



The Role of Women's Labor Force in Household Income in Villages

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Abstract

Since women make up half of the population, they have a significant role in providing family resources, so that women's social responsibility in some matters is more important than men's, in the family environment as a mother, wife and raising children and outside the home play an effective role in manufacturing and service activities, the use of women's labor force in the production of goods is one of the fundamental components of developed countries. But women's activities in some backward societies are unfairly ignored and cannot even be counted in the calculation of national production, this study aims to investigate the contribution and role of women's economic activity in the economy of rural families with the case example of Khost and Farang districts of Baghlan province, it is important to investigate this issue because by recognizing and stabilizing the amount of women's activity, the transformation in the old patriarchal system is important. Making changes in infrastructures, helped in the social fair business method, and economic growth of the country, the data collection method is two types (field questionnaire that 247 families in the form of samples and from other reliable domestic and foreign scientific books and articles), to analyze information and get the intensity of the relationship about women's work in agriculture, livestock and handicrafts in the family economy, by Pearson method. The output of 0.71%, with a coefficient of 0.504% and the value of his statistics 4.83%, which is greater than the critical value of 2.069%, the results of statistical analysis with a confidence level of 95% indicate the fact that there is a positive relationship between women's work and the income of rural families and the value of women's work has a positive and significant role in the economy of rural families.

Keywords: *Women's Labor Force; Women's Labor Share; Family Economy; Income; Villages; Khost District*

Introduction

Khost is the third and most populous of the 15 districts of Baghlan Province with an area of 1799 km² and 137 villages, its population is over 73,860, of which 37,980 are men and 35,880 of them are women (NSI, 1400). It is surrounded from the east by Panjshir and Takhar provinces, to the north by the Guzargahe Nur and Farang districts, to the west by Deh Salah and Khwajeh Hejran, and from the south by Pule Hesar. Khost is a mountainous region with an average temperature of 14.5 °C, it has a cool climate suitable for agricultural, horticulture, and livestock activities. Women in this area are often preying on land use, horticulture and livestock, and handicrafts (www.wikipedia.com)

According to statistics, the national participation of women's labor force is 16.5%, of which 18.2% are belongs to rural and 10.2% urban, similarly, the proportion of bernfus employment in the whole country is 12.2%. 6% of whom are unemployed and about 46.7% are in poverty, statistics show that only 31% of young people between the ages of 15 and 24 enjoy literacy, and about 91.7% of the country's villagers live in private places, although the potential of women in the country's villages is available, but since their share is not considered fair, the level of respect for the villagers seems to be very low (NSI, 1401). The transformation in the living conditions of the people of the villages will not be possible without understanding the status quo of the village community and the interest groups in it, the potential group that has been less considered by women due to social and social trends, unfortunately this is more tangible in Afghanistan than in other countries, (www.etilaatroz.com)

Women are a powerful and indigent driving force that does not even receive wages for their services and efforts, while Will Durant¹ believes that most economic developments and changes in rural communities are the product of women's labor force (Meerlutfy, 2012). According to the ILO¹ the report, in 2009, the share of women's labor increased from 41.8% to 45.5%, indicating the importance of women's labor force (Ahmadi, 2017). In retarded societies, the division of home affairs between men and women has been less noticed, men rarely participate in housekeeping matters, however, rural women play a dual role under double pressure, which is harmful to women and creates unsurpassed conditions such as reduced job satisfaction, tension among family members, gender inequality, etc. in life (Bezobchaluby, 2016). Women's contribution to economic affairs depends on their age, marital status, education, and the level of facilities in the country, but economic affairs seem to be exclusive to men in the family, their powers are limited and their efforts are ignored (Ahmadi, 2017).

In the present world, one of the most important measures for measuring the degree of development of a country is the degree of importance and validity of women's work and their role in doing things, according to functional theory, work is an important dimension of the economic system, which is effective in all social processes and is influenced by other social institutions (Brujeni, 2018). Measuring the use of women's labor force is one of the most important criteria and indicators for evaluating women's performance and activities in various economic and social fields, understanding and identifying these indicators scientifically and principally, can help in the management and leadership of economic and social affairs, and also can affect facilitating the development and improvement of women's lives and businesses, statistics show that most rural women are deprived of literacy, but given their undeniable contribution to national production and economic development, management and planning for training and skills development can contribute to economic development (Gulrad, 2016).

Based on the research problem, the concept of work and family has increased its importance in society due to the changes in employment and participation of women outdoors, as well as the prevailing living conditions of working women in most countries of the world, causing fatigue, anxiety, sweeping and supporting families, which has already increased attention to this issue (Sarany, 2013). But less than

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1% of the property is available to women, in most cases, the work such as housekeeping, horticulture, and childcare that women do are unpaid and rewardable, it seems that in a world that is facing a shortage of active human resources, by control of the ideology of the ruling apparatus, social elements can be changed to their advantage and fairly. The potential resources were used to a great extent (Azazi, 2019). Clearly, in some rural communities, the division of labor is such that women are merely doing home affairs and their contributions to the entire income of the family, while women at home deal with other matters and seem to be working with two dozen men, in such conditions as regulating their affairs and using women's power, To eliminate poverty, equitable distribution of income and reaching honesty is considered important (Ahmani, 2017), i.e., increasing women's employment can lead to economic growth, elimination of discrimination, reduction of weekly working hours, increased urbanization, reduced inflation and unemployment rates (Sadeq, 2018). According to globally designated documents, useful working hours are specified for about an hour and vary in countries according to applicable laws, so that in the United States and Europe 7 and in Japan and Afghanistan 8 hours a day (Ahmadi, 2017), but without observing standard norms and specified in rural communities, women are often employed for more than eight hours, while at the national level. It is not calculated, according to the ILO report, about half of the world's work is informal and this trend in developing countries is more than in developing countries, it seems that most of the work of rural women tends toward the informal economy, while the informal economy reduces the resources and economic power governing society and government (Awaty, 2009). Men, including active human resources, recognizing women's potential and understanding their role in affairs, and stabilizing working hours, are effective in the growth and development of society, and due to the importance of human resources and lack of skilled human resources in some parts of the country, it is necessary to prepare and organize the necessary grounds for this important sector to be prevented on the one hand. Waste of resources and on the other hand, the latest potential violations should be used fairly (Merzayee, 2004).

Research Literature

Throughout history, important economic theories have been proposed regarding women's labor, what has been more general is that women's labor wages are not paid according to productivity and final returns, and on the other hand, the supply and demand of the labor force determine the level of wages, i.e., the labor force applicant to the labor efficiency, the supplier of the labor force according to the needs and the prevailing status in the market in terms of plurality, ability, wealth. And property and other directions are selected and flowed (Rezayee, 2018). Theories of cultural and social differences indicate the fact that in the process of socialization, the individual, according to the cultural norms of the MiG Red, remembers that politics is masculine and, on the contrary, women are involved in family affairs (Langarodi, 2015, 2013). It's been said that women's rights in new approaches have been more growth and attention since the late 17th century with the enlightenment of modern concepts of citizenship was taken into consideration, Jean-Jacques Rousseau and John Locke expressed their views on a new citizenship and this process led to the announcement of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the middle of the 20th century, in the context of these classic developments that the issue of inequality of work of men and women in social capital. They emphasized the need to develop women's participation in the advancement of affairs, i.e., without women's participation, the development would not be possible (Frasatkhawah, 2003). According to the theory of empowerment, women are obliged to master inequality and gender discrimination by relying on their power to increase inner power and increase power in the family and society (Kazemy, 2018). After 1984, principles adopted by the European Union on strengthening women's employment, Britain established legal ease in the workplace in order to increase the working grounds for housewives, similarly in most countries laws have been developed and implemented to protect women, which is said to be the disadvantaged stratum of society, yet women activists believe that in all countries around the world, laws have been developed and implemented to protect women, which is said to be the disadvantaged stratum of society. Because of an ancient patriarchal

system, women's work position is defined as unequal and unjust (Fakohty, 2004). Human resources are among the guidance factors of production (Fayez, 2015). The phenomenon of work is somehow related to all segments and individuals of society and is one of the most important factors of scientific, industrial, economic, and social development (Najafabady, 1385), but in Afghanistan, women's employment and education, as well as gender discrimination, have recently taken on extensive literature, (www.artf.af.com).

The different scope of work between men and women creates a marked effect on the role of gender in the economy, i.e., what men do in the labor market can be calculated in the national economy, but what women do in home affairs cannot be calculated, family and work are important and fundamentally interconnected orders, both of which are vital for individual and social welfare, along with women's income and work in the family home affairs management are one of the most important. It is said that behind most successful families are women who regularly manage and use the affairs of the house, especially income and consumption in its real form (Haidary, 2014). According to the Michigan Research Center study, home environment activities are referred to in 9 sections: food preparation, care, babysitting, cleaning, providing essential supplies, washing dishes, cooperating with children's education, washing clothes, paying attention to health, home crafts and home art activities (Baqeri, 1390). In a way that both the subject of work (women) and the object (family) has value and are measurable, i.e., women's activities at home are calculated based on wages, and the equivalent of these activities outdoors based on prices in the market, according to Baker's theory, the final product of women's work at home according to the time spent on it exceeds its market wages and even sometimes more. Of men's market wages (Baqeri, 1390). The use of women's labor force, along with improving the family's living conditions, enhances their skills and success and provides opportunities for women to do better to control financial and economic resources and make condensed decisions (Sadeq, 2018).

Research around the world shows that governments provide the grounds for people's growth and development to leave the economy to the people and potential workforce of society according to the resources and resources involved, especially women, who in some regions, according to their customs and habits, work and activities, are less considered, (gulrad, 1386).

Research History

A. It seems there is a significant relationship between women's work and family income.

B- It seems there is no significant relationship between women's work and family income.

$$H_A: p \neq 0$$

$$H_0: p = 0$$

Although the concepts of the value of women's work in developed countries are not a new issue, especially recently many types of research have been conducted by researchers and organizations in the field, but in the backward and remote process of women's advertising due to lack of access to information and deprivation of literacy blessings are limited (Masheri, 2007) the upcoming appointments are briefly considered to some researches related to women's work: According to the theory of rural sustainability development, which is more emphasized on participation and creating equal opportunities for men and women, women, as a non-visible factor, form a large share of human resources in the agricultural sector, and are an important potential source for the development of the rural economy and the increase in the growth rate of food production, statistical observations of this study show that women's economic activity accounts for 35-25% of the world's total population (Rahmati, 2018). Meerlutfy's findings on the hidden

work of women in the villages show that women in the fields of agriculture and livestock are significantly different from men and form the heart of the family economy (Meerlutfy, 2012).

Tiller women have a negative and significant relationship with their stability knowledge (Afshary, 2013). Entrepreneur or producer is a reflection of women's affairs in the agricultural sector of the villages, research by RezaKhosrobigi shows that women consider themselves producers and do not experience entrepreneurship, since the 1990s, most research shows that the presence of rural women in the agricultural sectors has become public but has been deprived in social policy, due to better agricultural affairs by rural women and increasing the level of production and market prosperity. People's interest in the consumption of domestic products increases and contributes to economic growth, biological and biological thoughts about women's physics and physical strengths are among the factors that have caused women's work outdoors to not be taken into consideration (Bezochaluby, 2016). In terms of physical structure, women have the same chromosome hormone (xx) and men have hormone (xy), women due to the lack of second hormone X seem to be weaker than men in short-term physical development, and the job differences between men and women depend on their physical structure and personality pattern, so in some matters, women's activities are better than men. The results of research on women's work culture show that women have more group collaboration than men, but they have less commitment to administrative affairs than men (Ahmadi, 2017).

The findings of Hassan Mohammad Ghaffari's research on women's participation in the labor market show that women are more interested in early retirement than men, illness, high cost of living, education, and being married in middle-year make their presence in the job market slower (ghafary, 2013). Regarding the role of women in establishing a business, the findings of Esmail Alizadeh's research show that women in the villages have played an important role in reducing poverty and unemployment and returning men to work after learning education and participation in groups (Alizada, 2016). According to the study on women's work in the market, the results show that increasing vocational and work-based education for women has increased women's employment, one of the most important economic goals of each country is to provide the majority of the welfare of the society, which is important for achieving this important goal and other economic goals of the society, job access and income for women (fani, 2013). According to the study on the fertility rate and women's participation in the workforce, the results indicate that with the increase in the baroque rate of women's labor force, and on the contrary, with the increase in the level of women's productivity, their presence in the economic arena, the belief rate will decrease, with the industrialization of societies and the increasing development of urbanization, the rate of women's participation in the field of work and occupation has increased and changed, this is This has reduced the role of women in home affairs and increased their anger outdoors (Musayee, 2009). In this article entitled the most important individual reasons for women in business development in Iran, it has been shown that motivation and goals of encouraging women to enter the business, economic needs, gaining power and credibility in society and achieving job satisfaction, and the meantime, job satisfaction is the most effective factor in entering the business, as well as among the personality characteristics of women entrepreneurs, success seeking independence. The results of a study on women's employment and the necessity of control of work pressure, obtained information from 311 employed women with spouses, show that spouses' participation in managing affairs, level of women's education, equal division of work between husband and wife, women's satisfaction with work, work motivation, experience, and workload are desirable resources for women in compliance with work pressure. (Rastagar, 2015). However, regarding the value added to women's factories, the research conducted by Shahla Bagheri, gathered data from 2,000 housewives, shows that among the variables of education and age, the variable of the number of family members had the largest share in the value-added changes of housekeeping (Baqeri, 1390). Policy making and employment of women with an emphasis on work-family balance is the subject of research that Atefeh Khademi has done, and has concluded that the policymaking field has not been able to properly organize goals such as the balance between women's and family employment and women's dignity (khademy, 1400). Regarding women's business enterprises and

their role in sustainable economic development in Mazandaran province, Ramazan Gholami Evati's research model shows that the most direct impact on women's entrepreneurship process is related to behavior and occupational, environmental, and individual variables are important in the next place (Auwaty, 2009). In a study, non-Islamic countries that provide better conditions for workers in terms of economic indicators are in a better position and religious differences do not play a role in women's participation rate (Karimi, 2015).

Research and Methodology

The basis of this study is a link to gender inequality or gender discrimination, which consists of three sections: market segregation and advocating for women's social rights, women's density in some occupations, and women's rights in the labor market (Azada, 2015). Considering its nature on the one hand, descriptive-applied and more statistically, the data collected in this study were obtained from two first-hand and second-hand sources, first-hand sources of the questionnaire, which, in collaboration with the vaccinator team, obtained information about the share of women's work in agriculture, industries and livestock using systematic random sampling method from 247 of the five villages. A called "Bel Assad" (Bel Assad, Chahar Bagh, Khwaja Aftab Dehnazar, and Konjak) of Khost District of Baghlan Province has been collected and used to stabilize the statistical population of Cochran method with 80% proliferation and 95% confidence level and 5% probability of error, but second-hand sources, valid domestic and foreign scientific articles, books and important news sites, in this research, firstly, to library studies, based on the concepts of the work (Hafizneya, 2013).

$$n = \frac{z^2 pq}{d^2} = \frac{1.96^2(0.8 \times 0.2)}{0.05^2} = 247$$

To get the intensity of the relationship between women's work and family income with the modeling of the research (Masheri, 2007) the intensity of the relationship between the variables discussed using the Pearson method was evaluated by determining its coefficient and with the test (t) the significance of the research variables has been determined (Azimi, 2017).

$$p = \frac{n \sum xy - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{n(\sum x^2) - \sum(x)^2} \sqrt{n(\sum y^2) - \sum(y)^2}}$$

$$r^2 = (r)^2$$

$$t = \frac{r\sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}}$$

Considering the geographical location and geographical state of the Khost district, agricultural activities, handicrafts and livestock are regularly and actively underway, women in this neighborhood have a great role in advancing the above affairs, according to the information obtained by the questionnaire, the share of women's activities in the villages studied in the following tables has been clearly explained and calculated.

Table (1): Distribution of abundance of women in agricultural and horticultural activities

No	Type of Activity	Active	DE active	percent
		Relative abundance in percent	Relative abundance in percent	
1	Wheat	22.2	77.8	100
2	Rice	12.1	87.9	100
3	Oat	24.3	75.7	100
4	Pea	44.6	55.4	100
5	Beans	46.2	53.8	100
6	an onion	77.4	22.6	100
7	Potato	68.8	30.2	100
8	growing vegetables	93.4	6.6	100
Percent		48.6	51.3%	100

Resource: research findings

Table (2): Distribution of frequency of women, according to livestock, bee, and poultry farming activities

No	Type of Activity	Active	DE active	Percent
		Relative abundance in percent	Relative abundance in percent	
1	Farming	84.6	15.4	100
2	Beekeeping	22.4	77.6	100
3	Aviculture	89.8	10.2	100
Percent		65.6%	34.4%	100

Resource: research findings

Table (3): Distribution of abundance of women, according to their involvement in handicrafts

No	Type of Activity	Active	DE active	Percent
		Relative abundance in percent	Relative abundance in percent	
1	Carpet	81.6	18.4	100
2	Rug	20.8	79.2	100
3	Embroidered neck	14.4	85.6	100
4	Bag	66.7	33.3	100
5	Headboard	67.4	32.6	100
6	Hat	77.6	22.4	100
7	Socks	73.6	26.4	100
8	Embroidered on the pillow	77.8	22.2	100
9	Gloves	69.3	30.7	100
10	Dress	85.2	14.8	100
11	Jacket	63.6	36.4	100
12	neck scarf	62.6	37.4	100
13	Embroidered handkerchief	59.2	40.8	100
14	Shawl	73.3	26.7	100
Percent		63.79	36.20	100

Resource: research findings

Women's Working Hours

According to the results of the questionnaire, 24.7% of women were under 5 hours a day, 63.4% were between 10-6 hours, and 11.9% of them spent 15-11 hours working in agriculture, livestock, and handicrafts, in addition to advancing home affairs.

Table (4): Distribution of abundance of women according to the amount and hours of their daily work in agricultural and handicraft activities

No	Working hours	Relative abundance in percent
1	5-6hours	24.8
2	6-7 hours	57.6
3	More than 7 hours	17.6
Percent		100

Resource: research findings

Women's work rights

According to the analysis of the obtained statistics, women along with men have active participation in the production of products, due to the norm of paying salaries and per capita income in the country, against the amount of women's participation in production at the confidence level, it shows that about 75% of them earn between 10-6,000 from agricultural, livestock and industrial activities and contribute to family income.

Table (5): Frequency distribution of the share of women's labor value in household income

No	Income level	Relative abundance in percent
1	1-5 Thousand	24.7
2	6-10 Thousand	.63.4
3	11-15 Thousand	11.9
Percent		100

Resource: research findings

Finding and Discussion

In the study area, women along with men perform agriculture activities to a certain extent by 50% not only in home affairs, but also according to Table 1, and animal husbandry services and activities are about 66% according to table statistics (2) and show that the share of women's work is valuable and calculated and also the production of handicrafts with the following table is about 64%. The above findings are consistent with the theory presented by researchers in the way that supply and demand, as well as women's labor wages, are not balanced and are not paid according to productivity and final returns, the prevailing beliefs in some societies are that women lack the skills and ability to work and work outdoors and only deal with home affairs and parenting (Rezayee, 2018). But according to the information obtained, we can say that this is not the reality, statistics show that women, along with making up half of the population of society, along with men, have a significant share in manufacturing and service work, leading to the growth and prosperity of the society. As the data from Rahmati's research shows that women in the agricultural sector make up a large share of the workforce and are a potential source of economic growth for the economy and increase the rate of economic growth, and women's economic activities account for 35-25% of the total economy (Rahmati, 2018). The use of women's workforce improves living conditions and enhances the skills and success of families (Sadeq, 2018).

Mashiri's study on the role of women's labor in family income in Divan-e-Dora city shows that women have a major role in animal husbandry and agriculture activities and do about 93% of these tasks.

Women play an important role in the country's economic growth and development, and according to studies conducted in Afghanistan unfortunately, in the absence of domestic and foreign markets and government support, most of the products produced by women are offered to the markets at a small price and often in the name of other people and even countries, as well as the home affairs carried out by women, cannot be calculated in the national economy and unfairly earn a small income. They are concerned and, in some cases, have no role in its consumption, while this hardworking group spends long hours of their expensive lives producing products and services, as seen in the table (4), according to the activities and work of rural women in the fields of agriculture, livestock and industries, it shows that 75.3% of women work more than 6 hours a day and are adapted to the working system. In similar occupations according to table data(5) 24.7% of women earn between 1-5000, 63.4% between 10000-6, and 11.9% between 10-15000 With confidence level, it can be acknowledged that an average of about AFN 150,000 earn money from their activities throughout the year and share their family's resources, the findings of this study, which Haidari has also achieved, can be inferred (in Iran the scope of work Different men and women reduce the market effect of women's labor, and in some cases what men do can be calculated in the national economy, but what women do in home affairs is incalculable(Haidari, 2014)

However, related to the research, in this study, which calculated and measured the intensity of the relationship between women's work in family income based on the Pearson method, the results obtained from 247 random systematically collected from 5 villages of Khost district with the help of the vaccination team of the region, the output figure of Pearson in the table (6) was 0.71%, indicating a positive relationship between the work. Women and income of village families, as well as measuring table statistics (7) with a coefficient of 0.504 shows that the variable of family income is distributed by women's work and activity according to the figures calculated in the table (8) test output (T) 4.83 It is the intensity of the relationship between the variables in question and by fixing it with the test table (T) its critical value is 2.069, i.e., its statistical value is greater than the critical value. Therefore, with a 95% confidence level, confirming the alternative hypothesis and rejecting the Safari hypothesis, it can be said that the relationship between women's work and activity and the income of the families of the villages exists positively and indicates the fact that women's work and activities have a significant role in the income of the village families, it is worth noting that the statistics provided are much lower than the actual level in some parts of the country due to the high deprivation of this group. It is hard working because women are the drivers of the rural economy and have a significant share in economic activities.

The results of this study are consistent with the research conducted by the following researchers, i.e. (according to Afshary's research, which has been conducted about factors affecting women's agricultural knowledge, a correlation test shows that women's age and work experience have a significant relationship with their knowledge of sustainability and income level) (Afshary, 2013) and Mashiri has also researched women's labor in the income of the village household, taking into account three variables (agriculture, horticulture, and livestock). It shows that there is a positive relationship between the participation rate of peasant women in the economic activities of families with a confidence level of 95% and a correlation coefficient of 75%, and there is a significant relationship with family income (Mashiri, 2007). Regarding the value added to the housekeeping work of women, Shahla Bagheri showed a positive and significant relationship by collecting data from 2000 housewives (Baqeri, 2011). And as for women in the market, the results of Fani's research show that raising vocational education for women, increases their employment (Fani, 2013), as well as with (Merlutfy's, 2012) research, "The Hidden Work of Rural Women" (Alizada, 2016). Women's villages in green business creation" (Musayee, 2009) "Women's participation in the workforce (Rastagar, 2015), "Women's employment and the need for labor pressure control" also have similarities.

Table (6): Pearson correlation between women's work and household income

Variables	Value of women's work		Women's Work	Home Income
		correlation	1	0.71
		sig	-	0.05
	N of observations	247	-	
	Household income	correlation	0.71	1
		sig	0.05	.
N of observations		-	247	

Resource: research findings

Table (7): Coefficient of determination

$$R^2 = (0.71)^2 = 0.504$$

Resource: research findings

Table (8): t statistics

$$t = \frac{0.71\sqrt{25-2}}{\sqrt{1-0.504}} = \frac{0.71 \times 4.795}{0.7042} = 4.83$$

Resource: research findings

Conclusion

Observing the cultural differences in society, it is better to pay attention to the cultural scales of women's work so that their efforts are not ignored. Providing credit facilities and educational resources through the government and institutions supporting women's rights in the fields of agriculture, livestock, and industries to increase and improve their production effectiveness. Increasing environmental crises and global concerns about food shortages have led to more attention to environmental preservation and increased productivity, in order to increase sustainability, it is necessary to increase the level of education, education, and income distribution without discrimination and in a fair way. To understand the potential of women's labor force from different angles, it is better to conduct national research in the country's degraded areas, so that their contribution to national production is revealed. It was found that in most cases women work twice as many as men, other researchers and researchers should design systems so that their rights are established and legally granted to them.

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