

Research Paper

Multiplicity, Rurality, and Gender Identity in Agriculture (Case Study: Ghooshkhaneh District, Shirvan County)

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ABSTRACT

Several studies in recent years have a consensus that global development on the agricultural economy and multifunctional activities on gender relations in rural areas needs to have a balance. With this image in mind, some studies still do believe that rural women represent the identity of its own tradition as well as of the local communities. In fact, we are dealing with multiple gender identities based on diverse environment in rural areas. The empirical study on women reflects different identities and complex aspects related to it in 30 rural settlements in Shirvan County. Qualitative study based on extensive measures in the area was on the agenda: Understanding the diverse social events for extracting global and national dialogue, exchange of information with 90 local women through semi-structured interviews and the principles contained in Q methodology for the extraction of local discourse and the continuing involvement of the situation and natural entities in the women's identity changes. The findings reveal different status of Ghooshkhaneh women in patriarchal discourse as the first factor and family farms discourse as the second factor; something that despite agricultural economy and global developments and multifunctionality, is an expression of former tradition of gender relations in the people's minds. Women work is also associated more with family internal mechanisms rather than the outside trends. While, natural and local factors have not influenced in working force of Ghooshkhaneh women.

Extended Abstract

1. Introduction

With massive economic reconstruction activities inside and outside the country to diversify agriculture and emphasize on local tradition and heritage, changes in gender identities and patriarchy roles were created. Since 1990s, the emphasis is on this issue. Despite pioneering in the use of women's entrepreneurship initiatives (farm tourism and local tradi-

tional food products) still a lot of research on the formation of gender relations in this field by adherence to the traditions of patriarchy and male forms of agricultural employment is emphasized. But the picture is not absolute and differential gender roles in the background we adhere to the ideology of patriarchy we face: A selection of part-time and permanent presence of women in the field can be detected. Here the question arises to what extent changes in the agricultural sector in relation to the representation of women's identity rurality (along with developments in global agricultural economy)? The aim of this paper is different representations of gender identities and complex aspects related to Shirvan city is in the agricultural sector Ghooshkhaneh functions.

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2. Methodology

In this case study we use an approach that enables At the same time dynamics of gender identity (social events due to global processes and national policies) and moral situation in the (cultural background and commitment to the traditions of patriarchal) by semi-structured interviews and the principles contained in Q-methodology and in this regard the diverse discourses on the macro and micro levels (by software PQ Method) extracted. While the landscape and material involved in the formation of gender identity in the agricultural sector was neglected. This line of thought as well as view Murdoch et al (2003) about rurality is thus that rurality gender in the study area by text, time and place defined and conceptualized.

3. Results

The common denominator rural settlements Ghooshakhaneh area of gender rurality this form of agriculture that gradually all the responsibility entrusted to men and women, except in limited cases for this sector involvement. However, with reference to the results Q dominant factor analysis focused on gender identity discourse and the discourse of patriarchy as the first family farms as second factor is reinforced in the area Ghooshakhaneh (Contrary to recent trends in global feminist and active participation of women in the agricultural sector). Agriculture in the discourse of men and women in the job are not in place or try to be or try the simple things and banal, and somehow less of a man to be entrusted to them. However, in practice women Ghooshakhaneh a permanent presence in this field and all matters related to agriculture and rural economy have taken. The difference between the objectivity of social relationships and personal narratives and symbols that act as a sign of protest in connection with what makes rural employment for men and women. Take a stand against the chaos that flows through the outer try to impose some of the realities of gender. Also, depending on the amount of material factors and natural Ghooshakhaneh women's work is different and a variety of gender identities to offer.

4. Discussion

This paper through the mechanism of rurality three global processes and national integration, the social and cultural and natural properties of the material and achieved And the elimination of absolute orientation Pinch common version, the issue of gender division of labor is tied to the geography of the area. In this regard, it is suggested that:

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cultural sector; this is despite the fact that the design management complexity and dynamics of gender relations is not considered and this has been the failure of local planning.

Activity rural women in agriculture must be decoded And it should be the general terms of gender emancipation from the shackles of patriarchy and entrepreneurial independence attributed and with naivety was to be changed in order to challenge the former spatial order and an expression of commitment to be male-dominated traditions; in this case, focus on the empowerment of women in rural planning policies and the way to nowhere useless.

However, the logic of women's work in agriculture beyond the show is universal and pure gender; so rural planning must go one step further and draw the whole rural atmosphere in addition, female labor standards and other aspects of rural life, the social and cultural dimensions (participation of local residents) and situational characteristics and natural conditions have to be considered dialectical mechanism.

5. Conclusion

This paper through the mechanism of rurality three global processes and national integration, the social and cultural and natural properties of the material and achieved and the elimination of absolute orientation Pinch common version, the issue of gender division of labor is tied to the geography of the area. In this regard, it is suggested that:

1. Due to the multiplicity of everyday lives, our moral views differ with gender identity we are facing the agricultural sector; this is despite the fact that the design management complexity and dynamics of gender relations are not considered and show the failure of local planning.

2. Activity of rural women in agriculture must be decoded and it should be the general terms of gender emancipation from the shackles of patriarchy and entrepreneurial independence attributed and with naivety was to be changed in order to challenge the former spatial order and an expression of commitment to be male-dominated traditions; in this case, focus on the empowerment of women in rural planning policies and the way to nowhere useless.

3. However, the logic of women's work in agriculture sector is universal and pure gender. So rural planning must go one step further and draw the whole rural atmosphere. In addition, female labor standards and other aspects of rural life, the social and cultural dimensions (local residents' participation) and local characteristics and natural conditions have to be considered in dialectical mechanism.