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SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, WITH EMPHASIS ON RURAL COUNCILS AND VAs

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ABSTRACT

Modern management practices in rural areas, in Iran, have a very positive and effective steps in order to be considered Civil and prosperous villages. After over 17 years, the establishment of managerial institutions, in rural settlements, performance evaluation and role of these institutions in different parts of the country, particularly the social sector - physical, it is necessary. The present study is an applied. The research method is descriptive-analytic study of sustainable economic and social development, with emphasis on VAs councils and village, in the Posht Darband village in Kermanshah district has paid. The study population included 2712 women-headed households, and 76 VA and the head of the village council. The sample size for the head of household, according to Cochran formula were determined against 336 people, and 76 village administrations and councils, also due to the limited number of all were considered as the sample size. Data analysis, using inferential statistics, such as test T-test, ANOVA, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, was performed by software SPSS22. The results showed that the performance of VAs after its formation, from the perspective of households, has been somewhat dramatic improvement, and has been optimal performance, and a significant level of 0.001, which is less than 0.01, it was significant, and VAs performance before and after the formation of VAs, is statistically. VAs performance, after its formation, from the perspective of VAs has been a dramatic improvement, and has been optimal performance, and a significant level of 0.002, which is less than 0.01, it would have been significant, and VAs performance before and after the VAs, is statistically. Of course, it is a significant amount compared to households has been more meaningful. Overall performance VAs, after its formation has been a dramatic improvement, and has been optimal performance, and a significant level of 0.002, which is less than 0.01, which was significant, and VAs performance before and after VAs formed, is statistically.

INTRODUCTION

Process development, an important topic of discussion territories, especially in developing countries. Development also requires good use of the talents and capabilities of, and active participation of the people and their participation in the process of development. Rural development policy can improve the social and economic life of the villagers knew, that need to manage efficiently (Mahdavi et al., 2005: 23). In Iran, rural management, has undergone various transformations. In traditional rural standards of management, centralized management and heterogeneous, poorly supervised and non-competitive show, and the new rural management, regulations and continuous training, constant monitoring, targeted planning, and transparent solutions is impressive. No doubt socio-economic and physical environment of the village, and the surrounding natural environment, rural communities form the basic shape of human living space, and the progress of societies, human life in all historical periods, growth has been the rural communities, which have historically always kind, the management has been relatively organized and effective functioning. In Iran, the origin of new rural management, can be seen from 1998 onwards. So although the village Islamic council, after the Islamic Revolution, in the countryside worked, but from this year onwards, the implementation of the constitution, the management of rural and village Islamic council, and then VAs administrative entity was formed, and virtually all rural areas, of these institutions were in management. VAs formed, and the formation of the executive management at the village level, fertile ground for the implementation of programs and projects in rural areas, especially rural pilot projects, and has made them successful. In the past, the lack of unified management, many problems in the procurement process, and the implementation of rural projects, such as rehabilitation and rural happen, and this relative lack of success of the projects were effective. But with the creation of RM in villages, municipalities as well as the institution responsible for implementing the program, and projects in rural areas, which can, in partnership with the public and other executive agencies, to be carried out favorably. Given the importance of developing rural areas, especially in the social-economic, VAs role in this context, the follow-up to optimal performance, is crucial. VAs formation and the formation of executive management, at the level of villages, fertile ground for rural projects, and has made them successful. In the past, the lack of unified management, many problems in the procurement process, and the implementation of the rural plan happen, and this relative lack of success of the projects was very effective. But in the villages of VAs, VAs mayor is responsible for implementation of these projects, and the partnership with the people, and other executive agencies, are implementing the projects. The task of housing, in the context of the separation of duties performed, only the preparation and monitoring of the implementation of these projects. In fact, the separation of duties which, between the municipalities and the Housing and Urban Development, in the planning and implementation of urban development plans exist between VA and Foundation housing, rural sanitation in the area of implementation of the plans, there is. It is in the village of Posht Darband, in teVAs of placement in Kermanshah district limits, as well as having a number of villages with numerous village administrators, and lack of appropriate development requires a coherent management, and planning locally, from VAs to people who role this is very important and significant in taking the necessary review and planning, it is necessary that, based on the subject of the present action. Several studies on the topic of study has been done that can be researched Karimi (2007), Nayijy (2009), Roknoddin Eftekhari (2007), Kuchakianfard (2007), Riahi and Karami Nasab

KEY WORDS

VA, socio-economic development, rural settlements, Posht Darband village.

Received: 13 March 2017
Accepted: 2 April 2017
Published: 10 April 2017

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(2013), Salmani and Jasemi (2015), Azad Armaki and Khoshfar (2012), Clever (1997), Sayd (2000), Yaqhy (2008), Tatlidil (2009), Tanguay et al (2010), noted.

Accordingly, the fundamental problem is that, because Despite nearly two decades of VAs activities in many different areas rural, dramatic and favorable developments in the field of social and economic development of the village, be rejected ?, and whether the VAs and councils in this area is desirable ?, the difference between before and after the exercise VAs and councils, in the context of socio-economic development of rural areas, how well ?, views and opinions of the people and the VA, how is this so? based on these issues demands that the status and role of VAs, social and economic developments rural settlement, in the Posht darband district in the country, especially the district of Kermanshah, be examined.

RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

The main hypothesis

VAs councils and rural, sustainable economic and social development in rural areas, are involved.

Sub assumptions

From the perspective of villagers, village councils and VAs, sustainable economic and social development in rural areas, are involved.

VAs views and boards, councils and rural VAs, sustainable economic and social development in rural areas, are involved.

Sustainable economic and social development of the village, before and after the VAs and councils, is different.

Research method

The present study is an applied. The research method is descriptive-analytic. In this study, the VA's villages and the Islamic Council, has a population of over 20 households (38 villages), because the type is a matter of choice. Sampling, random, and the sample is used. The study population included 2712 women-headed households, and 76 VA and is the head of the village council, village administrators and members of the Council also 76 of these villages, which have been considered separately, because of the small size of all stakeholders, as the sample size was selected. The sample size, 336 times, according to Cochran formula were determined, and the 336 people in the household, were distributed between the villages concerned. Data analysis, using T-test, is studied.

Findings

VAs performance, as executive director, social and economic developments, in the studied area in the village of Posht Darband, in the city of Kermanshah, raised and using t, yield significant VA, the VA and households, social and economic developments, is evaluated.

Table 1: Test results t, VA performance from the perspective of households

The significance level	The amount of t	Standard deviation	Average	Components	VAs performance, from the perspective of households
0.001	6.21	5.64	6.25	Before the VAs	
		7.21	12.25	After the VAs	

According to [Table 1] it is observed that the performance of VAs, after its formation, from the perspective of households has improved somewhat been impressive, and has been optimal performance, and a significant level of 0.001, which is less than 0.01, this makes sense has been, and VAs performance before and after the formation of VAs is significant.

Table 2: Test results t, VAs performance from the perspective of Vas

The significance level	The amount of t	Standard deviation	Average	Components	VAs performance, from the perspective of vas
0.002	5.25	6.23	6.98	Before the VAs	
		7.68	9.56	After the VAs	

According to [Table 2] it is observed that the performance of VAs after its formation, from the perspective of VAs has been a dramatic improvement, and has been optimal performance, and a significant level of 0.002, which is less than 0.01, which was significant , and VAs performance before and after the formation of VAs, is significant. Of course it significantly, significantly higher than households, respectively.

Table 3: Test results t, VAs overall performance

The significance level	The amount of t	Standard deviation	Average	Components	VAs performance overall
0.002	6.32	5.32	7.25	Before the VAs	
		8.23	8.98	After the VAs	

According to [Table 3] is observed that the performance of VAs after its formation, has been a dramatic improvement, and has been optimal performance, and a significant level of 0.002, which is less than 0.01, which was significant, and performance VAs before and after the formation of VAs, is significant.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

VAs performance, after its formation, from the perspective of households, has been somewhat dramatic improvement, and performance has been favorable, and the significance level is 0.001, which is less than 0.01, it would have been significant, and performance VAs before and after the formation of VAs is significant. VAs performance, after its formation from the perspective of VAs, has been improved, and the performance has been favorable, and the significance level of less than 0.01 was 0.002, which was significant, and VAs performance, before and after the formation of VAs, is significant. Of course, it is a significant amount compared to households has been more meaningful. In general, the performance VAs after its formation, has been a dramatic improvement, and has been optimal performance, and a significant level of 0.002, which is less than 0.01, which was significant, and performance before and after VAs the formation of VAs, is significant.

1. According to the results, it is suggested, the index of awareness of villagers, the rural guide plan, tailored training courses in this regard.
2. According to the results, it is suggested that the index of rural participation in various projects at the village level, appropriate measures should be taken training, practical experience and VAs of the Council, be made.
3. According to the results, it is suggested that an appropriate basis and paving the way for the participation of the people, as one of the main objectives of development, to improve the performance of VAs be provided.
4. According to the results, it is suggested VAs councils, in meetings and conferences Sherifdomes and governments that, to improve rural operation will be present.
5. According to the results, it is suggested that errors and defects in the work, which is done in the village, we find, and try to fix it.
6. According to the results, it is suggested that necessary conditions for the realization of the knowledge based, in rural areas be provided.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST
There is no conflict of interest.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
None

FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE
None

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