change this mentality that "just men are providers of family". Paying attention to this rural women's share in providing labor source depending on daily time and comparing with men that whether it describes their activities economical in front of as the same for women, it should be considered rural women's jobs without payment are economical and they have a role in providing financial and non financial sources and savings of Family. The trend of rural developments in Share Ray is more in direction of declining women's labor. However women's cooperation in agricultural job has a wide share. So totally 49 percent of village women's labor share is reported 30-40 percent and in other villages is 24-44 in variable percentage. So different subjects are about women's labor and they are investigated due to rural development. In the following search by selecting the statistical society suddenly and it is annualized in SPSS environment and it is emphasizing on the effect of situational – environmental positions in women's labor regarding to homogeneity of distinct and nearness of villages in one hand and in the other hand it simplify our availability was less than the effect of Social-Economical positions of families.

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1. Introduction

Economy is important from the aspects of earning money, production and labor, knowledge development and skills and etc. From sociology aspect it makes pride, social position and self confidence. (Pasian, 1385)

Applying new techniques in goals of increasing production, more profit in agricultural activities, declining the labor hardness and make it absorbent for investment, new techniques, in addition to technique workers, decrease the capacity of labor, makes a kind of development which needs men workers, declining job positions for women so women's share would decrease in labor. (Tansel, 2002, p 3)

This matter not only it cause negative results in rural economy but also in fact it cause omitting a range of active people, and also decrease national economy progress. (Bonfiglioli, 1997, p19)

One of the other aspects which cause women contribution in economy is their literacy. Even the range of women literacy increase they can reach to producing and service jobs, the literacy have a relation to their contribution in labor. Women's contribution in agriculture is usually without payment and their production is self use, but economical development has some effects on women's contribution in labor. (Mammen et al, 2000, p142)

2. Acknowledgment

Women's economical ability in the field of increasing the income and making job, progressing in quality, progressing in the family life and social abilities of interaction, making active the initial abilities and over coming the cultural obstacles are the important points in this field. The ability makes self –confidence in addition to independency in economical-social and cultural in the field of making decision and indicates presenting in society and bargain power. The rate of women succeed in the fields of economical and social self –confidence in addition to independency in economical-social and cultural in the field of making decision are the forward goals for women rural cooperatives.

3. Research hypothesis

- It seems that women's rural economical activities make increasing interactions, sense of dependency.
- It seems that giving graduation by the women rural cooperatives makes them higher income.

4. Course study

In the mentioned research, it is used of Cognitive-analyzing. This is depending on "Documentary" and "Investigation". In the first

course it is searching on economical, social and women's productive of Share ray depending on statistics and documented information in the rural women cooperative. The perspective of women's economical activities is analyzed by questionnaires and presenting in the positions and the managements of women's rural cooperatives.

5. Women's rural cooperatives

Women's rural cooperatives are the institutions that they can gather human sources, complex the little finances and make jobs with easy conditions and consequently making progress in women's economical and social abilities. Doubtlessly these kinds of cooperatives make a good way of equally in members and below the cooperative culture for women's labor via these cooperative complexes women can have a more effective role in different social and economical parts.

6. Tasks and activities of rural cooperatives are described as followings:

- Buying and providing leaving goods and member proficiencies in rural women's cooperatives.
 - Doing services for progressing professional affairs or upgrading member's life expectancy with relating organizations.
 - Cooperative harvesting from the fields.
 - Making animal farm complexes and productive workshops for public and membership usages.
 - Proving finances and loans by the help of related organizations.
- (The office of development and progress of rural women, central rural cooperatives, 1389)

7. Territories of searching

Share ray is the territory with the capacity of 2293 kilometers which is neighboring from north with Tehran province, from south to Quom province, from east to Vramin province and Pakdasht and from west to the provinces of Eslamshar, Robotkarim and Zarandiye. (Statistical Calendar, Tehran Province 1380).

The capacity of three –part of Ray province: Central part 174 kilometers, Kahrizak region 543 kilometers and the Fashafoyiyeh 1645 kilometers. (Mirmohamadi 1382).

Ray province by having 12/12 percentage of capacity and 8 parentages of publication, has the third grade in Tehran that this shows the important position of ray region in different fields of publication and labor concerning to un pure production, agricultural services and natural sources and capabilities and the potentials of this province in development and we can tell that ray is one of the economical centers.

Number 1: map Share Ray Position in Tehran

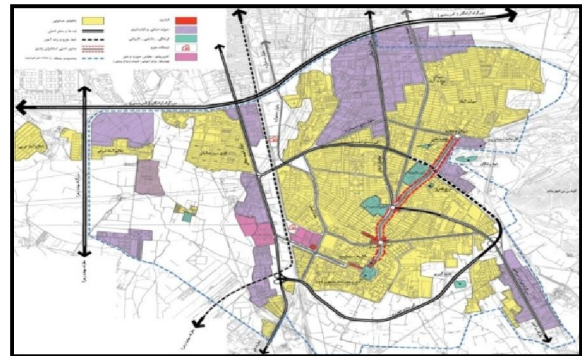


Figure 1. Map Share Ray Position in Tehran

Totally the main groups of jobs in Ray are comprised of three parts Agriculture, industry and services which depending on the statistics in Aban 1385, 11/4 percentage in group of agriculture, hunting, foresting and fishing, 15/3 percentage in hole selling part selling and repairing part ant etc. and also 36/6 percentage in industry and 36/87 percentage in other groups of activities which this 5/79,15/7,21/85, 56/66 percentages are from city part and 1/73,15/09,37/43, 35/75 percentages are from rural regions. (Results of people public counting, Ray province 1385).

The first chart explain the number of women in rural development in Shahre ray and also the women have a main role in providing and production of agricultural goods in which 86 percentage of rural women were investigated, at least do another economical activity instead of home task and 77/5 percentage of them do this out of their home. Rural women of Shahre Ray have got different economical activities and by this they earn money and add to family income for over coming family needs, and they save money to increasing financial sources of their family. Although the rural women have a big role but never in statistics call of them as active women, with high activity of women in most of them have not a role in controlling economical family affairs and just some little selling and buying are done at home. (Shaditalab, 1374).

Table (1)

Margery of activity	The amount of active cooperatives	Name of activity	number
Giving the loan, supporting financially of productive cooperatives	138	Unit of credit	1
Making, fabricate, producing clothes, carpet, making nice pictures, making gilim	36	Handicraft industry	2
Making Give, making Blankets, making Socks and Make up arts and Sofal			
Making handcar chief, Making Maftuoul, cleaning wool, Making big bags and making bead clothes	6	Industry	3
Rural baby seating, making cube, Hair dressing, Taxi service for women, training center for computer service, Library and workshop of skill, Photography, insurance part, Communication and selling food, shopping centers	232	Service and distribution	4

Chart 2: standard varieties of strengthening women

Variety of scale	Average	Variant
0/94	2/41	Self confidence
1/0	2/54	Dependency
0/79	2/27	Social interactions

8. Training programs of rural women of Share Ray

The rural women are more than 15 percentage of population and 69 percentages of them have literacy. Doubtlessly for reaching the financial goal, applying women's cooperation in the active part is one the requisites of 20 – year agenda. (Mousavi, 1388).

Chart of educational positions of rural women cooperatives

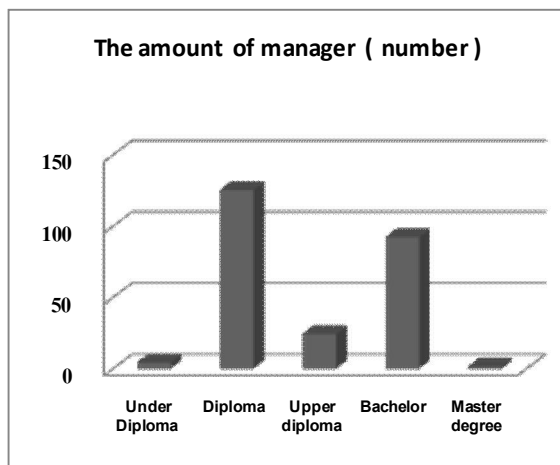


Figure 2. Chart of educational positions of rural women cooperatives

9. Analyzing data

In this unit we analyze and investigate the data. For explaining the data we apply the chart of averages, balance of statistical standard by t test for independent groups apply Pierson cooperation, rogation of different objectives and the test of key (x) step by step.

The indications of studying in rural women strengthen. The average and scales of standard varieties of strengthening are illustrated in chart number 7-4.

Depending on above chart the average of self-strengthening and average of interactions are lower.

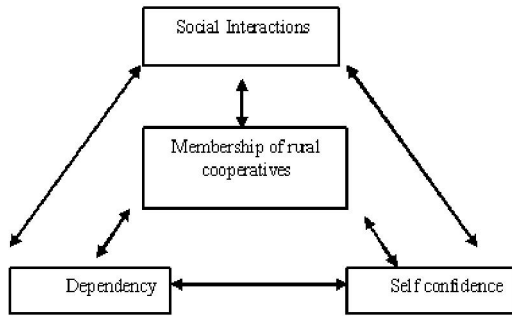
First hypothesis:

- It seems that women's economical activities cause increasing social interactions and the sense of confidence.

In reply of first hypothesis and depending on Pierson and Regrison some indicates are step by step, the positive dependability is between three objectives of social interactions, the sense of confidence and self – dependency cause that rural women become the member of triangle with three objectives and a complex and depending on bilateral relations direct and connotative and it is observable of personal and group progress of cooperation.

Chart (3): the chart of distribution of facilities by Job

Percentage	Grades
19	Social interactions
25	Dependency
8	Self confidence
11	Income
8	Job usage
9	Technical skills
20	A mixture of above



Picture 1: Dependency of rural women's Job

Therefore; by rural women's Job and making institutions for related institutions, on going with increasing social interactions in group cooperatives, the sense of self dependency in making decisions and the sense of self confidence as a personal local and judicial would increase in this field and even the women's literacy and knowledge increase the successes and social interactions would become proven that our hypothesis would become true.

Second hypothesis:

It seems that the training courses which have done for rural women of Shahre ray make increasing income of rural women.

For answering this question it is used of Pierson's dependency rate.

Chart 4: Pierson dependency for applicable Job with high income

The rate of meaning full	r	Variant
0/001	0/694	Job usage

Because $<0/001P = 0/694$, r so appliance of job has relation with high income meaning full. Regarding to this point that there is a meaningful relation with the Pierson's cooperative and train courses for members of cooperatives and increase of their income depending on the search, so this can be supposed that the training courses which they have been done by cooperative companies depend on promoting people's knowledge could not effect the income of cooperative and members of cooperative companies and promote the knowledge

of profession and job qualifications. From this point of view it can be express that the training depends on some concepts and from the practical point for labor promotion of members and from the aspect of being efficient for increasing the income were useless. Especially not encompassing rural women of the model chart, booklets and explaining educational and the other efficient training sources because of reasons carelessly and not interesting of members and parts of cooperatives, were in addition to failure in the mentioned cooperative units.

During the above hypothesis and regarding to the results of search which they are made by usage of Pierson's dependency rate and some step by step Regression membership in cooperatives concerning to applying the advantages of cooperative facilities in fields of personal, cultural, social and economical are not engaged. Considering to success of mentioned companies in the fields of making job ends to increasing income.

10. Recommendations and suggestions

Doubtlessly knowing the real position of Iranian women and relive their productive position needs a review in this affair. The first step in knowing and paying attention to women's abilities is going to gain the best situation and at last it needs a reform (consequently it is against equality).

- Showing the housing women as knowledgeable and literate women, independent and paying attention to women's beliefs.
- Because of promoting rural women' knowledge by applying rural cooperatives with attention to seminars and holding workshops for rural women in social activities which are surrounding technical affairs.
- It should be repaired about the society beliefs that the man is only source of Job and the limitations of Social, Economical and Cultural views of society.
- It should be reform the view and applying the potential interactions for rural women with formal organizations and the related inspectors
- The Development cannot take place without women's cooperation the women are the wisdom of this (allazina amanoo va amelo salehat) and they should raise tomorrow men and women and make a possible gate for their activities.
- Investigating the informal labors and traditional that it should be expanded to Commercial, Teaching and searching, communications and medias.

- Attending in the making job positions and management and knowing them giving help for aristocracy and combating with sexual gap for women to reach higher grades.
- Supporting the organization which are helping women in formal and informal institutions which they set up (NGO) concerning to women.
- Increasing women's experience with men for applying the techniques of agriculture to making the best profit in rural economy.
- Making culture and the base of cultural activities for this thought of that women are especial for house working should be omitted from the thoughts.

11. Conclusion

Nowadays rural women in the country make half of the active population and rural providers who they need planning and targeting investment in fields of personal promotion and half of this population beside rural parts is considerable and sensitive. This is just on condition that one of the most important points for gaining stable development is promoting the cooperation of rural women in social, economical activities especially in the fields of economical that women from the old time have been cooperative in economical tasks traditionally. Consequently rural women with their little investment could enter in promoting activities of village that the lack of its qualification of their investment was the obstacle in economical and producing activities and paying attention of authorities to this task would be possible by the central cooperative organization. Deciding especially and overcoming the obstacles and problems can expand and make goals between rural women can promote their ability by increasing their knowledge, awareness and view for promoting job skills in organized shape to reach the aim with long steps and in this way the women's cooperation in all the fields which they are concerned as making policies, making decisions, implementing planning and searching the obstacles and evaluating to make better situations are necessary.

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