

Study of Rural Management and Its Challenges in Iran Case study: Caraganrood District in Iran

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ABSTRACT— There are many events in history of rural management in Iran. It causes that rural management encounters with many problems. In recent years, new rural management constitutes and for first time, people participate in rural management. But this management model faces to some problems that aim of this paper is recognition and resolving them. Investigative method was descriptive-analysis and we used from questionnaire for collect data. Statistical society was 50 people that questionnaire distributed among Dhyars. We used from SPSS software for analyzing data. Results say that deficiency of finance, weak linkage among Dehyar, rural people and rural council, and a little teaching among people, council and dehyar are some problems in new rural management and it essential that these problems resolve.

KEYWORDS: rural management, CaraGanrood district, rural council, Dehyar

Introduction

Rural management is not a new concept in villages. It exists from thousand years ago and rural society resolves some problems with rural institutions that exist in each time. Management has important role in rural development because it orchestrate finance, material, policy and science for development. Therefore it is essential that a powerful management direct village. This attitude causes that different model present in villages. Some models have many problems, for example rural people do not have effective role in rural management. Thus it was essential that a new model design that rural people have important role in rural management and “new rural management” approve. It includes rural council and a rural manager that entitle Dehyar. This model was a good idea for rural management but there are some problems that we want study and resolving them. In this paper we study these questions:

1. What is current situation of new rural management?
2. What are problems and challenges of new rural management?
3. How is rural council and Dehyar authority?

Principles of Theory

In 1906, villages define a governmental unit and Kadkhoda¹ appointed for rural management. In 1935, Kadkhoda law approves and in 1936 rehabilitation institution law approves. In 1961, reform agronomy do that include 3 steps and it cause that role of landlord decrease in villages. In agronomy reform constitutes new institution for example knowledge army, hygiene army and extension (10). After Islamic revolution, some institutions establish and eliminate until rural council and dehyari establish (12).

In recent decade, rural development and especially rural management do not have profitable process in Iran. Most of plans were weak and disjointed and there was not regular strategy for rural management. Revolution institutions presented many services to villages but they were low and weak. Therefore, it was essential that poverty and privation decreased and it needed to powerful rural management (11). Future of new rural management depends to local society capacity and it is essential that we have precision supervision on available sources. In globalization age, we should spread democracy and increase participation in rural management. Therefore, new rural management must increase efficiency, innovation and participation. New rural management should have new perception from local society and it must notice to economic, cultural, society and environmental component in villages (14).

What is Dehyari?

Dehyari is a public and none government institution that have an independent personality and aim of its establishment is rural management. This institution is selfish reliant and it establish by people request. Law of Dehyaris was approved in 1998(1). Dehyar appoint by rural council for 4 years. Dehyari have 47 tasks in villages.

¹ A person that is from peasant that appoint by landlord. He was between peasant and landlord

What is rural council?

In law of council that approve in 1996, it mention that council of village, district, township and city establish for developing in economic, social, cultural, sanitary, welfare and teaching(1). Time of council is 4 years. Villages with crowd of <1500 have 3 members, villages and districts with crowd of >1500 have 5 members. Councils have 13 tasks that include selection of Dehyar and stewardship on its work. Councils have important role in un-centralization of management in Iran (17).

Participation and Dehyari

Local institution get their power from people, therefore people participation is important. Participation means intervention and aggregation. Participation means that some of people gather together for doing tasks (2).

Dehyaries have relationship with government and people (by rural council). Dehyari is independent in finance and ministerial process. Everything that destroys independent of Dehyari is harmful for village (15).

Challenges of rural councils and Dehyaries

Some problems of new rural management relate to out of villages. Institution activities with Dehyaries overlap with together and it is a serious problem. These institutions have variety of aims and plans and some institution have urban attitude that it is not profit for rural development. Rural council and Dehyar are supplement together. An important problem in new rural management is deficiency of finance and experts. They needs to government but it is important that their independent should not weaken (3).

Investigative Literature

Gowda and Siddaramaih do an investigation in India that show participation effect on job efficiency (6). Likane finds that little time, little participation, little facilities and effect on work efficiency (8). Sundaraswamy and Peruma do investigation with title “Job perception and job performance of extension guides in Karnataka” that show some variable effect on efficiency of people job that include: need to achievement, age, experience, job satisfaction, job independent, teaching and stress (16). Maccaffery (2005) and Dennis (2005) believe that 4 components effects on job efficiency that include: environment, skill, efficiency appraisal and job tendency. Some investigations show that, job satisfaction, independent job, teaching, facilitation, people participation, experience of Dehyar is effect in quality of Dehyaries (4). Study of an investigation about relationship between people and Dhyaries shows that people have good attitude to them. It shows that Dehyaries efficiency is good and people are satisfaction from it. These investigations show that good attitude to Dehyaries effect on rural people’s attitude to government (7).

Investigative Method

This part includes 3section: investigative region, statistical society and validity and reliability.

Investigative region

Caraganrood is in Talesh Township in Guilan province. Its longitude is 48° 30’ - 49° 14’ and its latitude is 37° 18’ - 37° 17’. Area is 4000m2. Its atmosphere is rainy and mild.

Statistical society

Statistical society includes Dehyars and rural council members that were 50 people. Total of villages in Talesh Township was 50 villages. We selected statistical society from 25 villages that these villages were selected by simple random sampling. In each village we distributed 2 questionnaires, one questionnaire to dehyar and one questionnaire to head of rural council.

Validity and Reliability

For reliability, we used from Alfa Cronbach and for validity, we used from Experts in geography and social science. Experts believe that this questionnaire is profit for investigation and Alfa Cronbach shows that reliability was good (table1).

Table1: Investigative reliability

Row	Likert Scale	Alfa Cronbach
1	People’s attitude about financial factors	0.78
2	People’s attitude about linkage between Dehyar, rural council and people	0.72
3	People’s knowledge about Dehyar and rural council duties	0.72
4	People’s attitude about Dehyar and rural council challenges	0.70

Descriptive Data

Most of statistical society was male (74%). Most of them had B.A/B.C degree (42%). Mean of age was 26 years (minimum: 18&maximum: 67). It shows in table 2, 3.

Table2: Gender

Gender	Frequency	Per Cent
male	37	74
female	13	36
total	50	100

Table3: Degree

Degree	Frequency	Per Cent
Under diploma	5	10
diploma	20	40
Senior diploma	3	6
B.A/B.C	21	42
M.A/M.C	1	2
total	50	100

Discussion

What is current situation of new rural management?

We show in table 4 that financial sources for dehyaries are few. It causes that rural project and rural management face to problem.

Table4: Financial condition of new rural management

Row	Question	Per Cent					Mean	Attitude
		Absolutely agreement	agreement	disagreement	Absolutely disagreement	Missing value		
1	Little credit for rural council and Dehyari	36	24	10	10	0	1.94	agreement
2	Weak credit for rural project by private section	44	38	14	2	2	1.68	agreement
3	Weak public credit	32	52	12	4	0	1.79	agreement
Total							1.80	agreement

Agreement1.....2.5, meduim2.51.....4 disagreement

Table 5 says that there are not good linkage among people, rural council members and Dehyar. It shows that government activities about rural management were not profit.

Table5: Linkage among people, rural council members and Dehyar

Row	Question	Per Cent					Mean	Attitude
		Absolutely agreement	agreement	disagreement	Absolutely disagreement	Missing value		
1	Little people's participation	agreement	50	18	6	0	2.04	agreement
2	Little trust to Dehyari	agreement	36	42	2	6	2.34	agreement
3	Little trust to rural council	agreement	38	24	8	4	2.27	agreement
4	Week linkage between rural council members and Dehyar	agreement	36	30	8	6	2.12	agreement
5	Unprofitable intervention of government	agreement	24	42	24	0	2.80	disagreement
Total							2.19	agreement

Agreement1.....2.5, meduim2.51.....4 disagreement

Table 5 says that there are not good linkage among people, rural council members and Dehyar. It shows that government activities about rural management were not profit

Knowledge about new rural development among people, rural council members and Dehyar is a serious challenge in villages that shows in table6.

Table6: Knowledge about new rural development

Row	Question	Per Cent					Mean	Attitude
		Absolutely agreement	agreement	disagreement	Absolutely disagreement	Missing value		
1	Little knowledge of Dehyar	44	42	4	8	2	1.75	agreement
2	Little knowledge of rural council	38	50	4	6	2	1.77	agreement
3	Little knowledge of people	50	40	10	0	0	1.60	agreement
Total							1.70	agreement

Agreement12.5, meduim2.514 disagreement
 Dehyars have several jobs that it is an important challenge. Another problem is weak laws about new rural management that they show in table7.

Table7: Challenge of new rural management

Row	Question	Per Cent					Mean	Attitude
		Absolutely agreement	agreement	disagreement	Absolutely disagreement	Missing value		
1	Several jobs of Dehyar	26	48	22	4	0	2.04	agreement
2	Several jobs of rural council	28	42	24	4	2	2.04	agreement
3	Weak laws about new rural management	28	44	18	8	2	2.06	agreement
Total								agreement

Agreement12.5, meduim2.514 disagreement

What are problems and challenges of new rural management?

Government is main culprit in challenges of new rural management. After government, rural council and then Dehyari is culprit (table8, 9).

Table8: Main culprit in challenges of new rural management

Degree	Per Cent					Rank of Culprit
	Culprit1	Culprit2	Culprit3	Culprit4	mean	
Government	26	18	10	46	2	1
Rural council	12	38	30	20	2.58	2
Dehyari	10	32	44	14	2.62	3
people	24	12	14	20	2.76	4

Table9: Strategies and barriers in new rural management

Barriers	Strategies
Little degree of rural council members and Dehyar Secondary job of Dehyar decrease quality of management Government stewardship is weak Weak linkage among people, rural council members and Dehyar	Laws improve Teaching to people, rural council members and Dehyar Government decrease his intervention Union of dehyars establish Dehyars must have wage

How is rural council and Dehyar authority?

Authority of rural council and dehyar is profit. It shows in table 10.

Table10: Rural council and Dehyar authority

Row	Question	Per Cent		
		Little	enough	high
1	rural council authority	44	52	4
2	Dehyar authority	40	52	8

Agreement12.5, meduim2.514 disagreement

Analyzing Data

In this section, we study 4 assumptions.

Dehyars and rural councils have good financial condition.

In this section, we used from one sample chi square that show in table 11. It shows that “there is significant differential among variables”. It means that Dehyars and rural council attitude is not accidental.

Thus we used from table 4 and conclude that there are not good linkage between, rural council members and Dehyars.

Table11: Dehyars and rural council’s financial condition

df	Chi square	significant
39	13.25	0.09**

There are good linkage among people, rural council members and Dehyars.

We used from one sample chi square that show in table 12. It shows that “there is significant differential among variables”. It means that results are not accidental. Thus we used from table 5 and conclude that there are not good linkage between, rural council members and Dehyars.

Table12: Linkage among rural council members and Dehyar

df	Chi square	significant
10	19.6	0.07**

** Significant equal with 0.01

There are good knowledge in people, rural council members and Dehyars.

For analyzing this assumption, we used from one sample chi square. We show it in table 13. It shows that “there is significant differential among variables”. It means that results are not accidental.

Thus we used from table 6 and conclude that there are not enough knowledge in people, rural council members and Dehyars.

Table13: Knowledge in people, rural council members and Dehyars.

df	Chi square	significant
7	19.4	0.08**

** Significant equal with 0.01

There are problems in rural council and Dehyars organization.

In this section, we used from one sample chi square. Table 14 shows that “there is significant differential among variables”. It means that results are not accidental.

Thus we conclude that there are not enough knowledge in people, rural council members and Dehyars.

Table14: Problems of rural council and Dehyars organization.

df	Chi square	significant
6	28	0.06**

** Significant equal with 0.01

Conclusion

In this investigation, we studied challenges and barriers about new rural management. Results say that financial problems are an important challenge in rural project. Government, *Dehyars* and rural council do not have a good linkage together. People believe that government intervention is a serious challenge in villages. Results say that *Dehyaries* and rural council authority is enough. Finally, weak knowledge of *Dehyar*, people and rural council members is an important challenge.

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