Effect of extension and advisory services on rural women tend to home businesses (Case study: Razan county)

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Home business is one of the best fields of women's economic activity and is considered as an important strategy for job creation worldwide, particularly for rural women. Nonetheless many barriers avoid addressing rural women to these businesses. The main aim of this study was to analyze the barriers for trends of rural women and girls to home businesses. The statistical population of this study was rural women that are over 18 years of Razan county, Hamedan province. 187 people were studied randomly according to Cochran formula. The most important data collection tool was a questionnaire that its validity was confirmed by panel of experts the reliability was tested by Cronbach's alpha coefficient. According to results of factor analysis, barriers to rural women tend to establish home businesses were classified in six factors that are: social and cultural, infrastructure and finance, personality, support, domestic and training. Social and cultural factors as the most important factor was introduced.

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