



Assessment of Local Communities Standpoint about Rural Development (Case Study: Boyerahmad County)

Hamed Ghadermarzi ^{1*}, Vahid Riahi ², Enaiatallah Moshfeghnejadi ³

1- Associate Prof. in Geography and Rural Planning, Kharazmi University, Tehran, Iran

2- Associate Prof. in Geography and Rural Planning, Kharazmi University, Tehran, Iran

3- PhD Candidate in Geography and rural planning, Kharazmi University, Tehran, Iran

Abstract

Purpose- The main objective of present study is analysis of viewpoints of Boyer-Ahmad local communities about rural development. The criteria of rural development are identified by a systematic approach from the standpoints of people who are aware of current rural issues in the investigated villages. In the next stage, the level of development of settlements was determined according to the identified criteria.

Design/methodology/approach- The current study is based on qualitative methods (grounded theory) and quantitative (descriptive-analytical and survey). The required data was collected through the field methods (questionnaire and interview). The sample population of the study was determined to extract the indicators purposefully and based on the snowball method until the theoretical saturation of the interview with 18 people was reached. The statistical population of the study is the people living in the villages of Boyer-Ahmad County. 380 people in 10 rural settlements are assessed by employing Cochran's formula. The validity of the research questionnaire was confirmed by content validity and its reliability was confirmed by Cronbach's alpha. SPSS22 and ArcGis software were used for analyzing the data.

Finding- In the index extraction stage, 51 concepts were identified in the form of 6 major categories. In the second stage, the results of one-sample t-test showed that rural settlements have a development coefficient of 0.35 in terms of the studied categories with an average of 2.46, which are at an undeveloped level. The status of development categories also shows that the category of environmental resources with an average of 3.31 has the best level and the category of quality of life with an average of 1.96 have the worst situation in the studied villages. The results also show that the Ganjeh Kohneh village with a coefficient of 0.43 and Mazdak village with a coefficient of 0.40 are in the middle development level and other settlements are in the undeveloped level.

Practical implications- According to the results, solutions such as equitable distribution of services, development of a vision document for integrated development, diversification of economic activities and the use of social capital of villagers in the planning process have been proposed.

Originality/value- Before planning at the local level, it is necessary to examine the views of the local community regarding rural development. There are differences between rural areas in terms of capabilities, talents, facilities and priorities, and local planning can take these differences into account.

Keywords- Rural settlements, Rural development, Local development, Boyer-Ahmad County



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*Corresponding Author:

Ghadermarzi, Hamed, Ph.D.

Address: Department of Human Geography, Faculty of Geographical Sciences, Kharazmi University, Tehran, Iran

Tel: +98912 211 3890

E-Mail: ghadermarzi@khu.ac.ir

Basically, development is formed both as a social and human concept and in the sense of a physical concept in space and place. The process of rural development is considered an intelligent effort to improve the quality of life of people living in rural areas. Considering the situation of the country and the distribution of population in its geographical space, the need for rural development planning is very important and obvious (Mohammadi Saleh et al., 2013: 120). A review of the experience of development in developing countries over the past few decades and numerous studies in this field show that the efforts made in most Third World countries to achieve development have not only failed so far to prevent widespread poverty to provide full employment, In most cases, but it has led to marginalization and complete deprivation of sections of the population and accelerated migration from rural areas, degraded quality of life, the transformation of suburban villages and suburbs into residential neighborhoods of the poor majority and the spread of poverty and severe environmental degradation. In order to reduce such pathological consequences of development, in re-conceptualizing development, three important and underlying processes have been considered: social capital, participatory democracy and empowerment. (Jomepour, 2004). Given the fact that many of the adverse consequences of development at the local level are the result of unconscious imitation of external development patterns, top-down development methods and one-way flow of power, in this regard, preparation and implementation of development plans with appropriate approach and strategy It plays an important role in local development. In other words, the localization of local development indicators can be considered as the adaptation of external development patterns and methods to the internal conditions of the local community and the strengthening of local patterns and methods in accordance with the development flow, which helps to empower the local community.

The diversity of natural, social, economic and spatial-physical characteristics of the country has caused that each of the rural areas has certain characteristics, facilities, talents, as well as straits and limitations, and thus each, being at a certain level of development and organization, Have

specific priorities and needs. This situation generally necessitates rural planning, especially at the local level. According to the realities of each environment, logical methods of utilizing the various resources and facilities available can be created in such a way that a logical and stable interaction is established between humans and the environment (Rezvani, 2011). However, just as the specific and different characteristics of rural society in comparison with urban society and national space necessitate the planning of rural development, at a more precise level the diversity of rural areas in terms of characteristics, facilities, issues, needs and priorities It increases the necessity. Rural development planning, especially at the local level, can take into account these variations and provide a balanced and integrated development environment for all areas according to their capabilities and talents.

A brief study of rural community developments in the study area in line with developments in the country over the past decades along with changes resulting from the implementation of development programs shows that the rural sector in various socio-economic and ecological dimensions is facing major difficulties. Examining the experiences of rural development and the results of studies, it has been found that development in the villages of Boyer-Ahmad County has not only been unsuccessful in some cases but has also led to major issues and challenges. Over the past few decades, the rural settlements of Boyer-Ahmad County have experienced profound population changes, so that the population has migrated from more distant settlements to the villages around the city of Yasouj. Before carrying out any planning at the local level, it is necessary to examine the views and ideals of the local community regarding rural development and to make policies and planning in line with them. One of the results of this model is to fill the gap between the horizontal network (national and regional policies and plans) and the vertical network (policy planning and budgeting). That is, it is possible to bridge the gap between the horizontal (local level) and vertical (general policies) development network by integrating rural development. Given the issues raised and the importance of the place of rural development in national development, it is necessary to analyze and evaluate the views of the local community regarding rural development. It seems that the

most important issue of sustainable rural development in Iran is the lack of full knowledge of planners of the complex system of planning units in rural areas and the lack of appropriate management system in these areas, which has led to the preparation of rural development units in the country and even in one province. Undoubtedly, in any environment or settlement, the people who live in it can better understand their problems and find solutions to them. By continuing this process, rural development programs can be prepared and implemented with appropriate approaches and strategies at the local level. At the heart of this type of planning lies the global slogan of thinking and acting locally. Therefore, in view of the above issues, the following questions are now raised:

What are the criteria and indicators of rural development in the studied areas? And according to these criteria, what is the level of development of rural settlements in Boyer-Ahmad County?

According to the research topic and questions, the purpose of this study is to extract the criteria and indicators of rural development at the local level, determine the status of rural development in the studied settlements according to the criteria and finally analyze the local community's view on rural development. The general purpose of this study is to analyze the views of the local community regarding the rural development of Boyer-Ahmad County. Therefore, development criteria at the local level are first identified through interviews with rural elites, managers and entrepreneurs. Then, according to the criteria and indicators extracted from interviews with managers, elites and rural entrepreneurs, the level of development of rural settlements is determined. In general, this study provides a summary of the rural development situation of Boyer-Ahmad County from the perspective of local residents and determines the level of local development in rural areas of Boyer-Ahmad County.

2. Research Theoretical Literature

So far, there is no complete consensus on the criteria that explain rural development, their design and use to measure sustainability at the local level, as well as comprehensive and complete methods that are accepted by all elites and experts. However, during the past years, several indicators have been proposed to measure and measure development, and sometimes the

indicators of sustainability of countries are published annually by international institutions. In general, it is observed that with the introduction of sustainable development, indicators are considered as the most important tools and methods for measuring and evaluating sustainability and over time, along with the introduction of various features in the selection of indicators, a variety of indicators by organizations and researchers. In this regard, it is possible that the application of these indicators is not suitable for different locations and complicates the evaluation process. Therefore, the issue that needs to be considered is that what criteria should be exist by the residents of rural settlements in order for the settlement to be developed at the local level. Since in planning and development of rural areas, recognizing and analyzing the current situation of villages and examining their facilities and difficulties in various fields is inevitable, this will help planners to identify the basic problems and roots of deprived areas and determine development goals. Policies and strategies to achieve (Moshfeghnejadi & Hekmatiasl, 2019). Michael Todaro (1993) has considered development as the continuous improvement of the whole society and social system towards a better and more humane life. He believes that development should be considered a multidimensional process that requires fundamental changes in social structure, public attitudes and national institutions, as well as accelerating economic growth, reducing inequality and eradicating absolute poverty. In the case of rural development, there is neither a lack of definitions nor a common definition (Solagberu Adisa, 2012). According to Vander Plow (1998), rural development is composed of "the balance of changing elements and the stability of these elements" and continuity and change are always characteristic of rural development. In other words, rural development must be conceptualized in both contexts to have a "balanced" and practical definition. Rural development should consist of activities that take into account both elements. Prior to the 1970s, rural development was synonymous with agricultural development. Rural development, defined in the 1980s by the World Bank as a strategy designed to improve the economic and social life of the rural poor, has since been defined differently. For example, the

U.S. Department of Agriculture defines it as "improving the overall condition of rural society, including economic considerations and other indicators of rural quality of life such as the environment, health, infrastructure, and housing" (U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2006).

According to Avila & Gasperini (2005), sustainable rural development as a process of continuous change in rural areas, includes a wide range of processes and programs, including: improving governance at the local, regional and provincial levels, including liaison with the private sector. Civil society and government agencies. Development of productive sectors: agriculture, non-agricultural industries, mining, tourism, natural resources, environmental management, etc. Development of institutions and their capacities in key areas, such as education, health, research and development, marketing, savings and credit, environment, transportation, etc. Development of rural infrastructure for roads, electricity, telecommunications, housing, water, sanitation, etc. In other words, development seeks to improve the quality of life of villagers as an integral part of the larger community and the international community.

Rural development is important to prevent rural-to-urban migration as one of the problems of developing countries. This ensures the optimal use of human and natural resources in rural communities and reduces the excessive pressure on water, electricity and facilities in urban areas. Rural development is the essence of national development in developing countries. Western countries have reached where they are today as a result of the implementation of appropriate and applicable programs and policies in the field of rural development. Sustainable and strong rural development processes lead to national and regional development and contribute to global development (Solagberu -Adisa, 2012).

2.1. Integrated Rural Development (IRD)

Over time, it became clear that past programs had done little to improve people's well-being as the ultimate goal of development. Following this, integrated rural development has emerged as a new approach to rural development planning. Integrated rural development does not deny the need for economic growth and modern technology, but emphasizes the fact that the base of economic activity in rural areas must be expanded:

- By trying to make better use of human and natural resources;
- Ensuring the access of low-income people to production equipment and services;
- By creating motivation and purchasing power through better distribution of income and job opportunities;
- By creating a closer connection between the agricultural, industrial and service sectors in rural areas, and
- Helping to improve living conditions in rural areas by providing adequate housing, communication roads, adequate water supply system, etc. (Leupolt, 1977).

The idea of integrated rural development is basically based on the principle that rural settlements, like all phenomena and spatial-spatial units, are in fact systems whose components interact with each other, any change in one component is transmitted to other components. Thus, the integrated rural development approach is basically a systemic approach because it emphasizes the harmonization of all aspects and components of life and activity and the use of human and environmental resources (Saeedi, 1998). According to this strategy, achieving rural development in a way that eliminates poverty and deprivation in society requires a comprehensive approach to the development and implementation of comprehensive programs. Programs that consider social, economic, needs, and capabilities together (Jomehpour, 2005). Today, the optimal approach to rural development planning is integrated rural development, which is the protection and optimal use of basic resources to move towards sustainable agriculture, increase people's choice and empower rural people, develop and expand rural participation, develop equal rural opportunities in terms of access to Services and benefits and comprehensive promotion of the quality of rural life are its basic components (Rezvani et al., 2010). Waterston proposes six key elements to a sustainable integrated rural development program: 1. User agricultural development, 2. Small and employment-generating public works, 3. Establishment of light and small user industries in farms and their suburbs, 4. Self-help and local participation in decision-making, 5. Development of an urban hierarchy system equal to rural development support; 6. Appropriate and self-

sufficient facilities for coordination of multi-sector projects (Amar et al., 2012).

2.2. Endogenous development

Endogenous development is an approach to development as opposed to what is known as exogenous development. Exogenous development is a kind of development model, which has an external origin and orientation and emphasizes the imitation of Western developed countries. This model does not pay much attention to the internal conditions of society and in economic fields by using the classical models of economic development that emphasize the market economy and its performance, in order to achieve capital accumulation as a driving force of economic development in accordance with capitalist models. He takes a step. While the main ideas and elements of the endogenous development approach are; Understanding development as a bottom-up process, the key role of local and regional actors, including social and civil society actors, and the importance of high-performance decision-making institutions at the regional level. This method is conceived as an integrated approach by considering the interdependencies of different socio-economic sectors with emphasis on ecological aspects and sustainable use of natural resources and other resources. Common elements are; Search for local and regional characteristics, uniqueness and identity as a source of competitive advantage, local and regional institutions, social capital, networks, entrepreneurship and innovation. However, we should not ignore the weaknesses and limitations of this approach. Among other things, this approach overemphasizes endogenous factors and their control and ignores the fact that successful regional development is usually the result of the coordination of endogenous forces and external factors such as capital flows, technologies, talents, information and goods. Today, regions and countries are completely systems

They are open and interdependent such as the flow of goods, services, capital, people and knowledge. Reactionary measures to create new barriers and create "border walls" between countries and regions are unable to prevent these growing dependencies. In addition, the processes and policies of economic development and innovation are characterized by multilevel governance, as local, regional actors, companies, and organizations are placed within and within the

context of national and international regulations. In such circumstances, programs should be tailored to the specific conditions and potentials of each region and specific barriers and conditions should be used to develop them (Todtling, 2020). Globalization is a process in which market competition and focus on structural changes in capital accumulation increase. These changes have led companies and firms at various levels, especially local, to welcome innovations in various fields (Clark, 2000). The endogenous development approach was considered as a new approach in the national and regional economy and with the help of which organizations and institutions formulated strategies to meet the challenge of global competition (Adelman, 2002). Contrary to neoclassical models, this theoretical paradigm claims that the processes related to capital accumulation create an environment in which the formed environment is the bedrock of changes related to economic development and reshapes the developmental process cycle. In addition, endogenous development theory is an effective response to the challenge of globalization (Ranis, 2004). According to this view, and in connection with economic growth at the sub-national level, when innovation and knowledge are disseminated between companies and territories, productivity increases, production costs decrease, and economies of scale improve. Organizations and businesses at the local level show more flexibility in the face of organizational innovation, networks and unions formed in the region will perform better over time, and these factors will contribute to endogenous development. Institutional networks that underlie endogenous development also reduce transaction costs and increase trust among actors (Sezirmay, 2005). Therefore, the dissemination of innovations and knowledge, flexible production organizations and institutional development help to form a functionally optimal system (Sharifzadegan & Malekpourasl, 2015). Therefore, endogenous development should seek to maximize the use of external resources in order to achieve development goals by relying on the existing capabilities in the environment and in proportion to them in an open and dynamic space system.

2.3. Local development

Local development innovations are fundamental to the growth and improvement of local living

conditions and contribute to economic growth, social programs and infrastructure development for communities (Coffey & Palis, 1985; & Montoya, 1998). While local development plays a vital role in society, it is often referred to as community development (Matarrita Cascante & Brinen, 2012). Such a misrepresentation, which is partly due to conceptual confusion, leads to practical consequences. Distortion of the concept of development affects the implementation of innovations and the development of society, which accurately reflects the principles, values and main methods of this field. It is very important considering the special effects that community development methods have on the lives of residents and the communities involved (Kenny et al., 2017). While community development and local development have one main goal, which is to improve the quality of life of residents, it operates conceptually and practically in different ways and outcomes (Montoya, 1998).

Local development, often led by different levels of government, focuses on economic, social, and infrastructure programs implemented to deal with areas that are in trouble (Kisman & Tsar, 2014). And it is a process in which the government sector cooperates with the non-governmental or private sector. Local development is strongly influenced by national frameworks and policies, especially financial decentralization (United Nations Development Program, 2007). Another study emphasizes the role of local authorities in defining local development, in which; The authorities in charge of determining and implementing local development through their initiative, creativity and innovation influence and direct the development of the community (Sekula, 2002). In the local community, formal contributions to a particular problem are usually made in the realm of the institutions involved. Local development, on the other hand, depends on foreign-led interventions and is usually dependent on external resources. External means external factors of the target environment of development. Given these definitions, it is not surprising why the two terms are used interchangeably. Both seek change at the local level that benefits the local community. In addition, both recognize development as something that can only be achieved through a multidimensional, multi-actor approach.

Given what has been said, local development is a positive development on a local scale that aims to identify local problems, increase the credibility of material and local resources, and is a process based on voluntary and self-help participation among the residents of a place to improve Physical, social and economic conditions. Because some development strategies were based on false and alien assumptions, they were neither economically feasible nor compatible with the cultural and social conditions of the communities. On the one hand, some technical ways to solve problems at the local level are not appropriate and have not been accepted. On the other hand, development projects have often benefited a small number of specific groups in the society and mainly for these reasons, top-down planning in natural resource management at the local level has often failed. (Bouzarjomehri, 2003). On the other hand, bottom-up planning is possible when officials accept three factor: first; The fact that the majority of people have the necessary knowledge and insight to develop and implement programs, and it is very important to use the initiative of the masses to implement programs, second; The most effective way to achieve this is to involve people in the work process, and third; Finally, special efforts should be made to provide a mechanism to converse with the people (Ebrahimpour et al., 2016). Some of the most important beliefs and values that are essential in local development can be summarized as follows:

- In the perspective of local development, people have the right to participate in decisions that affect their lives.
- People have the right to work to create the environment that suits them.
- People have the right to make informed decisions and to reject or modify the conditions imposed on them from outside.
- -Participatory democracy is the best way to run local businesses.
- -Maximizing the participation of individuals in the various affairs of a society increases the potential for successful development.
- -Establishing discourse, action and reaction among people in the local community increases their motivation to work for the benefit of their own community (Pittman, 2009).

Local development promotes the idea that all people are important and should be involved in community decisions. This right must be considered for all to decide for themselves what affects their lives. The goals of this development are ultimately to improve the quality of human life, so understanding the foundations of local community development and related issues is very important. In this method, the best starting point is to use endogenous capital. Local development is a populist development. In local development, the real participation of the people is achievable because the local people are considered as one of the key resources in all fields from idea and design to implementation and perform of work steps and the experiences show that Development of local resources before increasingly relying on imported resources and capital, it pays attention to local resources. Because it is implemented by people and institutions that increase the added value of local resources. Therefore, development must be understood in the form of revealing what lies within the individual or society, that is, the necessary conditions must be provided for the flourishing of existing talents in the local community. It is endogenous development that people are not only the means of achieving development, but more importantly, the decision-maker and goal of development, the government can facilitate and strengthen the development process, not create it. In fact, local development is a development that is proposed and implemented by the people and is monitored and supported by government institutions and official organizations with a facilitation rather than a tenure approach. The predominant activity and employment in the rural settlements of Boyer-Ahmad County is mostly in the first part of the economy, which include agriculture, and mainly based on the sub-sectors of agriculture and animal husbandry. Over the last two decades, there have been significant changes in the structure and function of settlements; these changes have had a significant impact on the lives, work and activities of residents. The most important change in these settlements has been the increase in rural population due to involuntary migration to these settlements. One of the consequences of this rapid population growth in the villages around Yasouj has been an increase in demand for land, a demand that in fact reflects the economic desirability of land use and a desirability that can only be

justified by its proximity to the city. Therefore, the price of land in these villages has increased tremendously, which has led to land and housing trade, and as a result, the community has moved towards changing the use of agricultural land, pastures and natural landscapes in and around the villages under study. (Ghadermarzi, 2011).

Along with these developments and issues, the entry of service, office, shop keeping, daily wage labor, peddling, etc. in these villages has caused a change in the function and diversity of rural employment. The rapid increase in population of these settlements has caused cultural, social, economic, managerial, environmental challenges and physical-spatial changes in them. Among the most important challenges that the villages of Boyer-Ahmad County face are: in the field of environment with important challenges such as; Environmental health, waste management, land use change, pollution spread, biodiversity loss, pasture degradation and increasing soil erosion are facing. In the socio-cultural field, problems such as; They are facing the disappearance of the traditional social order, high population density, changes in residents' attitudes and behaviors, lifestyle changes, the emergence of tribal disputes and conflicts, Increased delinquency and norm-breaking, and declining public trust and participation. In the economic field, these villages also face problems such as; Rising land and housing prices, booming land sales and commercialization, declining agricultural productive employment, increasing false jobs, increasing energy consumption, changing consumption patterns, declining access to formal financial resources, lack of economic projects at the residential level, lack of sustainable employment, declining Revenues and expenditures have increased These villages are also involved in spatial-physical affairs with issues such as; There are changes in the physical structure of the villages, changes in the use of land from agriculture to housing and services, and an increase in non-technical and illegal constructions and informal rural housing. At present, the villages of Boyer-Ahmad County, which are a short distance from Yasouj city and can be considered as suburban villages, experience severe land use changes in pastures and agricultural lands due to changes in their socio-economic structure and have caused a change in their physical texture. So that this phenomenon

has led to the formation and increase of service jobs and a decrease in jobs related to agriculture and traditional activities at the level of these settlements. On the other hand, due to differences in the origins of immigrants, homogeneity, coordination and social cohesion of settlements are disrupted and, in some cases, have led to tribal conflicts and disputes and in general the destruction of much of the former social capital of these villages.

No study has been done on the analysis of local community views on rural development and with this method, but many studies have been done on the analysis of categories and indicators of rural development in different regions in recent decades. The following are some internal studies, each of which is somehow related to the subject of the work.

[Begdelirad & Maleki \(2020\)](#) in an article "Identifying criteria affecting social and economic sustainability in rural areas of Iran." The results showed ten sub-criteria of security, safety, education, participation, population, health, leisure, responsibility, satisfaction with services, and spatial affiliation as sub-criteria of social sustainability and ten sub-criteria of unemployment rate, agricultural insurance, market access, volatility Price, reliance, mechanization, average income, per capita livestock, economic diversity, and investment were also identified for economic sustainability in rural Iran. [Darban Astaneh et al. \(2019\)](#) in an article "Assessing the sustainability of economic development indicators in rural areas (Case study: villages of Rudbar county). The results of the research show that among the 30 indicators used, none were in a stable situation, 6 indicators were in a relatively stable situation and the other 24 indicators were in an unstable situation. [Anabestani & Naderi \(2015\)](#) in an article "Study of the challenges of environmental resource management in rural areas (case study: Binalood city). The findings indicate that challenges such as the lack of specialized evaluation guidelines for each of the projects subject to environmental assessment, lack of screening to assess the impact of environmental resources, unclear discussion of environmental resources in land planning and legal status, lack of reform of natural resource utilization system and Restraint of unstable factors, non-deterrence and executive guarantee in environmental resource evaluation laws, which

are of high importance, respectively; Among the most important challenges and access to facilities and environmental degradation in the village, the weakness of the legal mechanism in the protection of resources, the weakness of regulations in the investment of legal resources are the least important challenges in the management of natural resources management. [Danaei et al \(2017\)](#) in a study analyzed the role of indicators (economic, social, cultural and physical) quality of life in sustainable rural development (Case study: Bahmaei tropical village, Bahmaei county). Findings show that social and cultural indicators are in good condition, but environmental, physical and economic indicators are not in good condition and have been evaluated below average. Therefore, it can be said that the desirable indicators of sustainable development in these villages are lower than usual at most levels and have a deterrent role in the process of rural development, sustainability and improving the situation of villagers. [Murid Sadat et al \(2017\)](#) in a study entitled "The place of social capital in the sustainable development of rural settlements" examined the Beyza section of Sepidan County. The results showed that there is a significant relationship between social capital and sustainable development of rural settlements. Also, the components of awareness, participation, cohesion and trust were explained by explaining 85.3% of variance as variables predicting sustainable development of Beyza villages. [Yousefi et al \(2017\)](#) in a study "Study of environmental health status in rural Iran based on the goals of sustainable development: a case study: a study of environmental health indicators of rural households in Golestan province for a period of 5 years". The results showed that the index of collection, sanitary disposal of waste, sanitary disposal of animal waste and access to drinking water and sanitary toilets of rural households increased in 2011 with the participation of villagers, Islamic councils and rural health centers in 2016. [Pourtaheri and Nemati \(2012\)](#) in a study on "Prioritization of rural development issues with emphasis on the views of villager's Case study: the central part of Khorramabad". The results show that there is a significant difference between the dimensions of development (economic, social and ecological) in rural settlements. In addition, the most important rural issues are notably economic challenges.

Therefore, economic aspects and its components have the highest priority from the perspective of rural households.

A review of studies conducted in the field of research shows that in the field of analysis of local community views on rural development and assessment of settlements using indigenous indicators of each region, there is a large study gap and most studies at macro levels just have been satisfied with introduce rural development criteria and indicators. In the present study, while identifying the criteria and indicators of rural development at the local level, the views of the local community on rural development have been analyzed and subsequently the degree of sustainability of the studied settlements has been determined. Also, considering the importance of issues and challenges related to rural development in the way of managing and planning settlements and increasing changes in recent years in the development of rural settlements, including rural settlements in Boyer-Ahmad County, provide the necessary cognitive framework through scientific studies for future decisions. In relation to the dimensions of sustainable rural development is of great importance. Overall, due to the research gap in the research topic and the importance of issues related to local community views on rural development in improving the development of the studied villages and similar rural settlements, the present study seeks to provide an in-depth study with Using the method of the basic theory of rural development criteria in the study area and identify and analyze the views of the local community about rural development in terms of criteria and indicators obtained. According to the issues raised and review of studies, the results show that; Criteria (participation in decision making, favorable environmental quality, awareness and information, participatory management, maximum participation and promotion of local motivation) can be effective in rural development from the perspective of the local community.

3. Research Methodology

3.1 Geographical Scope of the Research

The geographical area of the present study includes rural settlements located in Boyer-Ahmad County. According to the data of the Statistics Center of Iran in 2016, the rural population of Boyer-Ahmad County is 142298 people, equivalent to 47% of the total population of the county. The population of rural settlements around the city of Yasouj is 73922 people, of which 37756 people live in the rural settlements studied. Now a large part of the population of Boyer-Ahmad County lives in rural settlements. On the one hand, in order to keep the population in settlements and prevent involuntary migration, and on the other hand, the failure of previous rural development programs and policies, it is necessary to pay attention to planning and development for villages. One of the most important challenges faced by rural settlements is the lack of attention of Officials to the views of the local community regarding sustainable rural development. This is a factor that justifies the need for this research

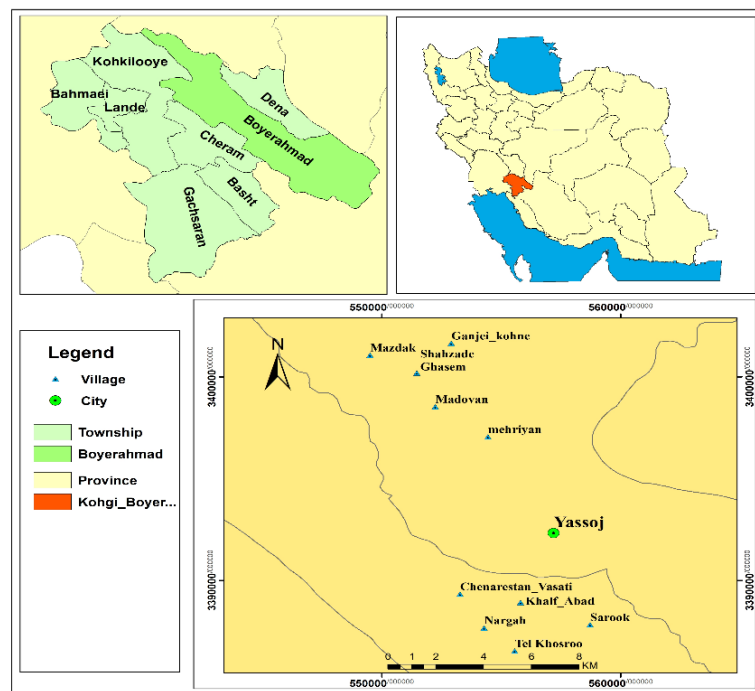


Figure 1. Geographical location of the studied villages

3.2. Methodology

The present study is applied in terms of purpose and in it the mixed method (quantitative-qualitative) has been used. Also, to answer the first question of the research, qualitative methods based on fundamental theory or context and to answer the second question, descriptive-analytical method has been used. Development researchers use fundamental theory to understand the views and meanings of individuals in a particular situation. In this method, by using the interview and observation method, by collecting information and data, an attempt was made to provide an accurate theoretical knowledge about the subject under study. In the qualitative method, there is no statistical population and sampling in the sense of what is presented in quantitative studies. In this study, in order to collect information according to the research topic, the participants were selected based on expertise and purposefully. The selection of research participants began with purposeful sampling and continued with theoretical sampling. Purposeful sampling was used to select the interviewees and theoretical sampling was used to identify the required number of people and find the research path. Data collection is essential until the main categories appear. So theoretical sampling will continue until the categories reach "theoretical

saturation". In this study, interviews with 18 experts, entrepreneurs, villagers and those who have a history of more familiarity with rural issues in the study area were selected and obtained theoretical saturation. During the sampling, snowball sampling was used, in which the interviewees were asked to introduce the next people to the researcher. In this study, for the validity of the research, Lincoln and Guba model and external auditor strategy as an external consultant have been used.

Three types of coding have been done to analyze information and discover concepts and categories: 1. Open coding, 2. Axial coding, and 3. Selective coding (Qasemi & Azizpour, 2020). With open coding, we seek to compare and shred data, which leads to conceptualization and categorization. In axial coding, concepts were reduced to reach categories. Categories have conceptual power because they can connect a group of concepts or subcategories. In fact, axial coding is a continuation of the first stage of coding, ie open coding. At this stage, the categories that were decomposed in the open coding stage were connected in a new combination and the criteria and indicators of rural development were identified to analyze the views of the local community about the rural development of Boyer-Ahmad villages. At the end of the pivotal coding

phase, to reach the selective coding phase, it was necessary to review, review, and follow up on previous data and codes to find a central and focal category that encompasses all previous categories. SPSS₂₂ software under Windows and ArcGis software were used to analyze the data and content validity method was used to assess the validity of the questionnaire. Also, Cronbach's alpha coefficient was used to measure reliability and the reliability of the questionnaire based on this test was 0.785, which indicates a good reliability. Data analysis in the descriptive section was performed in the form of statistics such as frequency distribution, percentage, mean and standard deviation. In inferential statistics, one-sample t-test was used. The statistical population of the study is rural settlements in Boyer-Ahmad County. The sample size was determined using the Cochran's formula of 380 people and was

randomly distributed among the residents of 18 years and older in the villages according to the population of each settlement. To select a sample population from all villages of Boyer-Ahmad County, 10 settlements that are deeply affected by Yasouj city, by purposeful sampling method and according to the criteria of distance from Yasouj city (villages with a distance of 4 to 15 km) and population criteria (more than 1000 people) were selected. The villages studied in this study (Central Chenarestan, Central Nargah, Khalafabad, Talkhosrow, Sarvak, Ganjeh - kohneh, Mehrian, Madavan Sofla, Gosheh Shahzadeh Ghasem and Mazdak) are located in the two villages of Sarrud Junubi and Sarrud Shomali in the central part of Boyer-Ahmad County

Table 1. Characteristics of the villages under study

(Source: processing based on 2016 census statistics, Statistics Center of Iran)

| The name of the village | Population (persons) | Number of households | The ratio of population to the total statistical population | Distance from Yasouj city | Sample size |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|---------------------------|-------------|
| Ganjeh- kohneh | 1111 | 307 | 3 | 13 | 11 |
| Mazdak | 1755 | 446 | 5 | 15 | 18 |
| Gosheh Shahzadeh Ghasem | 2881 | 718 | 8 | 12 | 29 |
| Madavan Sofla | 7722 | 1698 | 20 | 8 | 78 |
| Mehrian | 9421 | 2368 | 25 | 5 | 95 |
| Khalafabad | 1759 | 465 | 5 | 4 | 18 |
| Central Chenarestan | 1819 | 467 | 5 | 6 | 18 |
| Central Nargah | 1624 | 437 | 4 | 5 | 16 |
| Sarvak | 5130 | 1346 | 14 | 5 | 51 |
| Talkhosrow | 4534 | 1200 | 12 | 8 | 46 |
| Total | 37756 | 9452 | 100 | | 380 |

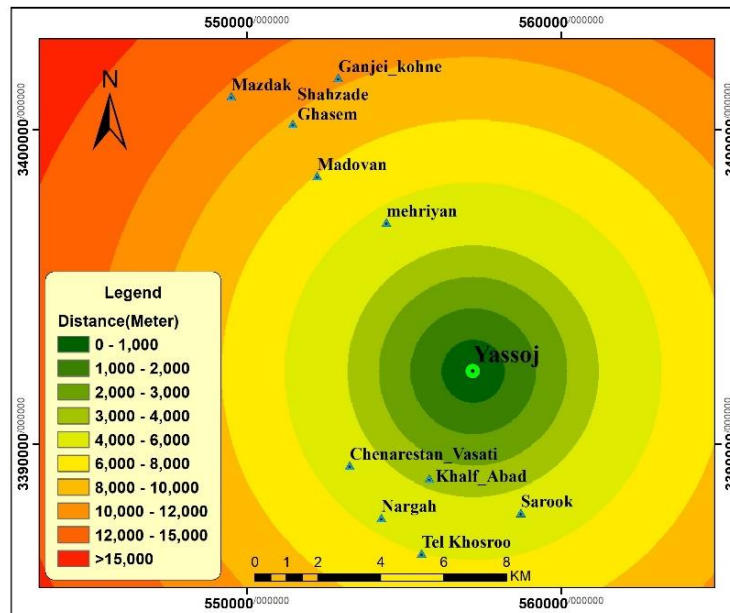


Figure 2. Radial map of the studied rural settlements based on the distance from Yasouj city.

4. Research Findings

In order to discover and extract the criteria and indicators of rural development in the studied villages in order to analyze the views of the local community about rural development in the villages of Boyer-Ahmad County through interviews with rural managers, staff of the city housing foundation and rural elites familiar with rural issues and the interviews were analyzed. The present study was conducted with qualitative

interviews between 20 and 30 minutes with people in the target community. The collection process continued until the theoretical saturation stage after 18 interviews. After implementing the content of all interviews at the end of each interview and screening them, 51 codes were extracted in the open coding stage (concepts) and these concepts were finalized in the next stage (axial coding) in 6 central codes (categories) according to [table 2](#)

Table 2. Coding steps: Open coding (concepts) and axial coding (categories)

| axial coding (categories) | Open coding (concepts) |
|---------------------------|--|
| Environmental resources | Land use change, soil erosion, access to drinking water, drinking water quality, wood harvest intensity, mountain plant harvesting, biodiversity conservation |
| Environmental Health | Waste and garbage collection system, Garbage collection bins, Garbage dump, Sewage network, Surface water disposal, Health status |
| Social capital | Participation in elections, social responsibility, social trust, tribal conflicts, social cohesion, project cooperation, public trust, trust in managers, trust in government, cooperation with rural manager and council |
| Quality of Life | Education level, job satisfaction, savings status, access to credit, income satisfaction, access to public services, park and green space, sports services, infrastructure services, educational services, respect for rules and regulations |
| Economic structure | Income, cost-to-income ratio, poverty rate, modern irrigation methods, agricultural extension and extension classes, conversion and complementary industries, processing of products, projects and economic activities |
| Economic sustainability | Access to official credit, job diversity, unemployment rate, the presence of brokers and speculators, employment growth rate, economic development plan, job security, permanent source of income, poverty alleviation |

The results of [table 2](#) show that in order to achieve development indicators and criteria at the level of rural settlements in Boyer-Ahmad County from the perspective of officials and elites familiar with rural issues, 6 effective categories of 51 major concepts have been obtained. In the next section, in order to determine the sustainability of the studied settlements from the villagers' point of view, a questionnaire has been developed based on the concepts obtained from the interviews. With the help of a questionnaire and its distribution in the studied villages, the level of stability of settlements has been determined.

4.1. Sustainability status of rural settlements studied

In this part of the findings, the data obtained from the questionnaire are analyzed. The questionnaire was developed based on 6 central categories and 51 concepts obtained from [table 2](#) in the form of 43 items to determine the development status of rural settlements in Boyer-Ahmad County. In the first part of the data analysis, the general characteristics of the respondents are presented in

order to obtain a general knowledge of the study area.

The results of descriptive findings indicate that the average age of the respondents is 31.8 years. Frequency distribution by gender shows that 74.4% of respondents are male and 25.6% are female. Frequency distribution according to marital status shows that 61.2% of respondents are married and 38.8% of respondents are single. The highest frequency of education of the respondents is related to diploma (33.2%) and the lowest frequency of education is at the master's level and higher (3.42%).

In the second part of the research findings, the inferential findings of the research and its results are discussed. The results of descriptive statistics from [table 3](#) show that the average overall status of settlement development is 2.46. The status of development categories in the studied villages shows that the category of environmental resources with an average of 3.31 has the best status and the category of quality of life with an average of 1.96 have the worst status in the studied villages.

Table 3. Descriptive statistics of one-t-test of categories and general status of development at the level of settlements

| axial coding (categories) | Number | Average | Standard deviation | standard error |
|-------------------------------|--------|---------|--------------------|----------------|
| Quality of Life | 380 | 1.96 | 0.28 | 0.014 |
| Economic structure | 380 | 2.11 | 0.34 | 0.017 |
| Environmental resources | 380 | 3.31 | 0.49 | 0.025 |
| Social capital | 380 | 2.48 | 0.33 | 0.017 |
| Environmental Health | 380 | 2.83 | 0.40 | 0.02 |
| Economic sustainability | 380 | 2.09 | 0.40 | 0.02 |
| General development situation | 380 | 2.46 | 0.19 | 0.01 |

According to the results of [table 4](#), it is clear that there is a significant difference between the general situation of development and development categories with the theoretical average of the test. According to the results of the absolute value of t calculated from the critical value of t (with a degree of freedom of 379 and a significance level of 0.000) is smaller, with 95% confidence it can be concluded that the development situation in the study population is statistically significant. The upper limit and the lower limit of the general development situation in this test are both negative, which means that the average development is less than zero and the

In order to investigate the status of development categories at the level of rural settlements, a one-sample t-test was used. In this section, 6 main categories that have been compiled in the form of Likert spectrum (very low, low, medium, high and very high) have been used. The items of each category are assigned a number from the residents' point of view between 1 and 5, where 1 indicates (very low) and 5 indicates (very high). The theoretical average of the research for comparing the categories is 3, with which the real average (obtained) is measured, and through this, the status of the development categories and the level of development of the city are determined.

research, the studied categories are also given in [table 4](#). Therefore, the development situation in rural settlements of Boyer-Ahmad County is assessed as lower than average.

average development in settlements is less than the theoretical average. The mean difference is not due to chance but to the actual difference between the mean of the randomly selected community. In order to clarify the development situation in this

Table 4. Calculation of the status of categories and general status of development based on one-sample t-test

| axial coding (categories) Categories | Test value=3 | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|--|----------|
| | T statistic s | Degrees of freedom | Significanc e level | average differenc e | Difference with 95% confidence interval | |
| | | | | | Low limit | Up limit |
| Quality of Life | -71.66 | 379 | 0.000 | -1.04 | -1.06 | -1.01 |
| Economic structure | -50.03 | 379 | 0.000 | -0.88 | -0.91 | -0.84 |
| Environmental resources | 12.17 | 379 | 0.000 | 0.31 | 0.26 | 0.36 |
| Social capital | -30.40 | 379 | 0.000 | -0.51 | -0.55 | -0.48 |
| Environmental Health | -7.80 | 379 | 0.000 | -0.16 | -0.20 | -0.12 |
| Economic sustainability | -43.85 | 379 | 0.000 | -0.90 | -0.94 | -0.86 |
| General development situation | -52.83 | 379 | 0.000 | -0.53 | -0.55 | -0.51 |

Different perspectives can be used to level development. In this research by adapting the classification method Prescott Allen is a

development mode between zero and 1, which has shown in [table 5](#).

Table 5. Classification of development

Source: processing using [Yari Hesar & Bakhtar \(2016\)](#)

| Development mode | Development coefficient |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Not fully developed | 0-0.2 |
| Undeveloped | 0.2-0.4 |
| Medium development | 0.4-0.6 |
| Developed | 0.6-0.8 |
| Fully developed | 0.8-1 |

Based on the results of [table 6](#), a review of the status of development categories at the level of rural settlements in Boyer-Ahmad County shows that the category of environmental resources and environmental health are at the level of medium development and other categories are at the level

of undeveloped. Also, based on the results, the general development situation with a coefficient of 0.35 indicates the underdevelopment of the study area from the point of view of the studied categories.

Table 6. Investigation of the status of development categories in rural settlements of Boyer-Ahmad County

| axial coding (categories) Categories | Average | Development coefficient | Development level |
|---|---------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Quality of Life | 1.95 | 0.28 | Undeveloped |
| Economic structure | 2.11 | 0.30 | Undeveloped |
| Environmental resources | 3.1 | 0.47 | Medium development |
| Social capital | 2.48 | 0.35 | Undeveloped |
| Environmental Health | 2.83 | 0.40 | Medium development |
| Economic sustainability | 2.09 | 0.30 | Undeveloped |
| General development situation | 2.46 | 0.35 | Undeveloped |

The [table 7](#) results also show the development status of the studied rural settlements in terms of the studied categories by village. The results show that the old Ganja village with a coefficient of 0.43 and Mazdak village with a coefficient of 0.40 are in the middle development level and other

settlements are also in the undeveloped level. Also, according to the results of the rural development sector from the perspective of the local community in the studied settlements with a coefficient of 0.35 is in an underdeveloped situation.

Table 7. Investigation of the development status of the studied rural settlements by village

| The name of the village | population | Average | Development coefficient | Development level |
|---------------------------------------|------------|---------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Ganjeh- kohneh | 1111 | 02.3 | 43.0 | Medium development |
| Mazdak | 1755 | 81.2 | 40.0 | Medium development |
| Gosheh Shahzadeh Ghasem | 2881 | 51.2 | 36.0 | Undeveloped |
| Madavan Sofla | 7722 | 03.2 | 29.0 | Undeveloped |
| Mehrian | 9421 | 06.2 | 29.0 | Undeveloped |
| Khalafabad | 1759 | 21.2 | 32.0 | Undeveloped |
| Central Chenarestan | 1819 | 35.2 | 34.0 | Undeveloped |
| Central Nargah | 1624 | 40.2 | 34.0 | Undeveloped |
| Sarvak | 5130 | 17.2 | 31.0 | Undeveloped |
| Talkhosrow | 4534 | 08.2 | 30.0 | Undeveloped |
| The general situation of the villages | 37756 | 46.2 | 35.0 | Undeveloped |

5. Discussion and Conclusion

Preliminary studies and the results of various studies show that there are fundamental differences between the sustainability of rural settlements located in different areas. While many rural areas are left with little or no access to services and their populations are declining every day due to migration, some of the suburban settlements that have become destinations for these migrants are due to Immigration is growing and getting bigger. These changes and developments have caused instability in rural areas of suburban.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the views of the local community on rural development in rural settlements of Boyer-Ahmad County. To achieve the purpose of this study, first, the criteria and indicators of rural development were identified, and in the next stage, the level of development of settlements according to the criteria and indicators obtained from the first stage.

Demographic changes of the studied rural settlements show that the population of settlements has increased from 18445 people in 1385 to 37756 people in 1395, and the population of settlements has more than doubled during 10 years. It should be noted that the increase in

population of these settlements has been due to the migration of people from villages and cities far and near. The proximity of these villages to the city of Yasouj and the possibility of using the services and facilities available in this city has been the most important reason for immigration and the rapid growth of their population. The unavailability of accommodation for many immigrants to Yasouj in this city due to the high cost of land and housing, has led them to the nearest surrounding villages. Adequate living space is needed in proportion to the increase in population in each region, and if this space is not available, the bio-capacity of the region will decline and lead to further instability of the environment. The influx of immigrants into the villages has caused problems in the structure and functioning of the settlements.

At present, these settlements face numerous economic, socio-cultural, managerial, environmental and physical-spatial challenges. To identify the development criteria at the settlement level as shown in [table 2](#), 6 major categories have been extracted. In this section, the relationship between the categories and the references to the statements of the interviewees are discussed. Environmental resources: Population growth has led to drastic changes in land use (from agriculture to residential and artificial uses). Pressure on

existing facilities and reduced access to drinking water resources (capacity of reservoirs and water transfer services) as a result of increasing the population of water resources does not meet this volume of the population and has led to a decrease in the quality and quantity of services in this area. Pressure on forest and rangeland lands (commercial and consumer use of wood and mountain plants) has led to the loss of biodiversity and increased soil erosion. Environmental health: In the field of waste collection and distribution of waste collection bins, settlements face major challenges that have changed the landscape and beauty of the rural landscape and have made it negative. Due to the high volume of waste generation, none of the settlements have a sanitary and suitable place for landfilling. Domestic sewage disposal is generally a well of absorption, the health care situation in the villages is poor, and the villagers go to Yasouj to access medical services. Social capital: Participation in elections is high, but they usually vote for someone from their own tribe. The existence of sectarianism and cultural heterogeneity at the settlement level leads to sectarian strife and conflict. The level of responsibility as an individual from the rural community is low, which in turn leads to a decrease in trust and social cohesion. In a society where responsibility is not accepted as a principle, trust in institutions and organizations decreases and as a result, cooperation, collaboration and participation in programs and initiatives are at the lowest level. Quality of life: In this context, the concepts of education level, job satisfaction, savings status, access to credit, access to public services (parks and green spaces, sports, infrastructure, education) and respect for rules and regulations can be examined. In the studied settlements, access to public services, job satisfaction, savings status and respect for laws and regulations are at the lowest level and the level of education is at the upper to middle level. Economic sustainability: In the studied settlements, the amount of income is low and consequently the amount of expenses is high, which has led to increased economic poverty in the villages. Exploitation in agricultural activities is done using traditional methods. Lack of processing, conversion and complementary agricultural industries in rural areas has led to a decrease in productivity of activities. In this regard, it demands that with accurate and coherent

planning (based on the demand of residents) economic and employment-generating projects and activities based on the comparative advantages of the regions at the level of settlements, move towards economic development. Economic structure: In this regard, villages are facing with problems such as; Lack of access to credit (administrative bureaucracy), lack of job diversity, rising unemployment, lack of a permanent source of income, reduction of employment opportunities in the countryside, false and unstable jobs and lack of a codified and consistent economic plan. Among the challenges and problems that have led to a decline in resilience at the settlement level and challenged the level of rural development in the current situation is the existence of the corona virus. In the second part of the research, which is derived from the research questionnaire, the results show that the general situation of development in the studied settlements with an average of 2.46 is below the average level (number 3). The status of development categories in the studied villages also shows that the category of environmental resources with an average of 3.31 has the best status and the category of quality of life with an average of 1.96 have the worst status in the studied villages. The results of one-sample t-test for the general situation of the level of development in rural areas with an average difference of -5.53 and a coefficient of development of 0.35 show that rural settlements in Boyer-Ahmad County are at an underdeveloped level based on the studied categories. Among the settlements, two Ganjeh Kohneh villages with a coefficient of 0.43 and Mazdak village with a coefficient of 0.40 are in the middle development level and other settlements are in the undeveloped level. Local community views on rural development in rural settlements of Boyer-Ahmad County, local development and sustainability in the categories of increasing quality of life, improving economic structure, increasing social capital, economic sustainability, sustainability and improving environmental resources and improving environmental health can be explained. In the field of extraction and identification of concepts; [Bigdelirad et al. \(2016\)](#) also identified the criteria of education, participation, health, security, responsibility, service satisfaction, unemployment rate, mechanization, average income, investment and economic diversity,

which is consistent with the research results. In the same case, in the study area, the criteria of safety, leisure, local affiliation, agricultural insurance, market access, price fluctuation, sponsorship and per capita livestock were not recognized as priority criteria by the interviewees. One reason could be that research by Bigdleirad et al has been conducted nationally. The underdevelopment of the categories of economic structure and economic stability in rural settlements of Boyer-Ahmad County is in line with the results of the research of Darban Astana et al. (1398). Instability and lack of attention to the concepts related to environmental resources are consistent with the results of Anabestani & Naderi (2018) research. The results of research in the fields of quality of life, social capital and environmental resources are different from the results of Danaei et al. (2017) but in the field of low level of development of economic structure, economic and physical stability is consistent with it. In the field of the role and position of social capital with the components of awareness, participation, cohesion and trust as one of the development criteria in the county of Boyer-Ahmad is consistent with the results of research by Moridsadat et al (2017). Underdevelopment and lack of attention to environmental health with the criteria (garbage collection, sanitary disposal, sanitary disposal of animal waste and access to drinking water and sanitary toilets) in the rural settlements studied is consistent with the results of Yousefi et al. (2017).

In general, it can be said that the rural settlements of Boyer-Ahmad County have experienced significant changes in their structure and function due to demographic changes. In proportion to the changes in the structure and function of the settlements, the form of activities in the villages has changed and the villages have left their main function, which was agriculture and production, and now the residential-dormitory function dominates. On the other hand, due to the increase

in the population of rural settlements, rural officials do not have the necessary resources and credits to organize and manage these spaces. Therefore, it is necessary to at least rethink the definition of village management and redefine the functional area of villages. These villages are defined in terms of a number of characteristics of the village, in which the biological capacity of the settlements as a village has been destroyed and requires serious macro-level planning to manage these settlements.

According to the results of the present study, suggestions for improving the development situation in the studied rural areas are presented as follows:

- Paying attention to underdeveloped and remote rural settlements and reducing the level of development between rural and urban centers through equitable distribution of services and facilities in order to reduce rural migration,
- Develop a vision document for the integrated development of rural settlements in accordance with the capabilities, potentials, needs and priorities (prior to any planning needs assessment of the people in the area is inevitable) of the local community, in which participation is considered a key element.
- Diversification of economic activities in rural areas according to the principle of capabilities and capabilities of the natural environment,
- Using the social capital of the villagers and increasing the participation of the villagers in the rural development planning process and avoiding the idea of single-version, expert-oriented and top-down development.
- The interactive and spontaneous participation of the villagers in the design, planning, implementation and evaluation of the programs is essential for their implementation and success.

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ارزیابی دیدگاه جوامع محلی در خصوص توسعه روستایی (مطالعه موردی: شهرستان بویراحمد)

حامد قادرمرزی*^۱ - وحید ریاحی^۲ - عنایت‌اله مشفق‌نژادی^۳

۱- دانشیار جغرافیا و برنامه‌ریزی روستایی، دانشگاه خوارزمی، تهران، ایران.

۲- دانشیار جغرافیا و برنامه‌ریزی روستایی، دانشگاه خوارزمی، تهران، ایران.

۳- دانشجوی دکتری جغرافیا و برنامه‌ریزی روستایی، دانشگاه خوارزمی، تهران، ایران.

چکیده مبسوط

۱. مقدمه

اگر به این واقعیت توجه شود که بسیاری از پیامدهای ناگوار توسعه در سطح محلی نتیجه تقلید ناآگاهانه از الگوهای توسعه بیرونی، روش توسعه بالا به پایین و جریان یک سویه قدرت بوده است، در این راستا تهیه و اجرای برنامه‌های توسعه با رویکرد مناسب و راهبرد مطلوب نقش مهمی در توسعه محلی دارد. هدف از انجام این پژوهش استخراج معیارها و شاخص‌های توسعه روستایی در سطح محلی، تعیین وضعیت توسعه روستایی در سکونتگاه‌های مورد مطالعه با توجه به معیارهای تعیین شده و در نهایت تحلیل دیدگاه جامعه محلی در خصوص توسعه روستایی است. هدف کلی از تدوین این پژوهش تحلیل دیدگاه جامعه محلی در خصوص توسعه روستایی شهرستان بویراحمد است.

۲. مبانی نظری تحقیق

توسعه محلی این ایده را مطرح می‌کند که همه مردم هستند و باید در تصمیمات اجتماع نقش داشته باشند. باید این حق را برای همه در نظر گرفت که در مورد آنچه بر زندگی آنها اثرگذار است خودشان تصمیم‌گیری کنند. اهداف این توسعه در نهایت بهبود کیفیت زندگی انسان‌ها است، پس درک بنیان‌های توسعه اجتماع محلی و مباحث مربوط به آن اهمیت فراوان دارد. در این روش بهترین نقطه شروع، بهره‌گیری از سرمایه‌های درون‌زا است. از آنجا که برخی از راه‌حل‌های توسعه بر اساس پیش‌فرض‌های نادرست و بیگانه بوده است، نه از نظر اقتصادی امکان‌پذیر بوده و نه

برنامه‌های اجتماعی صورت گرفته است. نخستین تجربیات عمدتاً بر برنامه‌های توسعه محلی متمرکز بودند و به تدریج گسترش یافتند.

۳. روش‌شناسی

روش انجام مطالعات در این پژوهش، در دو بخش مبتنی بر روش‌های کیفی (گراند تئوری) و کمی (توصیفی-تحلیلی) است. اطلاعات مورد نیاز در این تحقیق از طریق روش‌های میدانی (پرسشنامه و مصاحبه)، جمع‌آوری گردید. جامعه نمونه پژوهش برای استخراج شاخص‌ها به صورت هدفمند و مبتنی بر روش گلوله برفی تا رسیدن به اشباع نظری مباحثه با ۱۸ نفر تعیین شد. در مرحله دوم جامعه آماری تحقیق شامل افراد ساکن روستاهای شهرستان بویراحمد بودند که با استفاده از فرمول کوکران ۳۸۰ نفر در ۱۰ سکونتگاه روستایی انتخاب شده و مورد سنجش قرار گرفتند. اعتبار پرسشنامه تحقیق از طریق روایی محتوا و پایایی آن از طریق آلفای کرونباخ تایید شد. برای تجزیه و تحلیل داده‌های جمع‌آوری شده از نرم‌افزارهای SPSS²² و ArcGis استفاده شده است.

۴. یافته‌های تحقیق

در مرحله استخراج شاخص‌ها ۵۱ مفهوم در قالب ۶ مقوله عمده شناسایی شد. در مرحله دوم نتایج آزمون t تک نمونه‌ای نشان داد که سکونتگاه‌های روستایی از نظر مقوله‌های بررسی شده با میانگین ۲/۴۶ از ضریب توسعه ۰/۳۵ برخوردار هستند که در سطح توسعه نیافته قرار می‌گیرند. وضعیت مقوله‌ها نیز نشان می‌دهد، مقوله منابع محیطی با میانگین ۳/۳۱ دارای بهترین سطح و مقوله کیفیت زندگی

* نویسنده مسئول:

دکتر حامد قادرمرزی

آدرس: گروه جغرافیای انسانی، دانشکده علوم جغرافیایی، دانشگاه خوارزمی، تهران، ایران.

پست الکترونیکی: Email: ghadermarzi@khu.ac.ir

در بخش دوم وضعیت کلی توسعه در سکونتگاه‌های مورد مطالعه با میانگین ۲/۴۶ در سطح پایین‌تر از متوسط (عدد ۳) قرار دارد. وضعیت مقوله‌های توسعه نیز نشان می‌دهد، مقوله منابع محیطی با میانگین ۳/۳۱ دارای بهترین وضعیت و مقوله کیفیت زندگی با میانگین ۱/۹۶ بدترین وضعیت را در روستاهای مورد مطالعه دارند. نتایج آزمون t تک نمونه‌ای برای وضعیت کلی سطح توسعه در روستاها با اختلاف میانگین ۵۳- و ضریب توسعه ۰/۳۵ نشان می‌دهد که سکونتگاه‌های روستایی شهرستان بویراحمد در سطح توسعه نیافته بر اساس مقوله‌های بررسی شده قرار دارند. در بین سکونتگاه‌ها نیز دو روستای گنجه‌ای کهنه با ضریب ۰/۴۳ و روستای مزدک با ضریب ۰/۴۰ در سطح توسعه متوسط و سایر سکونتگاه‌ها نیز در سطح توسعه نیافته قرار دارند. دیدگاه جامعه محلی در خصوص توسعه روستایی در سکونتگاه‌های روستایی شهرستان بویراحمد، توسعه محلی و پایداری در مقوله‌های افزایش کیفیت زندگی، بهبود ساختار اقتصادی، افزایش سرمایه اجتماعی، پایداری اقتصادی، پایداری و بهبود منابع محیطی و بهبود وضعیت بهداشت محیط قابل تبیین است. در مجموع می‌توان گفت که سکونتگاه‌های روستایی شهرستان بویراحمد به واسطه تحولات جمعیتی تغییرات چشمگیری را در ساختار و کارکرد خود تجربه کرده‌اند. به تناسب تغییرات در ساختار و کارکرد سکونتگاه‌ها شکل فعالیت‌ها در روستاها تغییر کرده و روستاها کارکرد اصلی خود که کشاورزی و تولیدی بوده را رها کرده و در حال حاضر کارکرد سکونت‌خواه‌گامی چیرگی دارد.

کلید واژه‌ها: سکونتگاه‌های روستایی، توسعه روستایی، توسعه محلی، شهرستان بویراحمد.

تشکر و قدرانی

پژوهش حاضر حامی مالی نداشته و حاصل فعالیت علمی نویسندگان است.

۰/۴۳ و روستای مزدک با ضریب ۰/۴۰ در سطح توسعه متوسط و سایر سکونتگاه‌ها نیز در سطح توسعه نیافته قرار دارند.

۵. بحث و نتیجه‌گیری

برای شناسایی معیارهای توسعه در سطح سکونتگاه‌ها ۶ مقوله عمده استخراج شده است. مقوله منابع محیطی شامل مفاهیم، تغییرات کاربری اراضی، فرسایش خاک، دسترسی به آب شرب، کیفیت آب شرب، شدت برداشت چوب، براشت گیاهان کوهی و حفظ تنوع زیستی است. مقوله بهداشت محیط شامل مفاهیم، سیستم جمع‌آوری پسماند و زباله، سطوح جمع‌آوری زباله، جایگاه دفن زباله، شبکه فاضلاب، دفع آب‌های سطحی و وضعیت بهداشت و درمان است. مقوله سرمایه اجتماعی شامل مفاهیم، مشارکت در انتخابات، مسئولیت‌پذیری اجتماعی، اعتماد اجتماعی، درگیری و نزاع‌های طایفه‌ای، انسجام اجتماعی، همکاری در طرح‌ها، اعتماد عمومی، اعتماد به مدیران، اعتماد به دولت و همکاری با دهیار و شورا است. مقوله کیفیت زندگی شامل مفاهیم، سطح تحصیلات، رضایت شغلی، وضعیت پس‌انداز، دسترسی به اعتبارات، رضایت از درآمد، دسترسی به خدمات عمومی، پارک و فضای سبز، خدمات ورزشی، خدمات زیربنایی، خدمات آموزشی و احترام به قوانین و مقررات است. مقوله ساختار اقتصادی شامل مفاهیم، میزان درآمد، نسبت هزینه به درآمد، میزان فقر، روش‌های مدرن آبیاری، کلاس‌های آموزشی و ترویجی کشاورزی، صنایع تبدیلی و تکمیلی، فراوری محصولات و پروژه‌ها و فعالیت‌های اقتصادی است. مقوله پایداری اقتصادی شامل مفاهیم، دسترسی به اعتبارات رسمی، تنوع شغلی، نرخ بیکاری، وجود دلالتان و سلف‌خران، نرخ رشد اشتغال، برنامه توسعه اقتصادی، امنیت شغلی، منبع درآمد دائمی و رفع فقر است.



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