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Original Article

Structural Analysis of Drivers affecting the Livelihood Sustainability of Villagers, with an Emphasis on Future Studies (Case Study: Marivan County)

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Abstract

Purpose- The main purpose of this study was to identify the drivers responsible for instability of livelihood and to investigate the extent and manner of their influences on each other and on the future livelihood status of villagers in Marivan County.

Design/methodology/approach - Applying a descriptive-analytical method and Delphi Technique, the present applied research identifies first, the most important drivers of the current situation of livelihood instability and their eliminating impact on the future livelihood of the deprived villagers in Marivan County. Moreover, applying cross-impact method in Mick Mac software, it analyzes the effect and direct influence of these drivers on each other.

Findings- The most important drivers of livelihood instability of rural people in the county are a total of 36 drivers in five categories as follows: Economic failures with the influence (346) and dependence (371), social failures with the influence (290) and dependence (315), environmental-physical failures with the influence (172) and dependence (176), institutional-managerial failures with the influence (351) and dependence (287) and trans-regional failures with the influence (23) and dependence (12). Among them the institutional-managerial failures have the most direct influence (315) and the economic failures have the most direct dependence (371) on the other drivers. The regulatory and two-dimensional drivers and their situation on the graph shows the continuing instability of the villagers' livelihood in future, thus, this will increase deserted villages and wasted water and soil resources in the region.

Research Limitations/Implications- The dispersion of a large number of villages, their small sizes in addition to their lack of accessibility, and the lack of cooperation of some experts to conduct interviews were among the main limitations of the present study. Practical implications - It is suggested to teach villagers about the basic principles of entrepreneurship and taking risks and identifying opportunities. In this regard, making use of entrepreneurial villagers with successful experiences and non-governmental organizations in the region can be effective. Ultimately, plans and programs should be designed and implemented for the regulatory drivers such as fatalism, lack of crisis management policies, recognizing rural development as equal to the traditional agriculture development.

Originality/Value- The outcome of this study can be an introduction for subsequent studies for formulating scenarios, executive strategies, policies and planning in order to move towards sustainable livelihoods and the realization of a favorable livelihood for the villagers. **Keywords-** Sustainable livelihood, Future studies, Cross-impact analysis, Villages of Marivan County.

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1.Introduction

ustainability in its essence intertwined future with studies because of the core of sustainability paradigm. The features of sustainable development, which aspire the planners all over the world, is based on continuous changes and consequently readiness and response to them. There are key trends, events and factors in each region that are referred to as "drivers", which are effective in shaping both current and future situation of sustainable development in the region (Veisi, Resilience in livelihoods, on the other hand, relies on a simple principle that change is ubiquitous, and living systems are constantly exposed to change and threats. This perpetual alternation should not be ignored. These changes are sometimes slow, and they could happen in a longer time scale. However, they mostly take place suddenly, quickly, and in a short period of time. Due to the lack of long-term perspective, information and awareness of steady changing conditions, social and economic systems are more vulnerable to rapid changes and anticipating them (Pisano, 2012). The existence of uncertainties and the occurrence of discontinuous events make the forecasts discredited and increases the of livelihood vulnerability systems. The shortcoming existed at different local, regional, national and international levels because of the complex conditions of today's changes and twisting factors affecting livelihood systems. As a result, maintaining the livelihood of villagers requires a new and innovative way in the field of planning to understand and adapt to these uncertainties and long-term challenging trends (Naiemi & Poormohamadi, 2016; Taghiloo, The requirement for vulnerability reduction of the rural poor and helping them sustain their livelihoods are recognizing the drivers to livelihood instability and the possible harm for not considering them in order to increase the resilience (Fouracre, 2001). Accordingly, in order to achieve a sustainable livelihood for the villagers, transformations should be taken place in the future of the current unfavorable status. This also depends on recognizing the effective factors that can be controlled for creating a favorable future, which is the main principle in futures studies. In the present study, a future study

planning approach was used to help sustain the livelihood of the villagers in Marivan County. Most of the people in rural areas in Marivan County along with the rest of the country live in a low level of livelihoods and high level of vulnerabilities, which has led to a vague and unfavorable future, continuous declination of the population, and the evacuation of villages. Therefore, the main purpose of this study is to identify the drivers of instability for the future state of the rural livelihood system of this County, which can be an apparatus for formulating scenarios, executive strategies, policies and planning to move toward a sustainable livelihood and achieving a desirable future for the villages of this area. In order to reach this purpose, the following questions were raised:

- What are the key drivers affecting the sustainability of villagers' livelihoods?
- How do these key affecting drivers show the movement of livelihood system towards sustainability?
- What are the most important drivers to sustain livelihood for the villagers in the study area?
- Which drivers will have the most direct impact on the sustainability of villagers' livelihoods?

2. Research Theoretical Literature

Future studies is about shaping the future in a way that we look for (Goharifar et al., 2015). This process is also part of a strategic thinking, which is used to enable the improvement of the speculations about available strategic options (Parizadi et al., 2017; World Future Society, 2005; Conway, 2002). The world is changing faster than ever, and new and complex forces are influencing economic and social conditions. Not only should we avoid merely watching the evens and alternations without any speculations, but we also need to react to them. This requires a revision in the practice and planning. Futurologists believe that future is related to the present, thus, it can be understood and created by understanding the status quo (World Future Society, 2005; Reed, 2013). Moreover, understanding the future and planning for it requires the flexibility in thinking and planning, and awareness of multiple and possible futures (Havas, 2006). There is no certainty about the future, nevertheless the basic tenet of future studies argues that future can be changed (Zareian & Sattarzadeh, 2011). Being process-oriented and systematic, intelligent



forecasting, participatory decision-making and gathering insights, building a favorable future vision, mobilizing resources and facilities are important features of future studies that are deduced from its various definitions (Gavigan, 2001). Future studies are fundamentally different from the usual methods in traditional forecasting planning, and it expands the scope other than mere forecasting. Using the same way of cause and effect as a scientific predication, forecasting is accurate statements about specific variables under certain conditions (the relationship between variables in a model). Another method of forecasting is based on probabilistic quantitative techniques that predict the linear and predetermined past-related estimation process for the future (such as meteorological, demographic and economic forecasts). It is obvious that in today's systemic and rapidly changing era, such predictions for the future will face many challenges and uncertainties. By rejecting only the existence of one definite future for the current situation, future studies create a future that might not be a continuation of the current trend. Future studies seek to build a future with an emphasis on qualitative methods rather predicting it. Believing that the future is not determined, the researchers state that the best way to predict is to create it according to today's conditions (Luke et al., 2009; Reed, 2013; Miguel & Güell, 2012; Mahmoud, 2009; Mafzali & Jahangiry, 2015; Beheshti & Zali, 2010).

Rural communities, all over the world, are looking for strategies to create jobs, initiate enterprises and accumulate livelihood capital, especially in this unstable economy. Almost all villages in national and global economic field tend to create stability and maintain the desirability of their living conditions in the future, yet the trajectory is not very clear for all villages. Consecutive economic, social and environmental crises at different time scales and at regional, national and geographical scales have challenges and opportunities for sustainable rural livelihoods (Taghiloo, 2014). It is noted that livelihood is activities people do to make a living or acquire, maintain and manage assets (Ellis & Allison, 2004; Mphande, 2016; Assan, 2014). The concept of livelihood in the Advisory and Supervisory Board of the World Commission on Environment and Development (1987) was defined as adequate and appropriate access to food and financial resources to meet basic human needs (Anderson, 2001). Five assets are included as financial assets (cash, savings, etc.), human assets (skill level, knowledge, etc.), natural assets (the water status and soil resources, natural landscape, etc.), physical assets (welfare and service infrastructure) and social assets (social capital, dependency, interaction, etc.). These are obtained and managed in interaction with structures, institutions and organizations, all of which are the core of the sustainable livelihood approach (Morse, 2013). According to Chambers (1992), one of the main theorists of this approach, livelihood will be sustainable when it is resistant to tension, stress and shock and the capabilities and assets are maintained not only for the present generation but also for the future (DFID, 2008). What is significant in defining sustainable livelihoods is first dealing with critical situations that increases vulnerability, including intermittent seasonal threats (price fluctuations, and production, job opportunities, etc.), sudden shocks and disturbance (war, flood, drought, pest, etc.), and long-term crises (population growth, seasonal fluctuations, types of pollution and climate change, etc.) (Ellis, 1999). Moreover, futureoriented approach is both to deal with existing and progressive crises and preserve livelihoods for future generations. Therefore, sustainable livelihoods are continuous processes of adaptation and change (Griffiths, 2016). In order to achieve this, most importantly, we need to identify the threats as drivers of instability of livelihood in the current situation and probably effective in the future (Figure 1). Driving forces are forces and natural events and actions that influence key decisions and change their course. These include drought, globalization, industrialization, information technology, economic crises, security, demographic policies, etc. (Taghiloo, 2014). These are factors that were effective in shaping the past and present, so they can be effective in shaping the future (Ghisha & et al, 2011). Determining the drivers and understanding their effects on one another is the main prerequisite for developing qualitative models, and then scenarios and strategies for mapping multiple and achievable futures (Reed, 2013). Ignoring recognition of key forces and drivers of the development process causes their gradual weakening and ultimately their negative impact on the performance of the whole system (Beheshti



& Zali, 2010). Accordingly, failure of identifying and planing for instabilized livelihood drivers can lead to increasing vulnerability and reducing the

level of livelihood resilience of villagers in the future.

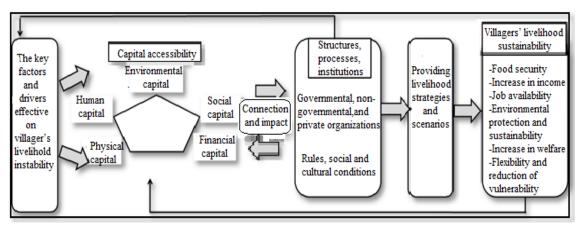


Figure 1. Conceptual framework of the study

Future studies is a new field in the geographical studies of the country. It has been applied by researchers and planners in recent years. The number of studies related to villages is small. One of them is Moradimasihi & Talebi (2017) which recognized the variables of instability in development, which are in three categories of risk drivers such as government investment in infrastructure and credit allocated to rural development and renovation, migration control drivers like life expectancy, and objective drivers like the earnings obtained from sustainable jobs. Pourmohammadi & Toorani (2017) came to a conclusion that the rural-urban communication system of Minoodasht is in an unstable state, and 54 variables affect this turbulent situation in the sectors of agriculture, industry, services, labor, infrastructure, education, social, natural resources and management planning. Ghişa et al. (2011) stated that the most important challenges and problems of rural development in Romania are poverty, inequality of access, waste of resources, traditional and low-income agriculture, etc. He believes alternation of current unfavorable situation with forecasting and planning for different scenarios of development is achievable. The main guidelines and steps for the development of scenarios and strategies are based on three steps of comprehensive understanding of the current situation, imagining of different paths to future and ultimately determining the most probable future with a participatory approach. Maynooth (2005) in a study examines the future

of rural Ireland up to 2025. As a result, after considering the current situation and their drivers in the economic, demographic and environmental scenarios were presented for the realization of a desired future. Using structural analysis method and MICMAC Ambrosio & Amador (2015) studied and evaluated the situation of rural development based on local development in rural areas of Spain and Nicaragua (where acted on the principles of this strategy). Stakeholder participation, innovation, private and public sector co-ordination, network and cooperatives cooperation, management and financial capacity, effective measures programs, and coordination of policies strategies were identified as drivers. Ambrosio & Lozano (2009), using structural analysis method and MICMAC software, sought to explain the impact and complex relationships of economic, social and natural variables on rural development Andalusia, Spain. Ultimately, the rural development system of the region was indicated unsustainable because of variables like the regulatory, natural hazards and distribution of other drivers. Likewise, the economic status as the most macro-influential factors will play the greatest role in the stability of the system in the Taghiloo et al. (2016) analyzed the future. interaction of drivers and used hierarchical analysis model. The results indicate that the most important key factors affecting the future of rural development in Iran include partnerships, investment and entrepreneurship, labor training,



natural resources, revenue generation, rural pilot projects, resource ownership, technology, services and tourism. Plinginger et al. (2016) in a systematic study examined the content of the results obtained from 144 related studies in the European Union. They introduced a set of political, economic, social, institutional, technological, cultural and environmental-spatial forces or drivers of landscape change and land use change. Sobczyk (2014) states the necessary actions for the economic, social environmental implications to achieve sustainable rural development in the European Union. Focused on the rural development situation in Poland, this study emphasizes the improvement of the economic situation in the sustainability of rural development. It examines the development of rural tourism in this country and introduces the environmental dimension of sustainable development as the most important dimension in rural areas, the realization of which also depends on the education of local people. Small (2017) examined the effects of technology and its changes in agricultural development in rural New Zealand with a forecasting perspective. He emphasizes that the evolution of new and emerging digital technologies as an important driver of global change. On the one hand, it can be an opportunity to improve the welfare, livelihood and business of the villagers. On the other hand, it might as a threatening force acted against the functioning of the rural agricultural system and the quality of life in the villagers of New Zealand.

Although many studies on the subject have been domestic and international conducted by researchers, in general each of them has somehow examined the drivers of sustainable development from different perspectives, but no study is directly related to livelihood sustainability in the country and region. So the present study seeks to identify instability drivers, examine the extent of their impact on each other and the future livelihood conditions of villagers in Marivan. This also can be an introduction for subsequent studies on the basis for formulating scenarios, executive strategies, policies and planning in order to move towards sustainable livelihoods and the realization of a favorable livelihood for the villagers.

3. Research Methodology

3.1 Geographical Scope of the Research

Due to the fact that in the first stage of the study we ought to use qualitative method, and it needs a high amount of creativity and innovation, we chose a population of experts, and official well-informed informants, who are development of the region. It was noted that sustainable development is a comprehensive and interdisciplinary matter, so we tried to include the most capable regional individuals in the research. For this purpose, the snowball sampling method was used to identify the possible participants. The criteria for identifying specialists were told to each person, so they would also assign another specialist based on to the conditions like specialization in fields related to sustainable development. scientific knowledge appropriate educational rank (master and doctorate). their research background and familiarity with the study area. Ultimately, some individuals were also selected among governmental organizations related to rural development in the region, due to effectiveness and undeniable role in achieving rural development. In total, 20 participants were identified and questioned.

Marivan city is the center of Marivan County. The province is located in the west of and adjacent to the territory of northern Iraq. The county has 3 Central, Sershio and Khavomirabad districts, four cities named Marivan, Bardeh Rash, Kani Dinar, Chenareh. Six rural districts contain 174 villages (151 inhabited villages and 23 empty villages). The county occupy an area of 2326.4 square kilometers, and a population of 169680 people settled in it (Provincial Government of Kurdistan, 2015).



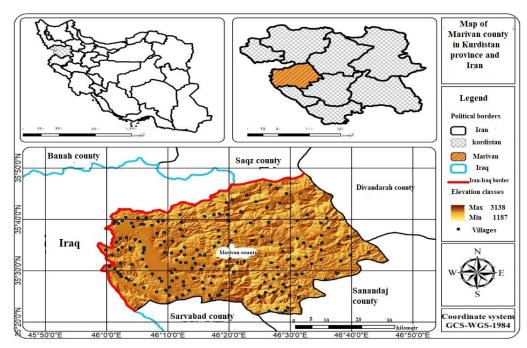


Figure 2. Area of study

3.2. Methodology

This study, in terms of goal is applied, in terms of nature is analytical and exploratory which is based on future studies. Documentary and field methods were used as the methods of data collection. Among the various methods of identifying the drivers and key factors in futurology, this study used Delphi technique in the qualitative section and their analysis was performed by the interaction / structural effects analysis method in the quantitative section. In the case of latter, we used a forecasting software named MICMAC. Accordingly, initially open-ended questionnaires were anonymously assigned to freely express opinions by creating a brainstorm (individually).

opinions by creating a brainstorm (individually), in relation to the current livelihood conditions of the villagers and factors that could perpetuate this situation in the future. Accordingly, these questionnaires were purposefully distributed among specialists and experts in the field of rural development in the region to identify and extract factors affecting the sustainability of villagers' livelihood. These people included 33 researchers, officials in development, university specialists, and a number of village informants and rural council members. In selecting these people, their experience and education expertise. familiarity with the region were taken into account. Among the numerous cases raised in the

first phase (O1), after combining, overlapping, removing irrelevant and ambiguous items and making the necessary corrections were applied to make a questionnaire. In the second phase (Q2) a structured questionnaire was used for the same people in the first round in order to quantify each factor (factors that destabilize the livelihood of the villagers in the region) using the Likert scale. As a result, the cases of agreement and disagreement were identified to distinguish new factors, correct, interpret and eliminate previous ones. In the next step, the third stage (Q3), a descriptive analysis was done (presenting the mean, mode and percentage of consensus for each instable factor) from the data obtained from the answers given by the individuals in the second stage. The Q3 questionnaire asks members to review their answers based on the group response obtained from Q2 and to change them if necessary. Then, after these three stages and achieving a reliable consensus, the factors or drivers affecting the livelihood sustainability (or instability) of the villagers in the region were identified; MICMAC software was used in the process of review for the cross-impact method. Cross impact method is an efficient and useful approach for detecting interactions. So that the impact of each variable is scored on other variables. Cross impact analysis as a tool for future study, reveals the power of



drivers of a variable in relation to other variables within a system and identifies those variables that play an important role in the development of the system in the future. The performance of the system is developed through examination of the output (the result of pair comparing in the row and column of the matrix) variables or drivers. In the analysis of the variance distribution (Figure 2),

five categories of variables can be identified in the system based on the rating of drivers, which is a scale from zero to three. The rating or weighting of the drivers in the matrix was done by a more limited number of research experts and then a theoretical consensus and agreement of other experts

was provided.

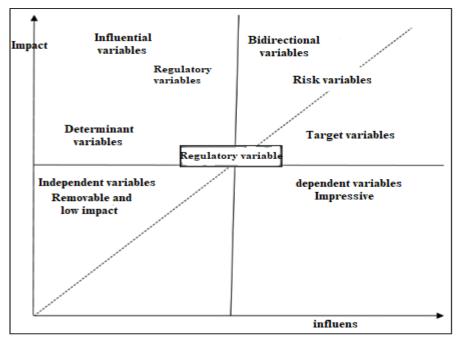


Figure 3. Driving and dependence power diagram of structural analysis method in MICMAC software (Godet, 2008; Sirius et al., 2003)

4. Research Findings

Preliminary analysis of the data and the cross impact of the drivers in the matrix of direct influence (MDI) show that according to the dimensions of the matrix, there were a total of 1296 options for the matrix, of which 645 matrix cells, zero, that is, factors were not affected by each other or will not affect each other. In contrast, 236 cells have a low impact value of 1,

264 cells have a moderate impact value of 2, and 151 cells have a value of 3 which means high impact. In total, 651 cells of the matrix equal to 23.50 % of the all evaluations have an impact on each other, and also reaching 99% of the desirability and optimality after two rotations, shows a good internal relationship between the answers provided (Table 1).

Table 1. Preliminary data of matrix interaction analysis and its degree of desirability and optimality

-	Tuble 1011 feminiary data of matrix interaction and					cion ana,	y DID WIIW	res acgree	or acom and	ity ana optin	iiaiity			
	Matrix size	Repetitions	Zero Numbers	Ones	Twos	Threes	Total	Degree of loading	Rotation	Dependence	Impact			
	36	2	615	226	264	151	651	22.50	1	97%	97%			
	30	2	645	236 26	236	264	264	230 264	131	1 651 23.50	23.30	2	100%	99%

In a cross matrix, the sum of the rows of each factor shows the degree of influence, and the sum of the columns shows the degree of dependence of the factor to other factors. First, as it is clear

(Table 2), a combination of local, regional, national and transnational factors cause instability in the livelihood system of the villager in the future. Indeed, from a systemic point of view, it



must be accepted that the livelihood of the villagers is like a landscape composed of different actors, the performance of each of which can improve or stagnate the performance of other actors, and finally, the stability or instability of the villagers' livelihood. Both sides of the border have had many cultural and social similarities between the peoples, which have long formed social and economic relations based on crossborder trade in the region. In the meantime, the decline in economic growth in Iraqi Kurdistan and the decline of sustainable social relations, which is crucial for the development of economic activities, has caused that this factor, as a transregional factor, affect the instability of livelihood of the villagers in the region.

The influence of factors (drivers) causing livelihood instability are more than their dependence on other factors for two indicators of institutional-managerial failures and regional failures (Table 2), which shows the relations of this rural sector with the Kurdistan region in Iraq. In contrast, in the three indicators of economic failures, environmental-physical failures and social failures shows more dependence to other factors that make the livelihood of villagers instable. In other words, the introduction of these factors as instability drivers is because of their dependence to two influence indicators of the matrix. Among these, according to the influence of the indicators, the institutionalmanagerial failure index has the most direct influence among this kind of indicators, and the economic failure index also has the most dependence among the indicators on other indicators of rural livelihood instability. In marginal and remote rural areas, such as the study area. numerous economic. social and environmental disadvantages that threaten and reduce the livelihoods of villagers. The centralized system, the absence of the private and non-governmental sector, and this fact that the government is solely responsible for rural development in the country, are among the major that institutional and reasons managerial inadequacies affecting the livelihood instability of villagers. On the other hand, the reason that the economic index received the most direct dependence on the other indicators of instability is the prevalence of poverty and widespread unemployment in this deprived and marginal environment, which has made the livelihood of the villagers very difficult and vulnerable. That is to say, the index of economic failure, which includes the financial and human capital of the villagers, is more dependent on factors of instability than other indicators. Similarly, its improvement depends on improving the situation of other indicators, and therefore it is very vulnerable to threats and crises. Moreover, because of the influence of economic indicators on the stability of social capital in border villages, the dependence of the economic index has caused the dependence of social index of rural livelihood to other indicators instability.

Table 2. Direct effects of effective drivers on livelihood stability of villagers in the study area

Indicator	Variable	Indicator	Influence	Total of influence	Depende nce	Total of dependenc e
	Low level of practical human resource skills	Variable 1	49		44	
Economic failures 6/34	Development of cross-border trade in absence of villagers and toward urban advantages	Variable 8	37		41	
	Frequent closures and suspensions of border markets in the area	Variable 6	38		24	
	Economic inequalities within rural system	Variable 7	25	346	24	371
	Economic turbulence of the country	Variable 9	37		32	
	Poverty and unemployment	Variable 12	31		55	
	Lack of economic diversity (Single-product	Variable	43		34	



Structural Analysis of Drivers affecting .../Moahammadi & Nasrollahizadeh.



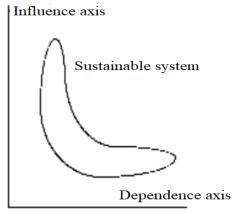
Indicator	Variable	Indicator	Influence	Total of influence	Depende nce	Total of dependenc e
	economy)	18				
	Preference of villagers to invest in the city	Variable 21	21		27	
	Lack of employment and production of women in the rural environment of the region	Variable 28	35		31	
	Lack of self-employment and entrepreneurship culture	Variable 29	30		59	
	Decrease in youth population	Variable 4	39		31	
	Info poverty (Knowledge and skills) and Technological	Variable 33	38		29	
	Fatalism and cognitive weakness in villagers	Variable 14	37		33	
	Socio-cultural transformation toward unsustainable urbanism	Variable 15	27		26	
G 1	Insignificant and purposeless attention to vulnerable groups	Variable 17	28		18	
Social failures	Deficient in insurance needed by villagers in economic and social activities	Variable 26	46	290	36	315
	Increase in migration	Variable 31	28		38	
	Inadequate property rules in villages	Variable 36	25		11	
	Disinclination towards participatory development	Variable 35	23		36	
	Unsuitable level of food safety and food security	Variable 24	27		57	
	Unsustainable exploitation of resources and depletion of natural resources	Variable 5	40		53	176
Environm	Weak fundamental service and welfare infrastructure	Variable 19	38		32	
ental- physical	Conversion of the potential agricultural lands into second homes	Variable 25	40	172	55	
deficienci es	Fragmentation of lands	Variable 27	29		19	
	Housing instability	Variable 16	25		17	
	A centralized perspective on the allocation of services and facilities	Variable 2	37		24	
	Inability in adaption to natural and human threats and post-crisis livelihood rehabilitation (low level of resilience)	Variable 3	35		25	
Institution al- manageria 1 failures	Lack of a comprehensive plan for the development and sustainable livelihood of the villagers of the region (not using the potentials abilities and capabilities)	Variable 13	37	351	23	287
	Priority of security-oriented policies in regional border management	Variable 10	43		20	
	Weak local management of villages	Variable 20	14		39	
	Lack of crisis management policies	Variable 22	30		37	
	Geographical isolation of the villages of the region and lack of mobilization toward local	Variable 23	46		28	



Indicator	Variable	Indicator	Influence	Total of influence	Depende nce	Total of dependenc e
	and regional planning with emphasis on the principle of complementarity of spatial-local relations (unclear functional-spatial position of villages in land and territorial management)					
	Lack of a responsible and competent entity for rural development at the national level	Variable 30	39		21	
	Poor coordination in rural development at the regional and local levels	Variable 32	40		34	
	Recognizing rural development as equal to the traditional agriculture development in the region	Variable 34	30		36	
Trans- regional failures	Declining economic growth and sustainable social connection between the villages of the region and the autonomous region of Iraqi Kurdistan	Variable 11	23	23	12	12

System stability and instability: The distribution and dispersion of variables on the graph indicates the motion of the system toward stability or instability. According to Figure 3, if the distribution of variables is like the letter L, the system is moving towards stability. In this case, the distribution of variables is in three categories of key variables (highly influential in Zone 1), autonomous (Zone 4) and dependent or result variables (Zone 3). In contrast, if systems that are moving towards future instability, the distribution of variables is more complex. Most variables are scattered around the diagonal axis or toward the bottom of the graph. This way, they are in

between two states of influence and dependence, so in addition to determinant variables, result autonomous variables, two-dimensional (strategic and objective) and regulatory variables are also distributed on the graph. Looking at the distribution of variables affecting livelihood stability in the villages (Figure 4), it is seen that the existence of strategic, regulatory variables around the axis and towards the end of the graph the movement of the system (the livelihood condition of villagers in the area) is towards a more instability in the future unless the current unfavorable situation won't continue.



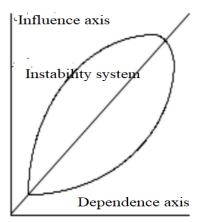


Figure 4. Stable and instable systems based on the distribution of variables Source: Mafzali & Jahangiry, 2015; Beheshti & Zali, 2010

Furthermore, as Figure 4 shows the position of the agents in the cross matrix, we can identify the

position of the agents according to the situation of their direct dependence and influence



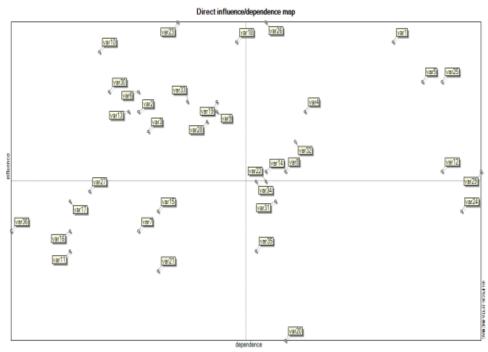


Figure 5. Variables distributed in the matrix of direct potential influence and dependence

First zone (determining variables): variables in this zone are: Economic turbulence (var. 30), geographical isolation of the villages of the region and lack of mobilization towards local and regional planning with emphasis on the principle of complementarity of spatial-local relations (unclear functional-spatial position of villages in land and territorial management) (var. 22), weak fundamental service and welfare infrastructure (var.19), lack of a comprehensive plan for the development and sustainable livelihood of the villagers of the region (not using the abilities and capabilities) (var. 13), inability in adaption to natural and human threats and postcrisis livelihood rehabilitation (low level of resilience) (var. 3), a centralized perspective on the allocation of services and facilities (var. 2), priority of security-oriented policies in regional border management (var. 10), lack of knowledge and skills and technological information (var. 33), lack of woman employment and production in the rural environment of the region (var. 28), lack of economic diversity (single-product economy) (var. 18), lack of a responsible and competent entity for rural development at the national level (var. 9), frequent closures and suspensions of border markets in the area (var. 6). These are variables or factors that, as independent variables,

their influence is greater than their dependence, and dynamism and instability of the system depend on these variables. Therefore, controlling and organizing these variables is crucial. These variables, apparently, are the ones that depend on macro level of the planning and management system. Among these, the three variables of geographical isolation of the villages of the region, priority of security-oriented policies in regional border management, and lack economic diversity (single-product economy) are the variables that have the most direct impact on the livelihood instability of the villagers in the area. In this regard, it should be noted that the of a comprehensive plan which acknowledges the importance of villages in the country's development system and relations, has led to the isolation of villages especially border villages. The continuation of this process and neglecting the villages will be ended in the perpetuation of the vicious cycle, and thereby unfortunate results. There is an interrelation between the way border security is provided and the development of the border area. In the study area, priority of security-oriented policies in regional border management will block the borders, which is an important factor in providing livelihood in this border area. This,



consequently, will bring the rural economy back to a single product economy because border trade is based on the activities of other villagers. The reductions in the financial capital of the villagers will also lead to reductions of businesses such as animal husbandry, horticulture and tourism activities due to their high cost and unprofitable activities. Economic diversity is the core of the sustainable resilient livelihood. Lack of resiliency is likely to occur in the study area if the current trend continues. In this case, there will be deserted village and wasted water and soil resources in the region.

Second Zone (two-dimensional variables): The hypothetical diagonal line divides this zone to two sets of high-risk variables and the objective variables, which can be seen above and below the line, respectively. the diagonal line. At first, the variables related to the risk zone are: Low level of practical human resource skills (var. 17), deficient in insurance needed by villagers in economic and social activities (var. 26), decrease in youth population (var. 4), and poor coordination in rural development at the regional and local levels (var. 32). These are variables or drivers that have a great potential to be among the influential factors (zone 1) if the instability of the system continues. As a result, this will eventually make the system more instable (of villagers' livelihood). The second category of variables in this zone is objective variables or drivers, which Unsustainable exploitation of resources and depletion of natural resources (var. 5), conversion of the potential agricultural lands into second homes (var. 25), poverty and unemployment lack of self-employment entrepreneurship culture (var. 29). These variables are more dependent. They are likely to become the outcome (result variables) that we are looking for in the system (rural livelihood sustainability) by appropriate planning on them. The variables of this category are focused on the access of local people to the financial and natural livelihood assets. According to the purpose of these variables, two observations are deduced. First, if the natural assets of rural areas as a basis for economic activities get destructed and weakened, other dimensions and sources of livelihood of villagers will be threatened. Second, any activity in rural areas to increase the financial resources of villagers cannot lead to the sustainability of the villagers' livelihood unless the natural and

environmental resources of the village is considered.

Third zone (dependent or result variables): The variables in this zone are: increase in migration (var. 31), unsuitable level of food safety and food security (var. 24), disinclination towards participatory development (var. 35), and weak local management of villages (var. 20). Weakness in the main factors of stability in villagers' livelihoods will cause these negative results that will indirectly add to the instability of villagers' livelihoods. Because these variables are affected as dependent or results variables, their status is dependent upon changes in twohighly dimensional and influential variables (1st and 2nd zones). In other words, improving and controlling the unstable drivers of rural livelihoods located in 1st and 2nd zones will have consequences such as controlling the migration, achieving food security, improving rural management, and moving toward participatory development in rural areas.

Fourth zone (independent variables):

The variables in this zone are: Declining growth economic and sustainable social connection between the villages of the region and the autonomous region of Iraqi Kurdistan (var. 11), housing instability (var. 16), insignificant and purposeless attention to vulnerable groups (var. 17), fragmentation of lands (var. 27), preference of villagers to invest in the city (var. 21), economic inequalities within rural system (var. 7), socio-cultural transformation unsustainable urbanism (var. 15). These are variables that can be ignored and are considered low-impact variables in the livelihood instability of the villagers in the region because they do not have much relationship, effectiveness and impact on other drivers.

Fifth zone (regulatory variables):

The variables in this zone are: Recognizing rural development as equal to the traditional agriculture development in the region (var. 34), fatalism and cognitive weakness in villagers (var. 14), development of cross-border trade without in absence of villagers and toward urban advantages (var. 8), and lack of crisis management policies (var. 22). Regulatory variables act as accelerators to move the system toward stability or instability. Accordingly, the fact that these variables are located near the center of the graph shows that by adjusting them, many unstable drivers and variables of rural livelihoods will be easily and



quickly eliminated and moving toward sustainable rural livelihoods. The opposite is also the case, if the reform is not done, we will see more instability in the livelihood of the villagers. Finally, Figure 6 shows the direct impacts of the

drivers related to the instability of the livelihood of the villagers in the region, ordered as the weakest to the strongest effects

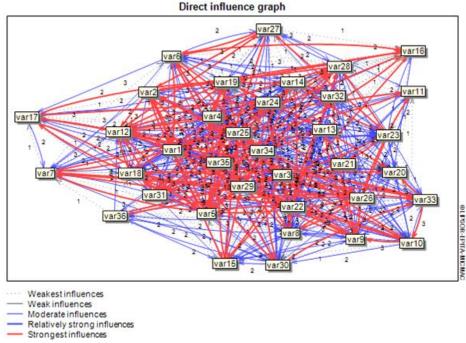


Figure 6. Direct impact of influential drivers on livelihood stability of villagers in the study area

5. Discussion and Conclusion

Future studies are the basis for achieving a rural resilient society, which is also known as the core of the sustainability paradigm. In fact, the impact of key factors and events on the economic and social status of rural areas has made rural areas vulnerable to intermittent changes in the economic, social and technological situations. Such changes become a threat and then crises, and eventually they challenge the livelihood and quality of life of the villagers. Identifying these key factors and drivers and being prepared for them can prevent being surprised by threads; therefore, it makes the rural communities more resilient, which, as a result, have favorable future prospects for economic and social development in rural areas. In this regard, the present study was designed to identify the drivers of livelihood sustainability in villages of Marivan counties investigating three questions, the answer to these research questions is as follows:

First question: How do the key affecting drivers show the movement of livelihood system towards sustainability? Considering the distribution of drivers in the graph, it was concluded that the performance of drivers will cause the livelihood system of the villagers in the region to go towards instability in the future. This will result in the evacuation of villages in the region and waste of water and soil resources, which creates many security instabilities because of the direct relationship between sustainable security and sustainable development (livelihood) especially in a sensitive area like border regions.

Second question: What are the most important drivers to sustain livelihood for the villagers in the study area? Applying Delphi technique, we found and analyzed the most important drivers of livelihood sustainability of rural people in Marivan County. These drivers are categorized in the form of five indicators of economic failure including ten drivers, social failure including ten drivers, environmental-physical failure including five drivers, institutional-managerial failure including 10 drivers and trans-regional deficiency failure containing one driver, all of which are a total of 36 drivers. In another words, a combination of instability drivers at the local to



transnational levels will cause shocks, negative trends, threats and ultimately create a crisis in the sustainability of the villagers of this marginal region by reducing their livelihood assets and thus increasing their vulnerability.

Third question: which drivers will have the most direct impact on the sustainability of villagers' livelihoods?

Among these, based on the influence of the indicators, the institutional-managerial failure has the most direct influence, and the economic failure also has the most dependence among the indicators on other indicators of rural livelihood instability. Considering that in economic, social and physical-environmental failures that include internal drivers affecting the livelihood instability of rural people in the region, the amount of dependence is greater than their influence and only in the institutional-managerial shows more influence than dependence. We can conclude that institutional-managerial failure is the most important instability indicator among other ones. This can be explained by the strong dependence of rural livelihood on government planning and the recognition of the government as the sole custodian of rural development. In order to verify this, it should be noted that the most determining or influential drivers (located in the first zone) on the instability of rural livelihood is accumulated in this indicator (six drivers). The driver of "geographical isolation of the villages of the region and lack of mobilization toward local and regional planning" with an emphasis on the principle of complementarity of spatial-local relations (unclear functional-spatial position of villages in land and territorial management) has the most direct effect on livelihood instability of villagers among the other influential drivers. Furthermore, the drivers of "low level of practical human resource skills" and "lack of economic diversity" in economic failure indicator, the driver of "deficient in insurance needed by villagers in economic and social activities "in social failure indicator, and the driver of "unsustainable exploitation of resources and depletion of natural resources" in physical-environmental failure indicator had the greatest direct impact on the instability of livelihood of the villagers in the region. Similarly, institutional-managerial failures "weak local management of villages", in physicalenvironmental failures, conversion of agricultural lands to second homes in vulnerable areas, in

social failures, inadequate level of food security and safety. And in economic failures, lack of a culture of self-employment and entrepreneurship and poverty and unemployment are the drivers that will be most directly affected by other unstable livelihoods in the region.

Finally, based on the results, the following solutions are proposed for a sustainable rural livelihood in the future and change both the current unfavorable situation and also the future of rural livelihood into a sufficient status:

The key drivers, that is, the main causes of continuing instability of rural livelihood in the region is the institutional-managerial indicator, which is at the macro level of the countries' and management development Considering this, adjusting the unfavorable management situation is of a great importance. Therefore, suggestions are proposed such as determining the spatial-local situation of rural areas, especially remote border areas in the system of development and moving towards territorial management, appointing responsible rural development entity in the country, avoiding sectorial planning, changing the centralization point of view based on population regional policy to a justice-oriented perspective, distribution of services and facilities in rural areas based on their role in the spatial system of development at the regional and the national scale. On the other hand, at the local level, another key driver that affects the livelihood instability of the villagers in the future is priority of security-oriented policies in regional border management. The region should be changed due to a niche management because of the correlation between the security and the level of livelihood and development of the rural areas. It is also necessary to eliminate the drivers of economic diversity and single-product economy in order to use all agricultural and non-agricultural potentials (rural tourism, cross-border trade, horticulture, animal husbandry, etc.). This will ultimately end up in the elimination of the other livelihood instability driver the lack of employment of women. Moreover, cooperation and security agreements for facilitating the communicating of the people on both sides of the border is proposed. This will improve the transnational drivers effective in the livelihood instability of the villagers of the region, due to the many cultural and social similarities that can provide economic



development. The two factors of poverty and unemployment, and lack of self-employment and entrepreneurship culture are both indicators of economic failures as objective drivers (drivers whose necessary solution is the goal of stabilizing the livelihood of rural villagers) shows the importance of economic status in sustaining the livelihood of villagers. Thus, the success of any program to change the livelihood of the villagers in the region should have tangible economic benefits for the villagers. On the other hand, the two drivers become the objective drivers because poverty caused by unemployment and lack of income will increases vulnerability and thereby reduces the level of resilience of villagers. On the other hand, a new and popular approach is suggested by planners which is not relying solely on the government in the issue of job creation and moving towards entrepreneurship and obtain development and increase the quality of life of villagers. Thus, the achievement of these two drivers in the desired ways will ensure the sustainable livelihood of the villagers in the future. It is certainly necessary to implement strategies related to improving the influential drivers in order to achieve these goals as well as the removal of individual and environmental barriers affecting the spread of entrepreneurial activity, which is one of the most important strategies. Entrepreneurship training is conceived as an important strategy by theorists and

successful regions. This strategy contains teaching about the basic principles entrepreneurship and how to take risks and identify opportunities. In this regard, using entrepreneurial villagers with successful experiences and non-governmental organizations in the region can be effective. Finally, regulatory variables should be planned to alter, namely fatalism, lack of crisis management policies, development of cross-border trade in absence of villagers and recognizing rural development as equal to the traditional agriculture development. This would prevent them being located in the area of two-dimensional or key variables which brings more destabilizing effects.

This study is consistent with the results of Moradimasihi & Talebi (2017), Poormohammadi & Torlani (2017,(Ghişa & et al (2011), Ambrosio & Amador (2015), Taghiloo et al. (2016) and Sobczyk (2014) about the large number of drivers that affect the sustainability of villages, despite the geographical diversity. The achievement of this study can be a basis and a step for further studies, scenarios, executive strategies, policymaking and planning for sustainable livelihood and achievement a desirable livelihood future for villages in Marivan County.

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Original Article

تحلیل ساختاری پیشرانهای مؤثر بر پایداری معیشتی روستاییان با تأکید بر کاربرد آینده پژوهی (مورد مطالعه: روستاهای شهرستان مریوان)

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چکیده مبسوط

. مقدمه

جهت حرکت به سمت تحقق معیشت پایدار روستاییان، بایستی آینده وضعیت نامطلوب کنونی را تغییر داد و این امر نیز، در گروه شناخت عوامل کلیدی و مؤثری است که می توان با کنترل یا تقویت آنها آیندهای قابل تحقق را که اصل اساسی در مطالعات آینده پژوهی است، خلق نمود. بر این اساس، پژوهش حاضر نیز؛ رویکرد برنامهریزی بر پایه آیندهنگری را جهت تحقق آیندهای مطلوب بهمنظور پایداری معیشت روستاییان شهرستان مربوان استان کردستان که بهمانند شرایط عمومی کشور و حتی بسیاری از کشورهای دیگر درحال توسعه بیشتر فقرای آن در نواحی روستایی زندگی می کند، اتخاذ کرده است. بر این مبنا، هدف اصلی پژوهش حاضر، شناسایی پیشرانها و عوامل کلیدی و بررسی میزان و نحوه اثر گذاری این پیشرانها بر یکدیگر و بر وضعیت آینده نظام معیشتی روستاییان این شهرستان میباشد که می تواند زمینهساز و مبنایی برای تدوین سناریوها، راهبردهای اجرایی، سیاستگذاری و برنامهریزی بهمنظور حرکت در مسیر پایداری معیشت و تحقق آینده مطلوب معیشتی برای روستاهای این شهرستان باشد.

۲. مبانی نظری تحقیق

مفهوم معیشت در هیئت مشورتی و نظارتی کمیسیون جهانی محیطزیست و توسعه (۱۹۸۷) مطرح و بهعنوان دسترسی کافی و مناسب به غذا و منابع مالی برای برطرف کردن نیازهای اساسی بشر، تعریفشده است. داراییهای پنجگانه، مبتنی بر داراییهای مالی(پول نقد، پسانداز و غیره)، داراییهای انسانی(میزان مهارت، دانش و.)، داراییهای طبیعی(وضعیت منابع آبوخاک، چشمانداز طبیعی و.)،داراییهای فیزیکی(زیرساختهای رفاهی و خدماتی) و داراییهای اجتماعی وابستگی، تعامل و.) که در تعامل با ساختارها، نهادها و سازمانها حاصل میآیند و مدیریت می شوند.

هسته اساسی رویکرد معیشت پایدار به شمار آنچه در تعریف معیشت پایدار قابل توجه است، در ابتدا مقابله با شرایط بحرانی و زمینههای مؤثر بر آسیبپذیری، شامل تهدیدهای مقطعی و فصلی، شوک و تکانهای ناگهانی و روندهای بحرانزای بلندمدت و در وهله بعد، آیندممحور بودن ؛ هم برای مقابله با بحرانهای موجود و پیشرو، و هم بهمنظور حفظ سرمایههای معیشتی برای نسلهای بعد میباشد بنابراین، پایدار ماندن معیشت یک فرآیند مستمر از انطباق و تحول در برابر تغییرات و تهدیدها است و لازمه تحقق این امر نیز، در های ایجادکننده آسیبپذیری معیشتی، موجب ایجاد تهدیده و زمینهمای ایجادکننده آسیبپذیری معیشتی، موجب ایجاد تهدید و ناپایداری معیشتی در وضعیت فعلی بوده و میتوانند در آینده اثرگذار باشند غفلت از نیروهای کلیدی و پیشران در فرآیند توسعه باعث تضعیف تدریجی آنها و درنهایت تأثیرگذاری منفی آنها بر عملکرد کل سیستم میشود. بر این اساس، عدم شناسایی و برنامهریزی بر روی پیشرانهای ناپایدارکننده معیشتی روستاییان، میتواند به معنی تقویت آنها، افزایش آسیبپذیری و کاهش سطح تابآوری معیشتی روستاییان در آینده باشد.

٣. روش تحقيق

این پژوهش ازنظر هدف کاربردی، ازنظر ماهیت بر اساس روشهای جدید علم آیندهپژوهی، تحلیلی و اکتشافی است و بهمنظور گردآوری اطلاعات برای کسب بینش نظری لازم و بررسی ادبیات موضوع، دادهها و اطلاعات موردنیاز از شیوه اسنادی و میدانی استفاده شد. از میان روشهای مختلف شناسایی پیشرانها و عوامل کلیدی در آیندهپژوهی، جمعآوری اطلاعات با به کارگیری تکنیک دلفی در بخش کیفی و تجزیهوتحلیل آنها نیز با روش تحلیل اثرات متقاطع/ساختاری در بخش کمی، مورد ارزیابی قرار گرفت و از نرمافزار تخصصی آیندهپژوهی MICMAC بهره گرفته شد.

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۴. یافتههای تحقیق

مجموعهای از عوامل محلی، منطقهای، ملی و فراملی موجب ناپایداری سیستم معیشتی روستاییان این بخش مرزی شدهاند که می توانند تداومدهنده این ناپایداری در آینده باشند. در این میان با توجه به تشابهات فرهنگی و اجتماعی بسیار بین مردمان دوسوی مرز که از دیرباز روابط اجتماعی و اقتصادی مبتنی بر تجارت مرزی را در منطقه شکل داده است، افول رشد اقتصادی در اقلیم کردستان عراق و کاهش مراودات پایدار اجتماعی مردمان دوسوی مرز که زمینه ساز فعالیتهای اقتصادی می گردید، موجب شده است تا این عامل نیز بهعنوان عاملی فرامنطقه ای موجب اثر گذاری بر نایایداری معیشت روستاییان

بر اساس نتایج ماتریس، در دو شاخص نارساییهای نهادی-مدیریتی و نارساییهای فرامنطقهای که متکی بر روابط این بخش روستایی با اقلیم کردستان عراق میباشد، میزان اثر گذاری عاملهای ایجادکننده ناپایداری معیشتی موجود در این شاخصها بیشتر از میزان اثرپذیری از سایر عاملها بوده و در مقابل در سه شاخص نارساییهای اقتصادی، نارساییهای محیطی-کالبدی و نارساییهای اجتماعی، وضعیت عملکرد عاملهای موجود در آنها بهصورت اثرپذیری از سایر عوامل ناپایدارکننده معیشت روستاییان بوده است. در این میان با توجه به مقدار اثرگذاری شاخصها، شاخص نارساییهای نهادی-مدیریتی، دارای بیشترین اثرگذاری مستقیم و شاخص اقتصادی نیز، دارای بیشترین اثرپذیری مستقیم از سایر شاخصهای ناپایدارکننده معیشت روستاییان میباشند. همچنین نحوه پراکنش متغیرهای مؤثر بر ناپایداری معیشتی در روستاهای موردمطالعه نشان داد که میتوان با توجه به وجود معیشت متغیرهای دووجهی مخاطره آمیز، تنظیمی و پراکنش متغیرها در حول محور و به سمت انتهای نمودار به حرکت سیستم یعنی معیشت روستاییان منطقه به سمت انتهای نمودار به حرکت سیستم یعنی معیشت روستاییان منطقه

موردمطالعه در صورت تداوم وضع نامطلوب موجود به سمت ناپایداری بیشــتر در آینده پی برد.

۵. بحث و نتیجه گیری

با توجه به اینکه پیشرانهای کلیدی که علل اصلی تداوم ناپایداری معیشتی روستاییان منطقه در آینده می باشند در بعد نهادی – مدیریتی و در سطح کلان مدیریت و برنامهریزی توسعه کشور قرار دارند نیاز است که ایس وضع مدیریتی نامطلوب اصلاح گردیده و در این راستا نیز تعیین جایگاه مکانی-فضایی نواحی روستایی بهویژه نواحی دورافتاده مرزی در نظام توسعه و حرکت به سمت آمایش سرزمین، تعیین یک متولی اصلی توسعه روستایی در کشور و فاصله گرفتن از برنامهریزیهای بخشی، تغییر دیدگاه تمرکز گرایانه و مبتنی بر تعداد جمعیت در نواحی روستایی به دیدگاهی عدالت محورانه و توزیع خدمات و امکانات در نواحی روستایی بر پایه نقش آفرینی آنها در نظام فضایی توسعه کشور و منطقه در سطح ملی پیشنهاد می گردد. همچنین بایستی بر روی پیشرانهایی که بهعنوان متغیرهای تنظیمی شناخته شدند یعنی ضعف تقدیر گرایی، فقدان ساختار مدیریت بحران، توسعه تجارت مرزی بدون حضور روستاییان و همردیف دانستن توسعه روستایی با توسعه کشاورزی نیز برنامـه-ریزی لازم را جهت بهبود آنها انجام داد تا از قرار گرفتن این متغیرها در ناحیه متغیرهای دووجهی و یا کلیدی که تأثیرات ناپایدار کننده بیشتری را به همراه آوردند، جلوگیری نمود و با بهبود آنها سرعت حرکت به سمت پایداری معیشت روستاییان در آینده بیشتر و مطلوبتر گردد.

کلیدواژهها: معیشت پایدار، آیندهپژوهشی، تحلیل اثرات متقاطع، روستاهای شهرستان مریوان.

تشکر و قدرانی

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Original Article

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

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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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asically, 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 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, development, re-conceptualizing important and underlying processes have been capital, social considered: 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 implementation the development programs shows that the rural sector various socio-economic and ecological dimensions 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 measuring and 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). Todaro (1993) has 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 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, 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. 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 multisector 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 the classical models of economic using 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 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 (Sezirmai, 2005). Therefore, the dissemination innovations and knowledge, flexible production organizations and institutional development help form a functionally optimal system (Sharifzadegan & Malekpourasl, 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 decentralization (United financial **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 (Sekuła, 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 decisionmaker 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 subsectors 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 normand declining public trust and breaking. participation. In the economic field, these villages also face problems such as; Rising land and housing prices, booming land sales 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 residential level, lack of sustainable employment, declining Revenues 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 Yasoui city and can be considered as suburban villages, experience severe land use changes in pastures and agricultural lands due to changes in their socioeconomic 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 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, 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 social relationship between capital 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 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



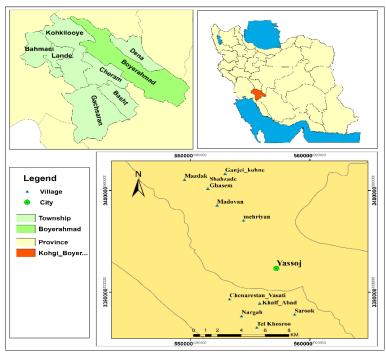


Figure 1. Geographical location of the studied villages

3.2. Methodology

The present study is applied in terms of purpose and in it the mixed method (quantitativequalitative) 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 method, and observation 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 of purposefully. The selection 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 ttest 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

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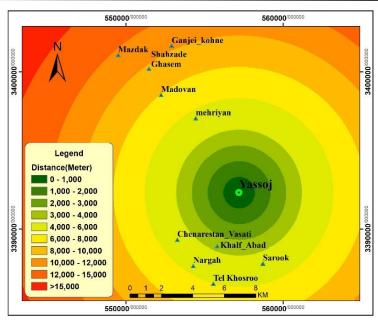


Figure 2. Radial map of the studied rural settlements based on the distance from Yasouj city.

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

	Test value=3					
axial coding (categories) Categories	T Degrees		Significanc	average differenc	Difference with 95% confidence interval	
_	S	freedom	e level	e	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	populatio n	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 Yasoui 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 (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 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 based on the comparative activities 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 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, expertoriented 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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Original Article

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

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چکیده مبسوط

۱. مقدمه

اگر به این واقعیت توجه شود که بسیاری از پیامدهای ناگوار تو سعه در سطح محلی نتیجه تقلید ناآگاهانه از الگوهای توسعه بیرونی، روش تو سعه بالا به پایین و جریان یک سویه قدرت بوده ا ست، 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 تو سعه رو ستایی 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 تو سعه رو ستایی ا ست. هدف کلی از تدوین این پژوهش تحلیل دیدگاه جامعه محلی در خصوص توسعه روستایی پژوهش تحلیل دیدگاه جامعه محلی در خصوص توسعه روستایی شهرستان بویراحمد است.

۲. مبانی نظری تحقیق

توسعه محلی این ایده را مطرح می کند که همه مردم مهم هستند و باید در تصمیمات اجتماع نقش دا شته با شند. باید این حق را برای همه در نظر گرفت که در مورد آنچه بر زندگی آنها اثر گذار است خودشان تصمیم گیری 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، بهره گیری از سرمایههای درونزا است. از آنجا که برخی از راهحلهای توسعه بر اساس پیش فرضهای نادر ست و بیگانه بوده است، نه از نظر اقتصادی امکان پذیر بوده و نه نادر ست و بیگانه بوده است، نه از نظر اقتصادی امکان پذیر بوده و نه

برنامههای اجتماعی صورت گرفته است. نخستین تجربیات عمدتا 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 (گراندد 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 ر سیدن به ا شباع نظری م صاحبه با ۱۸ نفر تعیین شد. در مرحله دوم جامعه آماری تحقیق شامل افراد ساکن روستاهای شهر ستان بویراحمد بودند که با استفاده از فرمول کوکران ۳۸۰ نفر در ۱۰ سکونتگاه روستایی انتخاب شده و مورد سنجش قرار گرفتند. اعتبار پر سشنامه تحقیق از طریق روایی محتوا و پایایی آن از طریق آلفای کرونباخ تایید شد. برای تجزیه و تحلیل دادههای جمعآوری شده ان زرمافزارهای SPSS2 و ArcGis استفاده شده است.

۴. یافتههای تحقیق

در مرحله استخراج شاخصها ۵۱ مفهوم در قالب ۶ مقوله عمده شنا سایی شد. در مرحله دوم نتایج آزمون t تک نمونهای نشان داد که سکونتگاههای روستایی از نظر مقولههای بررسی شده با میانگین 7/4 از ضریب تو سعه 7/4 برخوردار هستند که در سطح تو سعه نیافته قرار می گیرند. وضعیت مقولهها نیز نشان می دهد، مقوله منابع محیطی با میانگین 7/4 دارای بهترین سطح و مقوله کیفیت زندگی

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اد نویسندهٔ مسئول:

دكتر حامد قادرمرزي



۰/۴۳ و رو ستای مزدک با ضریب ۰/۴۰ در سطح تو سعه متو سط و سایر سکونتگاهها نیز در سطع توسعه نیافته قرار دارند.

۵. بحث و نتیجهگیری

برای شناسایی معیارهای توسعه در سطح سکونتگاهها ۶ مقولهٔ عمده ا ستخراج شده ا ست. مقوله منابع محیطی شامل مفاهیم، تغییرات کاربری اراضی، فر سایش خاک، دستر سی به آب شرب، کیفیت آب شرب، شدت برداشت چوب، براشت گیاهان کوهی و حفظ تنوع زيستى است. مقوله بهداشت محيط شامل مفاهيم، سيستم جمع آوری یسماند و زباله، سطلهای جمع آوری زباله، جایگاه دفن زباله، شبکه فاضلاب، دفع آبهای سطحی و وضعیت بهداشت و درمان است. مقوله سرمایه اجتماعی شامل مفاهیم، مشارکت در انتخابات، مسئولیت پذیری اجتماعی،اعتماد اجتماعی، درگیری و نزاعهای طایفهای، انســجام 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، ر ضایت شغلی، و ضعیت پسانداز، د ستر سی به اعتبارات، ر ضایت از درآمد، د ستر سی به خدمات عمومی، یارک و فضای سبز، خدمات ورزشيى، خدمات زيربنايى، خدمات آموزشيى و احترام به قوانين و مقرارت است. مقوله ساختار اقتصادی شامل مفاهیم، میزان درآمد، نســـ بت هزینه به درآ مد، میزان فقر، روش های مدرن آبیاری، کلاسهای آموز شی 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 دلالان و سلف خران، نرخ ر شد ا شتغال، برنامه تو سعه اقتصادی، امنیت شغلی، منبع درآمد دائمی و رفع فقر

در بخش دوم و ضعیت کلی تو سعه در سکونتگاههای مورد مطالعه با میانگین ۲/۴۶ در سطح پایین تر از متوسط (عدد ۳) قرار دارد. وضعیت مقولههای توسعه نیز نشان می دهد، 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 روســتاها با اختلاف ميانگين ۵۳/- و ضــريب توســعه ۰/۳۵ نشــان می دهد که سکونتگاههای رو ستایی شهر ستان بویراحمد در سطح توسعه نیافته بر اساس مقولههای بررسی شده قرار دارند. در بین سکونتگاهها نیز دو روستای گنجهای کهنه با ضریب ۴۳/۰ و روستای مزدک با ضریب ۰/۴۰ در سطح توسعه متوسط و سایر سکونتگاهها نیز در سطع توسعه نیافته قرار دارند. دیدگاه جامعه محلی در خ صوص تو سعه رو ستایی در سکونتگاههای رو ستایی شهر ستان بویراحمد، توسعه محلی و پایداری در مقوله های افزایش کیفیت زندگی، بهبود ساختار اقتصادی، افزایش سرمایه اجتماعی، پایداری اقتصادی، پایداری و بهبود منابع محیطی و بهبود و ضعیت بهدا شت محیط قابل تبیین است. در مجموع می توان گفت که سکونتگاههای رو ستایی شهر ستان بویراحمد به وا سطه 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 سکونتی-خوابگاهی چیرگی دارد.

تشکر و قدرانی

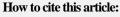
محلی، شهرستان بویراحمد.

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

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Original Article

Presenting a Paradigm Model of Home Business Development in Rural Areas of Counties in Isfahan Province Based on Grounded Theory

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Abstract

Purpose- Employment and unemployment, which are very important issues in rural areas, can be solved in general through homebased businesses and their development. The issue of home-based businesses can be very influential in creating employment in rural areas The main purpose of this study is to provide a paradigmatic model of home business development in rural areas of Isfahan province based on basic theory.

Design/Methodology/Approach- This study was conducted in 2020. The present research is among the basic and qualitative researches that have been done with the approach of the foundation data theory approach. The interview collection tool was structured. The interviews were conducted among experts and experts in the field of home-based jobs, and the opinions of the interviewees were theoretically saturated from the 29th interview.

Findings- After the emergence of concepts (139 references) and open, central, and selective coding, led to the design of the conceptual framework of the research model and the presentation of the paradigm model. Based on the results of the Grounded Theory, the pattern of home-based businesses to achieve development in rural areas of Isfahan province has been drawn. This model includes causal conditions (including managerial factors and comprehensive policy system), intervening conditions (educational-promotional factors, motivational factors, and attitudinal factors), contextual conditions (infrastructure factors, marketing, skill factors, and promotion of financial and credit resources). This includes strategies (stakeholder participation, information system, and support factors) and social consequences (increasing the level of participation and sense of responsibility and cooperation among residents, reducing social harms, empowering local people, Reduce the migration of local people to the city, move towards sustainable development) and economic consequences (rural growth and development, reducing the dependence of local people on government credits and facilities and assistance such as subsidies, promoting economic welfare, improving local livelihoods) has it.

Research limitations/implications- The limitations of the present study include the following: Research is time-consuming; some people are not cooperating to collect data, it is difficult to assess the relative importance of the components and factors of the proposed

Keywords: Development, Home business, Rural areas of Isfahan Province, Grounded Theory

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1. Introduction

ural development involves efforts that are economic and social intended to encourage concepts of retention, growth, and expansion in areas outside cities, including improving

the quality of life for rural residents through such activity. Unemployment is increasingly emerging as the most significant sign of underdevelopment in Third World countries. In many countries, overt unemployment in rural areas accounts for a high percentage of 15- to 24-year-olds, and even larger sections of the labor force, both in cities and in rural areas, suffer from underemployment (incomplete employment), meaning that They do not have the resources and opportunities to increase their income and cannot bring it to levels that are comparable to the income of people with urban jobs in the modern sector (Agahi, 2012)

Production is the driving force behind any economy, and without it, the wheel of the economy will sooner or later falter, because relying on any other source will be nothing but permanent production, and eventually those resources will one day come to an end. Therefore, the most important principle in economics is to pay attention to domestic production, which requires reflection, reasoning, and prudence and having a culture of production (Cooper, 1999).

Employment is one of the most important challenges in all countries today (Cuciureanu & Latu, 2016). Given the problem of employment in the world, countries today use a variety of methods to develop employment (Brush, 1992). Starting and developing small businesses is one of the methods that has attracted the attention of various countries in recent years. The employer, by using the available and available facilities in his place of residence, creates a business and creates employment for himself and some others (AltenBurg & Meyer-Stamer, 1999).

Domestic businesses have been very effective in reducing unemployment due to their unique benefits, and the countries that have worked to strengthen these businesses have achieved significant positive results. Starting a business with the least initial capital, the possibility of working part-time, having short-term training courses, no need for significant space, etc. are undeniable capabilities that home and family businesses have and require attention. Jedi reveals this opportunity

(Sharifzadeh, 2014) Given that the population of the rural community is about 35% (statistical vearbook, 2016), home-based businesses can be one of the best solutions to get rid of many problems. Because home-based businesses do not impose high costs on families and can be an important way to create employment for villagers. In the importance of home-based businesses in rural areas, it is enough that these jobs, as a solution to the living and social conditions of the villagers, can improve their economic and social situation, so that most home business owners believe that work Doing it at home improves their quality of life. Experts also consider it the most important solution for rural development in the country (Rezaei-Moghaddam & Izadi, 2019).

2. Research Theoretical Literature

2. 1. Theoretical Considerations

Home business is those activities that are formed by a member or family members in the residential space in the form of a business plan without disturbing and disturbing the tranquility of neighboring residential units and lead to the production of services or goods that can be offered to the outside market. It comes from a residential environment.

Home-based businesses are often part of very small businesses and are commonly used to refer to a business activity that is primarily located in a residential area or is concentrated in the home. In addition, most home business owners or owners live in the location of the business (Ahmadpour, Home-based businesses can create employment on the one hand and generate wealth on the other. The truth is that home-based businesses have been very effective in tackling unemployment because of their unique benefits, and countries that have implemented programs to boost these jobs have also achieved successful results. Creating employment with a minimum of capital, the possibility of working part-time, shortterm training courses, no need for special space, etc. are undeniable capabilities that such jobs have and make the need for serious attention to this issue more obvious (Hosseinpour, 2012). Home business is one of the most important types of business, especially in advanced and industrial societies. In Iran, home-based jobs, despite a long history in the field of handicrafts, is a new issue that has been given special attention in the working charter of the



Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (Mokhtari, 2014).

2. 2. Literature Review

In his search, Tambunan (2009) noted that Small and Medium Enterprises seem to play a vital role in economic development as they have been the main source of growth in employment and economic growth in both developing and developed countries. In developing countries, the roles of SMEs become more important as they have the potential to improve income distribution, job creation, poverty reduction, and export growth (Keskgn et al. 2010).

Based on field research conducted in 1994 in 21 countries, the Bank Westminster England did, the main problem small and medium industries in different countries, mainly around 92 oriented: fiscal concerns, due process, and the long-circulating laws, labor laws, Marketing and sales of small industrial products, technology and wear and tear of machinery, lack of skilled manpower, poor management, non-implementation of laws, lack of international protection for small industries, irrational laws that hinder the development of small industries, taxes and lack of information development of small industries, And the lack of efficient information systems.

Although the establishment of rural industries in developed countries and some developing countries is more than four decades old, in recent decades, some countries in the world, including Southeast Asia, have taken successful steps in this field (Long et al 2015). Results Alsop (2005) shows that removing barriers play an important role in the development of home-based businesses. The results of research (Nawaz, 2009) also show that normative, legal, and cognitive factors are the most important factors affecting the development of rural home jobs.

Chadwilk (2007) believes that the nature and pattern of industrialization, both in small-scale industries and in handicrafts, is a function of raw

materials and human resources in local and regional dimensions.

Hassanpour & Sabili (2019) in an article have examined the development strategies of start-up businesses, entrepreneurship, and home-based businesses in rural areas (a case study of Urmia city) that the results showed that five administrative factors - financing, extension -Informing, supporting, creating and organizing organizations. and strengthening marketing together explain about 71.5% of the total variance of home-based entrepreneurial home business development strategies. Emami (2015) in a study have examined the opportunities and threats of home-based businesses in e-business, the results of which showed that today home-based businesses are considered as an important way to create employment and income. The ability to do this type of business at home creates many benefits for their employees, including balancing women's family responsibilities and employment, eliminating costs, renting workshops, commuting. Using the labor force of other family members and creating grounds for family work, he possibility mentioned the of transferring experiences through informal education in a teacher-student manner between family members, and so on.

The results of Gry Agnete's (2017) research entitled (Family and strategies for entrepreneurship development of Iranian women) concluded that home-based jobs cause women to be at home and the absence of women outside the home reduces problems caused by their responsibilities and mothers. They can easily perform their motherly duties, as well as simple structure, quick return, and low need for capital. To explain the theoretical model of the present study, first, the aspects of the research problem and the relationships between them were identified, and then a theoretical model was designed by the characteristics of the research problem and studies conducted in theoretical foundations. The actions taken at this stage are listed in Table (1).



Table 1. The theoretical framework of research (views,	theories	, sources, and	d assumptions)
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Extracted variables (model components)	Source	Views and theories
strong non-governmental sector, low-interest rates on bank facilities, the efficiency of the banking system, efficient government institutions, business environment, capital and development in the financing, infrastructure, supplying raw materials, financial credit, cash savings, non-cash savings	Tipple (2006), Mambula (2002), Farahani at al (2019)	Financial and economic
agreement family members and cooperation in starting a business, incentive and support policies for home products, marketing support	Rudgar Nejad, & Kiakjuri (2018), Sharifzadeh et al. (2014), Saadi and Heidari (2013)	Laws and policies
Dimensions (individual, family, socio-cultural, administrative and financial, environmental)	Najafi (2014)	Individual- personality
managerial, family income, social class, literacy, and geographical isolation, The blurring of the line between work and home, sufficient capital, and necessary and sufficient training	Hafdeh Ton (2015), Saadi & Heidari (2013)	Managerial
Information, technical, financial development, marketing and sales structure, managerial and legal development	Ghiasvand (2015); Najafi (2014); Rudgar Nejad, & Kiakjuri (2018)	Research and information

2. 3. Conceptual model of the research process

After reviewing the studies conducted on the research issue as well as reviewing the theories related to it and summarizing the opinions of the authors and researchers, the best type of influential

variables was selected for Paradigm Model to home-based jobs. In this regard, the researcher has designed the relationship between research variables. Figure (1) shows the conceptual pattern of the current research process. This model is based on Grounded theory.

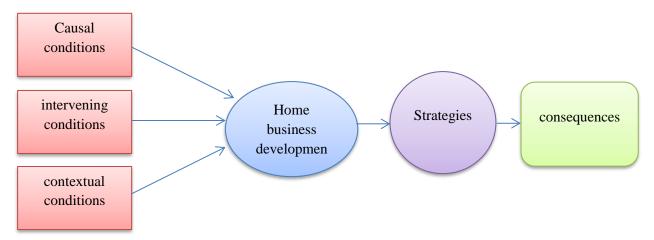


Figure 1. Conceptual model of research

3. Research Methodology

The present research method is among the qualitative researches in terms of purpose. The research community was selected based on mastery and awareness of the subject of home business, according to the choice of method and to achieve the desired results. Thus, the faculty members of the university in the field of geography, senior experts of the Department of Cooperatives, Labor and Social Welfare and the Industry and Mining

Organization, and non-governmental organizations active in the field of home-based businesses in this field in the villages of Isfahan province purposefully as an example. The study was selected.

In the present study, first, based on purposeful sampling, several experts in the field of home business were interviewed. They were then asked to introduce members of the scientific community and non-governmental organizations in the field



who have comprehensive and sufficient information on the subject. Similarly, during interviews with experts from the Department of Cooperatives, Labor and Welfare, the Organization of Industry, Mines and Trade, and nongovernmental organizations, experts and local communities became aware of and involved in domestic work.

Thus, during an individual interview with experts in rural planning (8 people), senior experts of the Cooperative, Labor and Welfare Department (10 people), experts of the Industry, Mining and Trade Organization (5 people), managers of rural development managers of Isfahan province (6 people) reached theoretical saturation.

In this study, the main method of data collection was the basic theory of in-depth interviews with the study population. The researcher started individual interviews after the necessary coordination, each interview lasting an average of 60 minutes. Appropriate interview technique In this study, the interview was semi-structured so that based on the designed research, in-depth information was obtained from the interviewees. During the interviews, while collecting data, the interviewees were asked to introduce other informed and key people. Eventually, when the total number of participants reached 29, no new data were obtained from the interview with 29 individuals, and socalled theoretical saturation was felt in the collected data, so the interviews did not continue. At this stage, the interview files and the notes were turned into text, and the data was coded during the data analysis phase, which is the main process in basic theory and the center of gravity of qualitative research.

4. Research Findings

Qualitative research findings to provide a paradigmatic pattern of home business development

41.4% of the respondents had a bachelor's degree, 34.5% had a master's degree and 41.4% had a doctoral degree. The highest frequency was related to the doctoral level. The mean age of respondents was 50.7 years (standard deviation = 7.6), the youngest being 38 years and the oldest being 67 years. The average service life of the respondents was 15.3 years, which indicates the necessary experience and experience to comment on the field of study.

The basic theory was used to design the home business model. So that from three stages of open, central, and selective coding of the data obtained from the interview, were analyzed. However, in the present study, data collection and analysis were performed simultaneously. After conducting the interviews and reaching the saturation point and dealing with the repetitive data, the data collection was completed. Then, this information was studied based on the mentioned steps line by line and the hidden concepts in them were extracted in the form of code. In the second stage of this coding, common and similar concepts were classified in terms of meaning in the form of major categories. In total, 139 concepts of interview data and 14 categories were obtained. In the next step, the central coding of the obtained categories, they were classified based on three aspects: conditional, Strategies, and consequential. Then, in the selection coding stage, according to what is common in the basic theory as a storyline, the logical connection between the categories in the form of the above three dimensions and based on the phenomenon (pivotal category) was discussed and finally, the conceptual framework to The results of the combination was presented.

In the table below, the main sentences were first extracted as concepts from the direct quotations from the interview, and each was given codes marked A, B, C, and D., to avoid wasting time and confusion, the researcher extracted and coded key points and themes from the quotations. Code A is dedicated to data from university professors, code B to cultural heritage experts, code C to industry and trade organization experts, and code D to rural affairs managers in the governorate

Then, to complete the coding, similar open codes were grouped at a higher and more abstract level to achieve the categories, because working on concepts with this variety confuses. Categorization, like conceptualization, is based on the analytical procedure of comparison and questioning. Comparing each concept with other concepts and answering the question of what this concept refers to and with what set of other concepts can be categorized in one category to help update and create the framework of the theory. In open coding, in addition to coding, concepts of 14 categories have been obtained, which include motivational factors, attitude factors, managerial facilities, educational factors. infrastructure factors, participatory factors, policy-making,



supportive, information system, financial and credit promotion, Skills, marketing, social consequences, economic consequences. The results are shown in Table (2).

Table2. Categories derived from the analysis of extracted concepts (open coding stage)

Source: Research findings

Categories	concepts	Codes
	Interest in doing independent work	A
	Interest in creating a new produce	A
	Existence of motivation to start and continue the activity	A
	Having a spirit of perseverance in the individual	С
Motivational	Creativity and individual initiative	A
	Independence at work and independence from the government	A
	The desire to succeed	A
	Motivate rural women in home-based businesses	D
	Provide infrastructures such as water, electricity, and telephone lines	A
		C
	Improving the condition of access roads and transportation facilities Educational, welfare, and health facilities	C
	Support and distribution of raw materials among manufacturers	A
	Allocate a suitable place to do the activity	A
Structural and	Establishment of parent companies in the field of home employment Creating marketable competitive packaging plants	A D
infrastructure	Agricultural sector development for raw materials	C
	Provide advanced tools and equipment to speed up work Creating processing plants	D D
	Development of socio-economic studies	A
	Establishment of a provincial coordination council	D
	Development of strategic committees at the national level	A
	Forming a technical committee for planning and monitoring	D
	Consider weekly markets in cities with specific locations	A
	Holding an exhibition to sell products	C
Morkotina	Encourage tourists to buy home-made products	В
Marketing	Forming marketing companies	В
	Provide solutions to increase product marketability	C
	Eliminate intermediaries and brokers	В
	Have a special trustee in the executive branch of government to draft laws	A
	Amend laws and regulations	A
	Passage and legislation on home business development	A
	Creating a legal status for manufactured goods and services	A
4.	Supportive policy in the distribution of raw materials among producers	D
policy	Adequate attention is paid to the role of women in domestic work	В
	Define the necessary standards for the production of products	D
	Policy-making to strengthen the private sector and cooperative	C
	Facilitate obtaining a health license	В
	Facilitate the issuance of licenses	В
	L	



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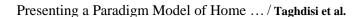
Categories	concepts	Codes
	Prevent imitation and increase the number of units	В
	Proper editing of upstream documents	C
	Long-term planning for home business development	С
	Enforcement of laws	D
	Consider customary rules	D
	Special training for business owners and the province for better education	A
	Understand the job opportunities and potentials of the region	C
	Organizing training and extension classes	A
	Coordination between supply and demand for skills training	A
Educational	Do strong and comprehensive studies in this field	A
and	Training to develop skills	A
promotional	Holding training classes to get the job done	A
factors	Continuous training for home business managers and experts	В
	The adaptability of educational content to the needs of stakeholders	D
	Preparation of promotional publications and brochures	D
	Pay attention to the role and position of indigenous knowledge	D
	Needs assessment skills training	A
	Supporting the decisions of previous managers and examining	A
	Parallel adjustment among trustees to remove existing barriers	A
	Implement incentive policies	A
	Coordinate related sections	D
	Restoration of natural resources related to raw materials	A
	Full implementation of existing laws and policies	A
	Get expected results from home business owners	D
	weaknesses and efforts to remove obstacles, problems, and weaknesses and avoid rework	A
	Recognize the applicant's indigenous nature for project implementation	С
	Monitoring the price stability of inputs and raw materials	A
	Communication with the university and technical and vocational centers	A
Management	Connect small and home businesses with large businesses	В
	Creating entrepreneurial networks between small and large businesses	В
	Planning based on scientific principles	С
	Program-based evaluation by managers	D
	Cooperation and interaction with relevant organizations	A
	Coordination of departments and political officials	В
	The relationship between manager and worker	C
	Interaction and negotiation between employees	C
	Develop a systemic attitude among stakeholders	
	Generalization of in-home business organizations	C
	Development of group work culture among stakeholders	D
	Improving the position of home-based businesses to create sustainable livelihoods	D
	Participation of organizations related to home-based businesses	В
participation	Participation of local communities	С
	Participate in bottom-up planning	A

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Categories	concepts	Codes	
	Utilizing the power of non-governmental organizations	C	
	Private sector participation		
	Participate in drafting laws		
	Participate in training		
	Provide facilities for business operation	A	
	Feasibility study of projects before starting work	A	
Financial and	Supervise loans and prevent deviations in loan usage		
	Cooperation between banks and other agencies		
credit	Facilitate loan terms		
resources	Attract investors by visiting rural areas	D	
1	Proper allocation of financial and credit resources with low profits	В	
	Establish a partnership fund to provide banking facilities	D	
	Income shock to local communities	D	
	Having experience and skills in business and implementing a home employment plan	C	
	Skill in the principled and correct production of the product	В	
	Client communication skills	A	
	Business planning skills	D	
Skill	Skills for people to use economics	A	
	Understanding the community of raw materials needed	С	
	Familiarity with the scientific and practical foundations of entrepreneurship	A	
	Familiarize business owners with the techniques and basics of the market and economics	A	
	Gain accurate information and data in business	A	
	information about home businesses	В	
	Appropriate database	В	
	Access to statistics and information	В	
	Establishment and development of communication channels between stakeholders	С	
Information	Development of information technology	С	
system	Strengthen the information communication system between educational research and promotion	A	
	Exchange of information between all stakeholders	A	
	Up-to-date information on market needs	D	
	Existence of business culture in society	В	
	Responsibility and commitment of experts and stakeholders	В	
	Honesty and transparency in action	В	
	Observance of justice and fairness	В	
	The self-confidence of non-governmental organizations	C	
	Proper use of religious teachings in business development	A	
Attitude	Respect for subordinates and clients	D	
	Improving the sense of ownership among stakeholders	В	
	Pay attention to the views and opinions of stakeholders	A	
		D	
	Belief in sustainability among stakeholders There is good advice for starting a business	В	
supportive	Existence of necessary training for mass production	A	





Categories	ategories concepts	
	Consider the insurance of manufactured products	
	Government support, including tax exemptions	C
	Insurance support for workers	C
	Banking and credit support	A
	Reduce the migration of local people to the city	В
	Empower local people	В
	Reduce social harm	D
G : 1	Improving population structure	A
Social consequences	Increasing the level of participation and the sense of responsibility and sense of cooperation among the residents	D
	Improving the educational situation	С
	Improve the livelihood of the local people	В
	Increase the quality of products	A
	Promoting economic prosperity	A
Economic consequences	Respect for sustainable development	D
	Reducing the dependence of local people on government	A
	funding and facilities, such as subsidies	C
	Improving the infrastructure of the tourism industry	
	Rural growth and development	В

In the next step, central coding was performed, according to which the extracted categories were classified into conditional, Strategies, and consequential categories. Recognition of each

category based on the above three dimensions was based on data and information provided by interviewees and experts.

The results are given in Figure (2).

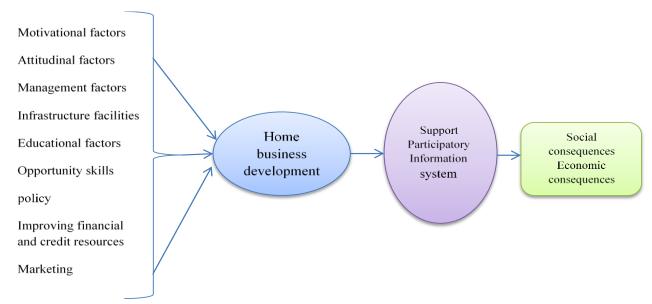


Figure 2. Classification of major categories by conditional, Strategies, and consequential dimensions

n this way, the researcher was able to determine the basic, Strategies and consequential categories to achieve the basic dimensions for the initial formation of the conceptual framework of the research. Categories of conditions that are the same

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as data include motivational factors, attitude factors, management factors, infrastructure facilities, educational-promotional factors. Process-i Strategies factors include participatory factors, policy-making, supportive factors,

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information system, financial and credit promotion, skill and marketing factors. Finally, social outcomes and economic outcomes, which are considered outsiders, were considered consequential categories.

Now it's time to choose the coding that should be designed by combining and combining the categories obtained from the previous steps of the conceptual framework of the research. In this study, the researcher examined the categories obtained from open and central coding to design the pattern. He first carefully reviewed each of the categories and then discovered the relationships between them. So that the managerial factors and the comprehensive policy system of Causal conditions were raised. Based on these categories, the phenomenon should be selected. The phenomenon has the highest level of abstraction and all major categories should be arranged around it in the form of a paradigm model. In this study, the phenomenon was due to the conditions of causal development of home-based businesses that cover all major categories. Educationalpromotional factors, motivational factors, and attitude factors were included in the category of intervening factors. In general, these conditions, which are classified into three categories, affect the phenomenon of home business development. Also, underlying factors, marketing, skill factors, and promotion of financial and credit resources fall into category of the contextual conditions. Stakeholders, information system development, and support factors were identified as interactions or strategies that led to the development of home business outcomes. In general, Matvan said that according to the research process, data analysis and table results make it possible to identify the factors affecting the phenomenon, which is development of home-based businesses and relying on the data obtained from the interview. Find the right model for home business development.

5. Discussion & Conclusion

Causal conditions are factors that cause the development and development of a pivotal phenomenon or category. These conditions are a set of categories with their characteristics that have the greatest impact on the formation of the category. In other words, causal conditions are events that create situations, issues, and problems related to the phenomenon, affect it and lead to its occurrence (Saadi & Soleimani, 2016)

Management is the most important factor in the life, growth, and development or death of society and controls the process of moving from the current situation to the desired situation. The development of home-based businesses is a special model with its methods and paradigms that require a separate management model that is appropriate to the economic, social, and ecological conditions of the village. The interviewees stated that rural management in general and home business development, in particular, should have a coherent process of thought and design. Every activity at any point requires the principled management of that activity, and home businesses as a dynamic system have a complex structure, and this causes the involvement of various organizations and activities.

Another condition for causal policy is a comprehensive policy. Policy-making is more about the government and includes the laws that are passed for different sectors. The results of an interview with the research community show that although policies have been developed to address the issue of home business development, there is no shortage of coherent policy guidelines for a coordinated approach.

Background conditions are the context in which strategies are implemented. Many studies have suggested that their diagnosis is due to causal conditions. In contrast to causal conditions, which are a set of active variables, those conditions constitute a set of concepts and categories or contextual variables. The findings of the interview indicate that development and infrastructure facilities, as conditions for bedding, affect the development of home-based businesses. Because comprehensive development is not separate from the problems of rural development. consequences of underdevelopment in rural areas such as widespread poverty, growing inequality, population growth, unemployment, and migration have a significant impact on the development of home-based businesses. To ensure the success of development-related programs and projects, an optimal balance must be struck between conservation, operation, and development operations.

Rural marketing is another factor in the development of home-based businesses. In this regard, it can be said that marketing has a very important role in the development of home-based businesses. The urban market is a good place to sell



rural products and earn money for the villagers. In the marketing of rural cooperatives, they play a key role, so that without such cooperatives, rural marketing will not make sense.

Skills are another key factor in developing a home-based business. Skills, including all basic skills, are required to perform the job in the specified conditions, and three areas of skill are mainly considered, including technical skills, human skills, and perceptual skills for business owners.

Another underlying factor is financial and credit resources, which are summarized below.

- The village is forced to use credit because of the nature of its job.
- The existing credit resources from which the villagers can provide credit are insufficient.
- Existing credit sources are not willing to give credit loans to the villagers due to the fear of non-payment of their loans by the villagers.
- Existence of cumbersome rules that almost deprive a villager of credit.
- The length of the loan process, which invalidates the loan.
- The number of sufficient bank branches in rural areas

Interfering conditions are broad and general conditions that act as facilitators or limiters of the phenomenon. These conditions facilitate and expedite the adoption of strategies or make them difficult to implement (Hasting et al., 2016).

Empowering human resources through vocational and specialized skills training in skill training centers is one of the basic strategies in the development of home-based jobs. In their view, the most important and important asset is human capital. All capital, despite human capital, which produces and provides products and services. As a result, this capital must be specialized to achieve optimal performance and. Training plays a role in this.

Attitudinal factors indicate the mental readiness of stakeholders, which has a significant impact on the adoption of strategies for home business development and participation in the financial sector and decision-making in this area. Based on the collected data, the belief and belief of the legislature and officials in the programs and activities of home-based businesses is the attitude and positive view of different stakeholders. The government also plays an important role in the field of attitude. But first and foremost, people in local communities and stakeholders need to believe in

themselves and trust in the effectiveness of their activities.

The results of the analysis of the interviews indicate that one of the most important and basic conditions for the realization of home business development strategies is to motivate and motivate stakeholders. However, it should be noted that stakeholders have different needs and characteristics in the development of jobs, so it is necessary to create mechanisms that are appropriate for each. In other words, choosing the right type of motivation and managing it properly has a significant effect on the development of home-based businesses.

Actions and interactions represent targeted behaviors, activities, and interactions that are adopted in response to the central category (phenomenon), these categories are called strategies. Of course, they are also referred to as processes (Martin, 2011). Undoubtedly, the development of home-based businesses with a comprehensive approach that has a special role in the proper, principled and sustainable operation of jobs, regardless of the role of stakeholders and their participation at various levels from decision-making and planning to implementation and monitoring of projects. It will be useful and its effectiveness in dealing with other activities will disappear.

Due to the rapid changes in information systems, the issue of up-to-date information is one of the most important issues for the use of information systems in rural communities. The information system must be able to provide the information needed by stakeholders, and stakeholders must be aware of the impact of the information and use the latest innovations and technologies. Especially inhome business, it is doubly important due to its complexity and great variety. Based on the findings with the participants in the research, the role of supportive factors can be an important strategy in the development of home-based businesses. "Consideration of insurance for manufactured products", "Government support including tax exemptions", "Workers' insurance support", "Bank and credit support".

Some of the extracted categories reflect the results and implications of adopting strategies. The consequences of implementing home business development strategies include social and economic consequences. Which is given below its subcategories.



Social Consequences: Increasing the level of participation and sense of responsibility and sense of cooperation among residents, reducing social harms, empowering local people, reducing the migration of local people to the city, moving in the direction of sustainable development

Economic Consequences: Rural growth and development, reducing the dependence of local

people on government credits and facilities and assistance such as subsidies, promoting economic welfare, improving the livelihood of local people. Finally, to achieve the paradigm model of home business development, the following model is proposed (Figure 3)

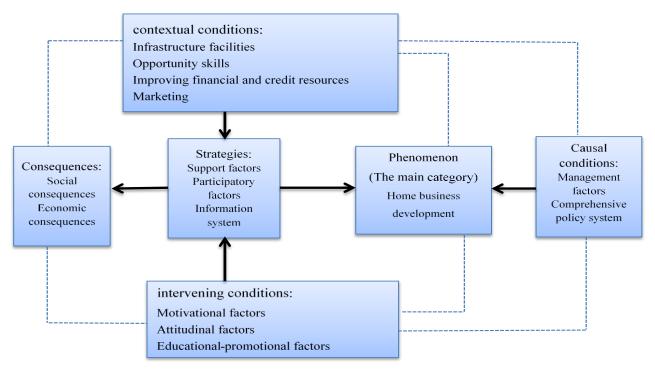


Figure 3. The final model: providing a model for the development of home-based businesses

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Original Article

ارائه الگوی پارادایم توسعه مشاغل خانگی در مناطق روستایی شهرستانهای استان اصفهان بر اساس تئوری بنیادی

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چکیده مبسوط

۱. مقدمه

کسب و کار های خانگی به علت مزایای منحصر بفرد آنها در راستای کاهش بیکاری بسیار تاثیر گذار بوده و کشور هایی که در راستای تقویت این مشاغل به کار برده اند به نتایج چشمگیر مثبتی رسیده اند. با توجه به اینکه جمعیت جامعه روستایی حدود ۳۵ درصد است (سالنامه آماری،۱۳۹۵)، مشاغل خانگی می تواند یکی از راه حل های مناسب برای رهایی از بسیاری مشکلات باشد چرا که مشاغل خانگی هزینهٔ بالایی را برای خانواده ها تحمیل نمی کند و می تواند راهکار مهم برای ایجاد اشتغال روستاییان به شمار آید. در اهمیت مشاغل خانگی در نواحی روستایی همین بس که این مشاغل به منزلهٔ راه حلی متناسب با شرایط زندگی و فردی اجتماعی روستاییان می تواند باعث ارتقای وضعیت اقتصادی و اجتماعی روستاییان می تواند اکثر صاحبان کسب و کار های خانگی بر این باورند که کار کردن در خانه، کیفیت زندگی آن ها را بهبود می بخشد. همچنین متخصصان آن را مهمترین راهکار توسعه روستایی در کشور حساب می کنند.

۲. مبانی نظری تحقیق

اشتغال در قرن حاضر یکی از مهمترین چالش ها و مسایل در تمام کشور ها است. نظر به معضل اشتغال در جهان، امروزه کشور ها از روش های گوناگونی برای توسعه اشتغال استفاده می کنند. راه اندازی و توسعه کسب و کار های کوچک یکی از همین روشهاست که در

سال های گذشته مورد توجه کشور های گوناگون قرار گرفته است. کارفرما در محل زندگی خود با استفاده از امکانات موجود و قابل دسترس، اقدام به ایجاد کسب و کار نموده و برای خود و بعضا سایرین اشستغال ایجاد می نماید. کسب و کار های خانگی به علت مزایای منحصر بفرد آنها در راستای کاهش بیکاری بسیار تاثیر گذار بوده و کشور هایی که در راستای تقویت این مشاغل به کار برده اند به نتایج چشمگیر مثبتی در راستای توسعه پایدار رسیده اند. راه اندازی کسب و کار با کمترین سرمایه اولیه، امکان کار به صورت پاره وقت، وجود دوره های آموزشی کوتاه مدت، عدم نیاز به فضای قابل توجه و غیره قابلیت های غیر قابل انکاری است که کسب و کار های خانگی و خانوادگی داشته و الزام توجه جدی به این فرصت را آشکار می کند

٣. روششناسی تحقیق

روش پژوهش حاضر از لحاظ هدف در زمرهٔ تحقیقات کیفی قرار می گیرد. جامعه تحقیق پژوهش با توجه به انتخاب روش و برای دستیابی به نتایج مورد نظر، بر اساس تسلط و آگاهی به موضوع مشاغل خانگی انتخاب شدند. به این ترتیب اعضای هیات علمی دانشگاه در رشتهٔ جغرافیا، کارشناسان عالی اداره تعاون، کار و رفاه اجتماعی و سازمان صنعت و معدن و سازمان های مردم نهاد فعال در عرصه مشاغل خانگی در این زمینه در روستا های استان اصفهان به صورت هدفمند به عنوان نمونه مورد مطالعه انتخاب شدند.

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^{*.} نويسندهٔ مسئول:



۴. يافتههاي تحقيق

به منظور طراحی الگوی مشاغل خانگی از نظریه بنیانی بهره گرفته شد. به طوری که از سه مرحله کدگذاری باز،محوری و انتخابی داده های حاصل از مصاحبه، تجزیه و تحلیل شدند. البته در پژوهش حاضر جمع آوری و تجزیه و تحلیل داده ها به صورت همزمان انجام شد. یس از انجام مصاحبه ها و رسیدن به نقطه اشباع و برخورد با داده های تکرارای کار جمع آوری داده ها پایان یافت. سپس این اطلاعات بر اساس مراحل ذکر شده سطر به سطر مطالعه شده و مفاهیم مستتر در آن ها به شکل کد استخراج شد. در مرحله دوم این کدگذاری، مفاهیم مشترک و مشابه از نظر معنایی در قالب مقوله های عمده طبقه بندی شدند. به طوری کلی ۱۳۹ مفهوم از داده های حاصل از مصاحبه و ۱۴ مقوله نیز به دست آمد. در مرحله بعدی یعنی کدگذاری محوری مقوله های به دست آمده بر اساس سه وجه شرایطی، تعاملی و پیامدی طبقه بندی شدند . سپس در مرحله کدگذاری انتخابی با توجه به آنچه که در نظریه بنیانی به عنوان خط داستان مرسوم است ارتباط منطقی بین مقوله ها در قالب ابعاد سه گانه فوق و بر اساس پدیده (مقوله محوری) مورد بحث و بررسی قرار

گرفت و در نهایت چهار چوب مفهومی به دست آمده از ترکیب نتایج ارائه شد.

۵. بحث و نتیجه گیری

برای ارائه الگوی توسعه مشاغل خانگی با استفاده از نظریه بنیادی مقوله های استخراج شده شرایطی از جمله عوامل انگیزشی، عوامل نگرشی، عوامل مدیریتی، تسهیلات زیر بنایی، عوامل آموزشی، عوامل مهارتی، سیاستگذاری، ارتقا منابع مالی و اعتباری، بازار یابی به دست آمد. همچنین عوامل حمایتی، عوامل مشارکتی، نظام اطلاعاتی به عنوان مقوله های تعاملی و پیامد های اجتماعی و اقتصادی از برون داد های آن به شمار می آید.

کلیدواژهها: توسعه، مشاغل خانگی، نواحی روستایی شهرستانهای استان اصفهان، نظریه بنیادی.

تشکر و قدرانی

پژوهش حاضر برگرفته از رساله دکتری نویسنده اول (احمد حجاریان)، گروه جغرافیا و برنامهریزی، دانشگاه جغرافیا و برنامهریزی روستایی، دانشکده علوم جغرافیایی و برنامهریزی، دانشگاه اصفهان، ایران است.

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Original Article

Environmental Analysis of Villages on the Skirt of Farsan City based on the Urban and Rural Relationship

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Abstract

Purpose- The rural-urban integration refers to an optimal combination of natural, economic, social, and spatial factors. The scale of this integration depends on the extent to which urban and rural systems (economic, social, and environmental) influence, interconnect, complement, and share benefits. The main goal of this study is the environmental analysis of villages in the periphery of Farsan city based on the rural-urban relationship.

Design/methodology/approach- This is an applied study that uses a descriptive-analytical method. Data were collected using a questionnaire. The statistical population of the study consists of the four villages in Farsan county with a population of over one thousand people. Together, these four villages are home to about 4285 households (14972 people) from which a sample of n=375 was selected using Cochran's formula.

Finding-The results of the research based on the one-sample t-test indicate an environmental relationship between Farsan county and its nearby villages. The environmental indicators such as noise pollution and non-expansion of green space, the change of cultivation pattern, the intensified land abuse and brokerage, the reduced share of water in agriculture, and the limited environmental knowledge of villagers suggested adverse effects whereas other variables manifested the positive effects of the connection with Farsan on improving the environment of the nearby villages. The results of regression analysis showed that the environmental relationship of Farsan with its surrounding villages explained 17% of study indices (environmental health, land-use change, water and soil resources, knowledge and importance of environmental issues) and the remaining 83% was explained by other factors not addressed in this study.

Research limitations/implications- The main limitation of the study was the scant literature on the environmental effects of the urban-rural relationship.

Practical implications- Implementing a suitable cultivation model for agricultural products, expanding new irrigation systems, maintaining and reviving orchards, and raising awareness of environmental issues among villagers should be put on the agenda.

Originality/value- Investigating environmental effects of the urban-rural relationship as a way of ensuring sustainable rural settlement and environmental protection in the study area.

Keywords- Environmental relationship, City and village, Periphery villages, Farsan.

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1. Introduction

he urban area is a spacious residential populated with industries and a nonagricultural population and represents a complex and dynamic system, while the rural area is usually home to workers that are mainly engaged in agricultural production. Cities and villages two systems integrated interdependent are and complementary (Ji et al., 2019). They create a complete system where the sustainable development of each can enhance the development of the other. For ages, the development of cities and villages in different countries and regions has been closely entwined with a range of economic, social, environmental, and cultural factors. As a result, complex relationships including economic, social, environmental, and cultural and location connections have been formed between urban and rural areas (Li et al., 2019).

The environment, as a place of residence that supplies the most basic human needs, is gaining more importance these days. However, throughout history, man has excessively exploited natural resources without planning, inducing massive pollution in soil and climate and destroying its bioavailability (Kamali Mohajer & Farahani, 2012). Most threats to human societies stem from environmental issues. These threats, although ostensibly constrained to natural threats, have compromised the security of societies and consequently the national security of the countries. In some cases, their effects and consequences are much greater and more dramatic than wars. (Lotfi et al., 2011).

A cursory look at the environment of villages around the world over the past two decades suggests that not only deleterious human effects on the environment have not diminished, but also acute and complex issues such as severe atmospheric pollution, biodiversity loss, ozone depletion, global warming, rising ocean water levels, drastic climate change, and a variety of other ramifications have emerged. In Iran, as in other countries, the development of urbanization

and the gradual transformation of rural areas and agricultural communities into urban and industrial areas have altered the nature of human relations with the surrounding environment. These changes are chiefly due to a lack of control and monitoring of the environment (Rahmati, 2012).

In many villages across Iran, the environment faces severe threats such as desertification, deforestation, change of agricultural land use, declining aquifers, and landslides, to mention a few (Geravandi et al., 2012). In light of the fact that villages play a crucial role in the production and employment system of the country, and considering their geographical breadth and population (Anabestani et al., 2011), as well as a plethora of problems and environmental challenges in rural areas of Iran, the necessity and importance of conducting environmentalecological assessments in rural areas cannot be overstated. The environmental issues, particularly environmental conservation, have increasing attention in all parts of the country, especially in rural areas. Therefore, rural areas are of utmost importance due to their proximity to nature and their direct interactions with nature (Azmi & Motiei Langroudi, 2010). Villages formed on the skirt of cities are among the settlements that have witnessed the formation, and expansion of opportunities and threats that influence the quality of life and how the demands of its residents are fulfilled. Access to services in cities, and urban ecological threats along with the absorption of migrant population and its ramifications have given rise to complex conditions in these villages, which highlight the importance of studying environmental issues in these villages (Amanpour, 2019).

Farsan city with an area of about 5655 square kilometers has cold winters and temperate summers with soil that is well-suited for agriculture and horticulture. In light of the above-mentioned issues and given the importance of Farsan in the region and its impact on surrounding villages, it is highly important to explore environmental relationships. It is mainly because this small town, due to its dominant effect, has influenced or will affect the economic, social and environmental relationships



of the surrounding villages. Indeed, a variety of environmental changes in the surrounding villages depend on the association between the city and villages. Understanding this relationship provides more profound insights for environmental planning in the villages.

Therefore, the main goal of this paper is to conduct an environmental analysis of villages in the periphery of Farsan in terms of the rural-urban relationship. The secondary objectives of the research can be defined as follows: 1) Investigating the effects of the relationship of Farsan county with its surrounding villages in terms of environmental health index on the studied villages; 2) Investigating the effects of the association between Farsan and its surrounding villages in terms of land-use change index; 3) Exploring the effects of the relationship of Farsan county with its surrounding villages in terms of water and soil resources index; 4) Investigating the effects of the relationship between Farsan and its surrounding villages in terms of knowledge index and the importance of environmental issues.

2. Research Theoretical Literature

Urban-rural integration means that urban and rural spaces, urban and rural industries (including primary, secondary and tertiary industries) as well as urban and rural residents are holistically incorporated in the planning process. Urban-rural integration refers to an optimal combination of natural, economic, social and spatial factors of urban and rural. The degree of urban-rural integration depends on the extent to which urban and rural systems (economic, social, environmental) influence, interconnect, complement, and share benefits (Fang, 2017). This approach suggests that when urban and rural population, technology, capital, resources and other factors are integrated, development between urban and rural areas in economic, social, cultural, environmental and spatial domains as well as balanced quality of life between urban and rural residents are coordinated (Shan & Ding, 2015; Chan et al., 2018). By optimizing the urban and rural spatial structure and establishing and improving the relevant systems, the rational flow of resources between urban and rural areas can be established. This can ensure the comprehensive integration of urban social, economic and ecological environments, balanced development and quality of life between urban and rural residents. Thus, thanks to the harmony between urban and rural areas, urban and rural residents can access good living conditions, social welfare and quality of life with the broad development of productive forces. The flow of resources between urban and rural areas is a prerequisite for accomplishing urban-rural integration and rural revitalization (Yan et al., 2018).

The classical theories and models of urban-rural relationship, including the center place, growth pole, center-periphery, agropolitan and urban function in rural development, have all been formulated in their specific temporal and spatial context. The spatial development planning and policy-making system (urban and rural) in Iran have also been influenced by some of these models (especially the growth hub) at different eras. Classical approaches and models are often presented in top-down, centralized and nonparticipatory planning system. City-orientation, overemphasis on economic growth, reliance on expertise, failure to shore up the necessary infrastructure, and disregard for spatial and structural differences between regions in various societies and countries are among the reasons for the inefficacy of these traditional approaches and models. The history of development in Third World countries, at least in the rural sector, manifests that the attitude towards development and strategies adopted play a key role in the success or failure of development programs. Many experts believe that failure to improve rural society and realize rural development programs is rooted in the attitude towards rural development and adopted strategies (Zahedi et al., 2012). A review of rural development perspectives, methods and strategies over several decades illustrates that in most approaches, especially until the 1980s, the adoption of a partial and subjective approach as well as the



absence of a systematic and integrated approach to development and disregard for the role of people are the main reasons for the inefficacy of rural development strategies. As a result, many of these strategies have increased the urban-rural or agricultural-industrial dichotomy, putting rural development against urban development while mounting challenges such as environmental crises and socio-economic inequalities. This has prepared the ground for changing policy maker's approach from a "top to bottom" and "government-oriented" model to a "bottom-up" and "community-oriented" model (Oliaei, 2015).

In response to the drawbacks of classical theories and models, new approaches to spatial planning (urban-rural relations) including ecological approach, regional network approach, participatory approach, communication approach, interactive approach, strategic spatial approach, modern institutionalist approach, good governance and spatial justice have been introduced at different eras. Among these new theories, the ecological development approach closely deals with the environmental relationship of urban and rural areas. Ecological development is an approach that stresses the compatibility of social and economic goals with appropriate ecological management, along with the spirit of cooperation with the peaceful coexistence of humans and the nature, while fostering a type of qualitative growth, neither a zero growth nor negative growth (Ruknuddin Eftekhari et al., 2014). Ecological development seeks to enable human beings to optimize harmony with nature and achieve sustainable development through a full understanding of the interaction between the environment, economy, politics and socio-cultural factors based on ecological principles (Register, 2008).

According to the ecological development approach, the development of each region firsts calls for an assessment of ecological potentials. This process aims to cultivate a holistic development that is in harmony with nature by regulating the human relationship with it (Jokar & Masoudi, 2016). It can be argued that the ecological approach is one of the goals of sustainable development. In fact, sustainable development is recognized as a potential path to change the direction development towards an inclusive model, which is intended to ensure a symbolic relationship between ecological -ecological, social and cultural, economic and physical- infrastructural systems for the present and future generations. This stems from the idea that these systems are interconnected and inseparable. Moreover, it is inferred from these interrelationships that sustainable development integrates not only economic dimensions but also environmental, social and physical-infrastructural dimensions at all levels (Dhahri & Omri, 2018). Accordingly, sustainable development seeks to align economic development with social and ecological development (Hall et al. 2010). New approaches, unlike classical approaches, share features such as a decentralized, bottom-up, human-centered approach, aiming to promote rural development alongside urban development. In general, some of the theories discussed (e.g., the growth pole) usually assume a one-way relationship between the city and villages that always benefits the former. Rural development is considered to be realized when urban development is materialized. In some theories, a reciprocal relationship has been proposed (regional network). Such theories are built on the harmonization of rural development with urban development at both regional and local scales. A single theoretical model in the field of urban-rural relationship can prevent myriad problems (Alizadeh et al., 2013).



Table 1. A review of the literature on the environmental relationship between urban and rural areas

Author	Results				
Nourian (2020)	Urban development has given rise to myriad of environmental, physical and social problems for managers and citizens in the region. Environmental pollution, including water, air and noise, is one of the major				
	pollutions caused by the physical sprawl of this region.				
Hosseini et al.	The main effects of the Mehr housing project on the environment are water pollution, vegetation changes,				
(2015)	soil pollution, air pollution and noise pollution, respectively.				
	Spatial trends, especially the flow of capital and people (population), which have laid the ground for rural-				
Afrakhteh et al.	rural interactions in the study area, have also contributed to physical-spatial evolution (land-use system,				
(2015)	housing, etc.) in the area. However, these developments in villages, far from positive, have provoked				
(2013)	adverse developments as well (e.g. changing the use of agricultural and gardens, expanding the urban				
	housing model).				
H	The major effects of urban sprawl on the study village were land-use change, demolition of agricultural				
Hesam et al. (2014)	land, reduction of drinking water, proximity to cemeteries, landfill problems and the escalation of noise pollution				
	With population growth and the increasing trend of rural-urban migration in different periods, and				
Hatami Nejad et al.	consequently the spatial-physical development of the cities, the area under the control of the city has				
(2012)	expanded parallel to the urban sprawl. This has exerted a devastating effect on many high-quality				
()	agricultural and horticultural lands, inducing environmental pollution, both inside and around the city.				
	In recent decades, Malayer has undergone extensive changes due to the modified relationship of the city				
Navabakhsh and	and surrounding villages as well as widespread rural-urban migration. The growth of urbanization and				
Safi (2009)	consequently the physical expansion of the city have obliterated agricultural lands, and natural and				
San (2009)	biological resources in the vicinity of the city, giving rise to diverse types of pollution and environmental				
	problems.				
	Urban sewage and waste as well as their effects on natural life during urbanization cause negative				
Ghazi et al. (2009)	environmental effects, which are rooted in the disregard for the appropriate spatial patterns of urban uses				
	during their construction.				
Sadr Mousavi and	With the population growth and the expansion of urban-industrial centers, these restricted spaces have been				
Ghorbani (2006)	stretched to limit and their environment is threatened.				
Wenjing Wang et al.	Urbanization has debilitated ecosystem services due to the transformation of natural lands to impenetrable				
(2020)	surfaces. Urban services and ecosystems showcase a negative spatial correlation. Urbanization has also				
	diminished natural habitat, water resources, soil conservation, and carbon sequestration				
Benítez et al. (2012)	The expansion of Zalapa has ruined natural resources and agricultural land, which, in addition to				
(=01=,	deteriorating living conditions within the city limits, also poses a threat to the city's stability.				

Research background shows that urban sprawl has a deleterious and threatening effect on the environment. However, few researches have directly explored the effects of the environmental relationship between urban and rural areas. The present study seeks to shed light on this relationship.

3. Research Methodology

3.1 Geographical Scope of the Research

Farsan city with an area of about 5655 square kilometers makes up 3% of the total area of Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari province. According to the latest statistics in 2016, this city has a

population of 93941 people (24765 households), of whom 62,000 people (16,166 households) live in cities and 19,378 in rural areas (Statistical Center of Iran, 2016). Farsan city has cold winters and temperate summers with fertile soil for agriculture and horticulture. The city is rich in water resources with several springs around the city. This city lacks forest lands and protected areas with a small rangeland in an area under 37,000 hectares, which accounts for 3.3 percent of the province's rangelands (Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari Management and Planning Organization, 2019)



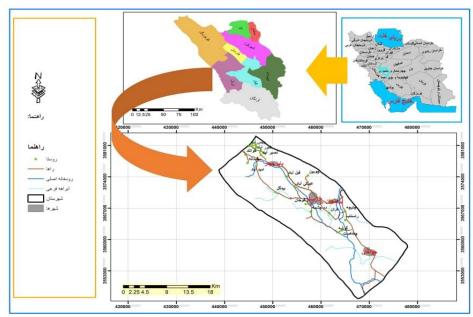


Figure 1. Location of villages around Farsan city

(Source: Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari Management and Planning Organization, 2019)

3.2. Methodology

This is an applied study that uses a descriptive method. Data collection was conducted using document analysis and library method along with data derived from field studies (questionnaire). The statistical population of this study, based on the two criteria of distance from the city and population, included four villages in Farsan city with a population of over a thousand people that were 1 to 7 km away from the city. Together, these four villages were home to over 4285 households (14972 people), of whom a sample of 375 households was selected using Cochran's formula. The sample size in each village was selected based on the population ratio of each village to the total sample. For this purpose, the simple random sampling method was used and the questionnaire was completed by the heads of households. After data collection, analysis was carried out by SPSS software.

The research hypotheses are as follows: 1) The relationship between Farsan and its surrounding villages seems to have exerted positive effects on the studied villages in terms of environmental health index. 2) It seems that the relationship between Farsan city and its surrounding villages has exerted desirable effects on the studied villages in terms of land-use change index. 3) It seems that the relationship between Farsan city and its surrounding villages has exerted favorable effects on the studied villages in terms of water and soil resources index. 4) It seems that the relationship between Farsan city and surrounding villages has exerted desirable effects on the studied villages in terms of knowledge index and the importance of the environmental issue.

Table 2. Sample size in the studied villages

	Village	Household	Population	Distance from Farsan city	Number of questionnaires
1	Deh Cheshmeh	1229	4510	2 km	106
2	Isaabad	462	1757	5 km	46
3	Filbad	1401	4656	6 km	119
4	Karan	1193	4049	5 km	104
-	Total	4285	14972		375



In order to analyze the ecology of the villages surrounding Farsan city, considering the relationship between the city and the village, descriptive research was conducted. Therefore, environmental effects were measured in the form of 4 indices of rural environmental health, land-use

change, water and soil resources and knowledge and importance of environmental issues based on 35 indices. Before the regional inquiry, the validity of the instrument was confirmed by experts in the field. Moreover, all items were scored based on a Likert scale.

Table 3. Results of evaluation of the reliability of the questionnaire indices

Source: Authors' studies based on research by Navabakhsh and Safi (2009), Hesam et al. (2014), Hosseini et al. (2015), Ghazi et al. (2009), Afrakhteh et al. (2015), Hataminejad et al. (2012), Sadr Mousavi and Ghorbani (2006), Nourian (2020)

Variable	Index	Description	Cronbach alpha
	The health of the rural environment	Improvement of waste and sewage collection system, improvement of municipal waste disposal, enhancement of rural biological quality, reduction of noise pollution, reduction of surface water pollution (river), development of sewage disposal, improvement of pathway hygiene and accessibility, improvement of canals and waterways, and expansion of green space	0.95
Envir	Land-use change	Illegal constructions (villas, second houses, etc.), the destruction of gardens and agricultural lands, the demolition of natural resources due to the impact of the city, the devastation of landscapes, the change of cultivation pattern due to the impact of the city, incompatibility of land uses caused by the impact of the city, increased land abuse or brokerage, fragmentation of lands due to the inflow of people from cities, destruction of lands due to the expansion of industrial workshops	0.85
Environmental	Water and soil resources	Access to agricultural water, development of new irrigation methods, quantity and quality of drinking water, reduced soil fertility due to the impact of the city, decreased wetlands in rural areas, lessening of soil erosion, especially agriculture, expansion of land ownership change (maintaining the land ownership), decreased share of water in the agricultural sector, change of agricultural lands to construction sites	0.75
	Knowledge and importance of environmental issues	Accessibility and awareness of environmental data, the importance of environment for villagers, the training of environmental issues, incorporation of environmental regulations in village executive decisions, improvement of environmental knowledge of land-use change, improvement of environmental knowledge for the establishment of urban industrial workshops in rural areas, the emphasis of Islamic councils on environmental issues, improved knowledge of villagers about various environmental health diseases	- 0.74

4. Research Findings

4.1. Description of the statistical sample (respondents)

A descriptive study of the sex variable shows that 86.6% of participants are men and 13.4% are women, which suggests a balanced distribution for this variable. According to the statistics, the age range of participants was between 20 and 61 years with an average age of participants. As for the level of education variable, most participants had a diploma (46.6%) and illiterate people or

individuals with primary, secondary and high school education had the lowest frequency. Moreover, 40% of participants had a bachelor's degree or higher. Regarding occupation, most participants were employed in agriculture sector (40%)

4.2. Analysis of the normal distribution of data Special tests known as goodness-of-fit are used to evaluate the statistical distribution of indices. The most common test used to check the normality of data is the Kolmogorov–Smirnov test. To check the normality of data, the null hypothesis about



the normal distribution of data was tested at an error level of 5%. The analysis of data in table 4 shows that in all cases, the significance level (Sig) is greater than 0.05 and therefore the normality of

the data is confirmed. According to the results, considering the normal distribution of data, parametric tests can be used to analyze data and draw conclusions.

Table 4. Evaluation of data normality

Index	Rural Environmental Health	Land-use change	Water and soil resources	Knowledge and importance of environmental issues
Kolmogorov-Smirnov	4.906	5.545	4.098	3.416
Asymp.sig(2-tailed)	0.123	0.131	0.186	0.122

4.3. Assessment of rural environmental health index based on the rural-urban relationship

The study of rural environmental health index based on a rural-urban relationship using the sample t-test shows that all nine variables were at a significance level of less than 0.05. Accordingly, it can be argued that Farsan city has had a positive effect on rural environmental health in terms of the above variables. To measure the desirability of this index, the difference between the mean and t-test can also be used. The analysis of the mean difference of variables shows that variables of

noise pollution reduction with a mean difference of -0.689, and green space expansion with a mean difference of -0.097 exhibit the adverse effect of Farsan city relationship on surrounding villages in the above areas. However, the analysis of other variables at a significance level of less than 0.05 as well as the positive value of t-statistics show the positive effect of Farsan city on improving the environmental health in the surrounding villages. In other words, there is a balanced and desirable between Farsan city and surrounding villages.

Table 5. Assessment of rural environmental health index in terms of urban-rural relations using the sample t-test

	Test coefficient = 3						
Items		10	Level of	Mean	CI=95%		Mean
	Т	df	significance	difference	Lower	Upper	
Improving the garbage collection system	62.648	379	0.000	1.805	1.75	1.86	4.81
Improving urban waste disposal	23.197	379	0.000	0.955	0.87	1.04	3.96
Improving the biological quality of the village	86.582	379	0.000	1.061	1.04	1.08	4.06
Reducing noise pollution	-29.009	379	0.000	-0.689	-0.74	-0.64	2.31
Reducing surface water pollution (river)	82.483	379	0.000	1.850	1.81	1.89	4.85
Improving sewage disposal	41.863	379	0.000	0.895	0.85	0.94	3.89
Improving the hygiene in pathways and accessibilities	54.5	379	0.000	0.877	0.85	0.92	3.89
Improving water channels and streams	82.595	379	0.000	0.947	0.92	0.97	3.95
Expanding green space	-2.806	379	0.005	-0.97	-0.17	-0.03	2.9
Total	115.732	379	0.000	1.02	1	1.04	4.02

4.4. Assessment of land-use change index based on the rural-urban relationship

The study of land-use change index based on a rural-urban relationship using the sample t-test

shows that all nine variables were at the significance level of less than 0.05. Accordingly, it can be posited that Farsan city has influenced land-use change in terms of the mentioned



variables. To assess the desirability effect of this index, the difference between the mean and t-test can be used. The analysis of the mean difference between variables suggests that the variables of the destruction of gardens and lands (mean difference: -0.882), demolition of natural resources induced by the impact of the city (-0.761), incompatibility of land use caused by the impact of the city (0.955), destruction of rural landscapes (-0.228), change of cultivation pattern due to the impact of the city (-0.929), and intensified land abuse and brokerage (-1.303-)

demonstrate the adverse effect of Farsan city on the surrounding villages. It should be noted that the connection with Farsan city has fueled the change of crop cultivation and land use, leading to the destruction of natural resources, lands and gardens in the studied villages. However, the analysis of other variables suggests that the urbanrural relationship has not put an adverse effect on the studied villages. In other words, there has been a fairly positive relationship between Farsan city and its surrounding villages concerning this variable.

Table 6. Assessment of land-use change index according to urban-rural relations based on sample t-test

Table 6. Assessment of fand-use 6	8	Test coefficient - 3						
Items			Level of	Mean	CI=9	95%	Mean	
	t	Df	significance	difference	Lower limit	Upper limit		
Illegal constructions (villas, second houses, etc.)	28.764	379	0.000	0.811	0.76	0.87	2.81	
Destruction of gardens and agricultural lands	-53.117	379	0.000	-0.882	-0.85	-0.91	3.88	
Demolition of natural resources due to the influence of the city	-21.441	379	0.000	-0.761	-0.83	-0.69	2.24	
Destruction of landscapes	-8.272	379	0.000	-0.282	-0.21	-0.35	3.28	
Change of cultivation pattern due to the impact of the city	-70.392	379	0.000	-0.929	-0.90	0-0.95	3.93	
Incompatibility of land uses due to the impact of the city	-89.960	379	0.000	-0.955	-0.98	-0.93	2.04	
Intensified land abuse and brokerage	-55.202	379	0.000	-1.303	-1.26	01.35	4.30	
Land fragmentation due to the inflow of urban residents	73.118	379	0.000	1.708	1.75	1.66	1.29	
Land degradation due to the impact of industrial workshops	72.515	379	0.000	1.703	1.75	1.66	1.30	
Total	-9.258	379	0.000	-0.102	-0.12	-0.08	2.90	

4.5. Measurement of water and soil resources index according to the rural-urban relationship

The study of water and soil resources index according to the rural-urban relationship using the sample t-test shows that all nine variables were at the significance level of less than 0.05. Accordingly, it can be argued that Farsan city has wielded influence on the quantity and quality of water and soil resources in terms of the abovementioned variables. To evaluate the desirability effect of this index, the difference between mean

and t-test can be used. The analysis of the mean difference between variables reveals that Farsan city has diminished the share of water in the agricultural sector with a mean difference of -0.203. However, the analysis of other variables shows that the association of Farsan city with its surrounding villages in terms of balanced water and soil resources has produced positive effects. In other words, there has been a positive and balanced relationship between Farsan city and its surrounding villages in this index.



Table 7. Measurement of water and soil resources index based on urban-rural relations using the sample t-test

	Test coefficient = 3							
Items			Level of	Mean	CI=95%		Mean	
	t Df	significance	difference	Lower limit	Upper limit			
Access to agricultural water	58.718	379	0.000	1.508	1.46	1.56	4.51	
Development of new irrigation methods	66.496	379	0.000	0.921	0.89	0.95	3.92	
Quantity and quality of drinking water	52.389	379	0.000	1.058	1.02	1.10	4.06	
Degraded soil fertility due to urban impact	15.701	379	0.000	0.495	0.43	0.56	3.49	
Reduction of water resources in the rural areas	26.997	379	0.000	0.658	0.61	0.71	3.66	
Lower speed of soil erosion, especially in agriculture	32.128	379	0.000	0.611	0.56	0.66	3.61	
Stability of land ownership	119.478	379	0.000	1.029	1.01	1.05	4.03	
Reduced share of water in agriculture	-4.276	379	0.000	-0.203	-0.30	-0.11	2.80	
Change of agricultural lands to construction areas	35.272	379	0.000	0.771	0.73	0.81	3.77	
Total	67.663	379	0.000	0.758	0.74	0.78	3.76	

4.6. Assessing the knowledge index and the importance of environmental issues based on the rural-urban relationship

The analysis of knowledge and the importance of environmental issues index based on a rural-urban relationship using the sample t-test shows that all eight variables studied are at a significance level of less than 0.05. Hence, it can be argued that the relationship between Farsan city and the surrounding villages has had a favorable effect on the knowledge and importance of environmental issues in terms of the above variables. To determine the desirability of this index, the mean difference and t-test can also be used. The analysis of the mean difference between variables shows that the relationship of Farsan city with its surrounding villages in terms of environmental education with a mean difference of -0.921 has not been significant. However, the analysis of other variables, considering the value of positive t-statistic, demonstrated the favorable effect of Farsan city relationship on raising the level of awareness and knowledge of environmental issues in the surrounding villages. In other words, there has been a desirable and balanced relationship between Farsan city and its surrounding villages concerning this index.



Table 8. Assessing the knowledge index and the importance of environmental issues based on a rural-urban relationship using the sample t-test

relationship using the sample t-test									
		Test coefficient – 3							
Items					CI=95%		Mean		
nens	Т	df	Level of significance	Mean difference	Lower limit	Upper limit			
Access to and awareness of environmental issues	35.321	379	0.000	10.063	10.00	1.12	4.06		
The importance of the environment for the villagers	49.446	379	0.000	0.866	0.83	0.90	3.87		
Teaching environmental issues	-28.965	379	0.000	-0.921	-0.86	-0.98	2.08		
Considering environmental regulations in village executive decisions	44.519	379	0.000	0.839	0.80	0.88	3.84		
Improving environmental knowledge related to land-use change	85.452	379	0.000	1.789	1.75	1.83	4.79		
Improving environmental knowledge related to the establishment of urban industrial workshops in rural areas	56.280	379	0.000	1.247	1.20	1.29	4.25		
The emphasis of Dehyars and Islamic councils on environmental issues	55.977	379	0.000	1.258	1.21	1.30	4.26		
Improving the knowledge of villagers about various environmental health diseases	109.802	379	0.000	1.874	1.84	1.91	4.87		
Total	101.405	379	0.000	1.002	0.98	1.02	4.00		

4.7. Assessing the relationship and the impact of environmental indices on the rural-urban relationship

The analysis of variance (ANOVA) in the regression model shows that the alpha error (Sig) in the ANOVA of the regression model (0.000) is less than the acceptable error (0.05); therefore,

there is a relationship between different indices (rural environmental health, land-use change, quantity and quality of water and soil resources and knowledge and importance of environmental issues) at 99% CI. That is, each of these indices influences the environmental status of the villages along with other factors and indicators

Table 9. Significance test of regression model for the importance of environmental indices in urban-rural relationship

Model	Sum f Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.				
Regressing	398.174	4	99.544	231.063	0.000				
Residual	161.552	375	431	231.003	0.000				
Total	559.726	379	***						

The results of regression analysis (Table 10) suggest the strength of indices (environmental health, land-use change, water and soil resources, knowledge and importance of environmental issues) in the environmental relationship of Farsan

city and its surrounding villages explains 17% of the environmental issues and the remaining 83% are dependent on other factors overlooked in this study.

(R2=0.17, R=0.34).

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Table 10. Variations in the dependent variable (urban-rural environmental relationship) explained by the indices

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.343	0.17	0.070	0.456

Based on the results of table 11, the rural environmental health index (0.204) predicts 20% of variations in the dependent variable, land use change index (0.464) predicts 46%, water and soil resources index (0.537) predicts 53%, and knowledge and importance of environmental

issues predicts 32% of environmental relationships in the urban-rural relationship. The variables of water and soil resources (0.537) and rural environmental health (0.204) have the highest and lowest impact on the urban-rural environmental relationship, respectively

Table 11. The impact coefficients of the regression model of independent variables (environmental health, landuse change, soil and water resources, knowledge and importance of environmental issues) in urban-rural

relationship

Model		dardized ficients	Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig
	В	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	4.322	1.069		11.402	0.000
Rural environmental health	0.231	0.317	0.204	2.382	0.000
Land use change	0.211	0.371	0.464	3.359	0.000
Water and soil resources	0.200	0.415	0.537	8.504	0.000
Knowledge and importance of environmental issues	0.201	0.339	0.322	2.877	0.000

4.8. Evaluating the significance of the difference between villages in terms of the environmental dimension of urban-rural relationship (ANOVA and Duncan test)

To determine the significance of difference in the environmental relationship between the studied villages, the ANOVA test was used. Thus, this test (Fisher) was conducted for all studied villages

to evaluate whether the villages are significantly different from Farsan city in terms of the environmental relationship. As shown in the ANOVA table (Table 12), the alpha error (Sig) (0.000) of ANOVA is less than the acceptable error rate (0.05); hence, it can be argued that villages are significantly different in terms of environmental relationship with Farsan city.

Table 12. The significance of the difference between villages in terms of the environmental dimension of the urban-rural relationship (ANOVA test)

Index Variance Sum of squares Mean squares F df Sig 8.236 3 2.745 Intergroup Rural environmental Intragroup 2.955 376 0.008 0.000 345.345 health 379 Total 11.191 3 4.719 Intergroup 14.156 3.445 515.034 0.000 Land-use change Intragroup 376 0.009 *** Total 17.600 379 15.516 3 5.172 Intergroup Water and soil Intragroup 2.539 376 0.007 765.836 0.000 resources *** 379 Total 18.055 9.954 3 3.318 Intergroup Environmental 4.107 376 0.011 0.000 knowledge and Intragroup 303.787 importance *** Total 14.061 379



After corroborating the significant difference between the test groups (villages) in terms of environmental relationship with Farsan city, the question that arises is to which village(s) this difference could be attributed. In this regard, the Duncan test was used to compare the means between villages. The analysis of the average environmental relationship at all villages was greater than 3; therefore, it can be argued that the environmental effects of Farsan city on the studied villages are desirable but not equal. In terms of environmental health index, Deh Cheshmeh (mean: 4.01), Karan (mean: 4.09) and Filabad (mean: 4.12) have the highest average and Isaabad village with an average of 3.63 has the lowest average in terms of environmental health. As for the land use index, the villages of Filabad (mean: 3.93), Deh Cheshmeh (3.89) and Karan

(3.28) have undergone the highest land-use changes while Isaabad village with an average of 3.03 has the least land use changes. Moreover, concerning the water and soil resources index, the villages of Karan (3.71), Filabad (3.65), and Issaabad (3.42) had the lowest and Deh Cheshmeh with a mean of 4.04 had the highest quantity and quality of water and soil resources among the villages studied.

With regard to the knowledge and the importance of environmental issues, Deh Cheshmeh (4.18) and Karan (4.55) have the highest and Filabad (3.91) and Isaabad (3.67) have the lowest mean. According to the results, it can be concluded that among the surrounding villages, there is a difference in terms of environmental relationship with Farsan city.

Table 13. Measurement of the differences between villages in terms of the environmental dimension of the urban-rural relationship (Duncan test)

	Significance level of 0.05										
,	Water and Soil Resou	rces	Rural Environmental Health								
Mean	Sample size	Village	Mean	Sample size	Village						
4.04	114	Deh Cheshmeh	4.01	114	Deh Cheshmeh						
3.71	103	Karan	4.09	103	Karan						
3.65	119	Filabad	4.12	119	Filabad						
3.42	44	Isaabad	3.63	44	Isaabad						
Knowledge a	nd importance of env	ironmental issues	Land use change index								
Mean	Sample size	Village	Mean	Sample size	Village						
4.18	114	Deh Cheshmeh	3.89	114	Deh Cheshmeh						
4.05	103	Karan	3.28	103	Karan						
3.91	119	Filabad	3.93	119	Filabad						
3.67	44	Isaabad	2.83	44	Isaabad						

5. Discussion and conclusion

Urban-rural relations, as the backbone of human society development, have always been among fundamental issues. One of the main links between urban and rural areas is their social, economic and environmental relationship. In this study, the indices of the environmental relationship between Farsan city and its surrounding villages were identified and examined using the sample t-test. The results of this test show that all four indices (rural environmental health, land-use change, quantity and quality of water and soil resources

and knowledge and importance of environmental issues) are at a significant level of less than 0.05. Based on this level of significance, it can be argued that Farsan city has had a desirable effect on the environment of the surrounding villages in terms of the aforementioned indices.

The results of the present study are aligned with Nourian's (2020) research on the effect of the city on noise pollution. Moreover, the results about the destruction of gardens and lands, devastation of natural resources due to urban intrusion, incompatibility of land use due to the city impact,



destruction of rural landscapes, change of cultivation pattern caused by the impact of the city (the tendency of villagers to plant trees instead of wheat, barley and alfalfa), intensified land abuse and brokerage, which depict the deleterious effect of Farsan city on the surrounding villages, agree with those reported by Nawabakhsh and Safi (2009), Hatami Nejad et al. (2012) and Benítez et al. (2012). The findings of these researchers about role of expanded urbanization the consequently the urban sprawl in the destruction of agricultural lands in the margin of the city, the devastation of natural and biological resources and types of pollutions, various especially environmental problems, which have sparked negative developments (such as changing land use of agricultural and horticultural lands, expanding the pattern of urban housing) are in agreement with the present study. Regarding water quantity reduction, land-use changes and noise pollution, the findings are in line with those of Hesam et al. (2014).

The ANOVA of regression model shows that the alpha error (Sig=0.000) is less than the acceptable error (0.05) and therefore different indices (rural environmental health, land-use change, quantity and quality of water and soil resources and knowledge and importance of environmental issues) are significantly related at 99% CI. That is, each of these indices has a key role in the environmental status of the studied villages along with other factors and indicators. Duncan's test also revealed a mean difference between the studied villages in terms of the four indices.

The results of regression analysis show that the strength of indices (environmental health, land-use change, water and soil resources, knowledge and importance of environmental issues) in the environmental relationship of Farsan city with its surrounding villages can explain 17% of variations while the remaining 83% are explained by other factors not examined in this study. (R2= 017, R=0.34)

The rural environmental health index (0.204) predicts 20% of changes in the dependent variable, land-use change (0.464) predicts 46%, water and soil resources (0.537) predicts 53%, and finally knowledge and importance about environmental

issues predicts 32% of variations in the environmental relationship of urban and rural areas. The variables of water and soil resources (0.537) and rural environmental health (0.204) have the highest and lowest impact on the urban-rural environmental relationship, respectively.

The following suggestions are presented to preserve the rural environment:

- Adopting the appropriate cultivation pattern of agricultural products in the villages by Jihad Keshavarzi to control price fluctuations and ensure food security;
- Promoting greenhouse cultivation and development of new irrigation systems in the studied villages to increase the share of water in the agricultural sector;
- Preservation, maintenance and revival of gardens and wooded lands, prevention of garden fragmentation, issuance of permits for cutting down trees at the construction site, roads, canals and water transmission pipes, power transmission lines, water, telephone lines, etc. in an attempt to expand green space in the studied villages;
- Fostering the sense of responsibility in protecting the environment at the villages and promoting the spirit of participation among the local people at the studied villages;
- Government cooperation to implement policies that prevent land exploitation and changes of agricultural land use;
- Educating and informing villagers about environmental protection. This awareness could be developed by environmental education in the form of seminars, conferences and gatherings. Also, access to environmental information resources such as public and mass media can play a pivotal role in raising the level of environmental information and knowledge of individuals in society (Khosravani et al., 2013).

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Original Article

بررسی و تحلیل زیستمحیطی روستاهای پیرامون شهر فارسان با توجه به رابطه شهر و روستا

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چکیده مبسوط

١ مقدمه

روستاهای پیرامون شهری در زمره سکونتگاههایی قرار دارند که صحنه شکل گیری، رشد و تدام فرصتها و تهدیدهایی هستند که کیفیت زیست و نحوه تأمین نیازهای ساکنان را تحت تأثیر قرار می-دهد. از یک سو دسترسی به خدمات موجود در شهرها و از سوی دیگر تهدیدهای بوم شناختی شهری و جذب جمعیت مهاجر و عوارض ناشی از آن، شرایط پیچیدهای را در این روستاها به وجود آورده که باعث اهمیت بالای بررسی زیستمحیطی این روستاها می شود. با توجه به موارد ذکر شده و اهمیت شهر فارسان در منطقه و تحت تاثیر بودن روستاهای پیرامونی آن از این شهر، بررسی روابط زیستمحیطی اهمیت پیدا می کند؛ چرا که این شهر کوچک با حکمروایی و تسلط خود، روابط اقتصادی، اجتماعی و زیستمحیطی روستاهای پیرامون را تحت تاثیر قرار داده است یا خواهد داد. در حقیقت تغییر و تحولات زیستمحیطی زیادی از روستاهای پیرامون، وابسته به روابط بین شهر و روستا است که با شناخت جامع این رابطه، زمینه بهتری برای برنامهریزی زیستمحیطی روستاها فراهم می شود. بنابراین هدف کلی تحقیق، بررسی و تحلیل زیست محیطی روستاهای پیرامون شهر فارسان با توجه به رابطه شهر و روستا میباشد.

۲. مبانی نظری تحقیق

نظریات کلاسیک روابط شهر و روستا شامل: مکان مرکزی، قطب رشد، مرکز-پیرامون، آگروپلیتن و کارکرد شهری در توسعه روستایی هر کدام در بستر زمانی و مکانی های خود شکل گرفتهاند. نظام برنامهریزی و سیاستگذاری توسعه فضایی(شهر و روستا) در ایران نیز در مقاطع زمانی مختلف تحت تاثیر برخی از این رویکردها (بویژه قطب رشد) قرار گرفته است. رویکردهای کلاسیک، غالباً در

چهار چوب نظام برنامه ریزی از بالا به پایین، متمرکز و غیرمشارکتی مطرح شده اند. در پاسخ به ناکامی های ناشی از نظریات کلاسیک، رهیافتهای جدید برنامه ریزی فضایی (روابط شهر و روستا) شامل رویکرد اکولوژیکی، رویکرد شبکه منطقه ای، رویکرد مشارکتی، رویکرد ارتباطی، رویکرد تعاملی، رویکرد راهبردی فضایی، رویکرد نهادگرایی جدید و حکمروایی خوب و عدالت فضایی در مقاطع زمانی مختلف مطرح گردیدند.

از بین نظریات جدید ذکر شده، رویکرد توسعه اکولوژیک بیشترین ارتباط با رابطه زیستمحیطی شهر و روستا دارد. توسعه اکولوژیک رهیافتی به توسعه است که هماهنگی و سازگاری اهداف اجتماعی و اقتصادی را با مدیریت مناسب اکولوژیکی مورد توجه قرار میده دروحیه تشریک مساعی با همزیستی مسالمت آمیز انسان و زمین؛ نوع دیگری از رشد کیفی، نه رشد صفر و نه رشد منفی.

٣. روش تحقيق

روش تحقیق از نظر ماهیت توصیفی و از نظر هدف کاربردی است. برای گردآوری دادههای لازم، از دو روش اسنادی-کتابخانهای و میدانی(پرسشنامه) استفاده شده است. جامعه آماری این پژوهش با توجه به دو معیار فاصله از شهر و جمعیت آنها، چهار روستای شهر فارسان که بالای هزار نفر جمعیت دارند و فاصله آنها تا شهر بین ۱۲۷ کلیومتر میباشد، انتخاب شدهاند. جمعیت این چهار روستا به تعداد ۴۲۸۵ خانوار(۱۴۹۷۲ نفر) هستند که از طریق فرمول کوکران حجم نمونه برابر با ۲۷۵ سریرست خانوار تعیین شد . انتخاب حجم نمونه در هر روستا با توجه به نسبت جمعیت هر روستا به کل نمونه تعیین گردید. روش نمونهگیری به صورت تصادفی ساده بوده و پرسشنامه میان سرپرستان خانوار تکمیل گردید.

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دکتر بیژن رحمانی



۴. يافتههاي تحقيق

در این پژوهش شاخصهای رابطه زیستمحیطی بین شهر فارسان و روستاهای پیرامون با استفاده از آزمون تی تک نمونهای شناسایی و مورد بررسی قرار گرفتند. این نوع آزمون نشان میدهد که هر چهار شاخص مورد بررسی (بهداشت محیط روستا، تغییر کاربری اراضی، کمیت و کیفیت منابع آب و خاک و دانش و اهمیت مسائل زیســــــ محیطی) در سطح معناداری کمتر از ۰.۰۵ قرار دارند. با توجه به این سطح معناداری می توان گفت که شهر فارسان تا حدودی اثر مطلوبی از نظر شاخصهای ذکر شده بر محیط زیست روستاهای پیرامون داشته است. تحلیل واریانس مدل رگرسیونی نشان می دهـ د میزان خطای آلفای (Sig) تحلیل واریانس مدل رگرسیونی کمتر از میزان خطای قابل قبول (۰/۰۵) و برابر با ۰/۰۰۰ میباشد و لذا بین شاخصهای مورد بررسی در سطح اطمینان بالای ۹۹ درصد رابطه معنادار وجود دارد و در حقیقت هر کدام از این شاخصها می توانند در وضعیت زیست محیطی روستاهای مورد مطالعه دارای اهمیت باشند و در عوامل و شاخصهای دیگر نیز تاثیرگذار باشند. با استفاده از آزمون دانکن نیز این نتیجه گرفته شد که میانگین بین روستاهای مورد مطالعه از نظر شاخصهای چهارگانه ذکر شده، تفاوت وجود دارد. نتایج تحلیل رگرسیون نیز نشان می دهد میزان قدرت شاخصهای موثر (بهداشت محیط، تغییر کاربری اراضی، منابع آب و خاک، دانش و اهمیت مسائل زیست محیطی) در رابطه زیستمحیطی شهر فارسان و روستاهای پیرامون توانستند ۱۷ درصـد تاثیر گذار باشند و ۸۳ درصد به عوامل دیگری که در این تحقیق مورد بررسی قرار نگرفت، وابسته هستند. (R²= ۱/۱۷ R= ۱/۷۴).

۵. بحث و نتیجهگیری

بر اساس نتایج بدست آمده شهر فارسان تا حدودی اثـر مطلـوبی از نظر شاخصهای ذکر شده بر محیطزیست روستاهای پیرامون داشته

است. نتایج تحقیق حاضر با تحقیق نوریان(۱۳۹۹) در زمینه اثر شهر بر آلودگی صوتی همخوانی دارد. در زمینه این که متغیرهای تخریب باغها و اراضی، تخریب منابع طبیعی بواسطه نفوذ شهر، عدم سازگاری کاربریها به واسطه نفوذ شهر، از بین رفتن مناظر و چشم انداز روستایی، تغییر الگوی کشت به واسطه نفوذ شهر (گرایش روستاییان به کاشت درخت کبود بجای محصول گندم، جو و یونجه)، افزایش سوء استفاده و دلالی زمین، نشان از اثر منفی شهر فارسان بر روستاهای پیرامون دارد، با تحقیقات نوابخش و صفی (۱۳۸۸)، حاتمی نـ ژاد و همکاران (۱۳۹۱)، افراختـ و همکاران (۱۳۹۴) گریسلدا بنیتز و همکاران (۲۰۱۲) همخوانی دارد. چرا که نتایج این محققان نیز در زمینه این که افزایش روند شهرنشینی و به تبع آن رشد و گسترش ابعاد فیزیکی شهر، باعث از بین رفتن اراضی زراعی پیرامون شهر، تخریب منابع طبیعی و زیستی و بروز انواع و اقسام آلودگیها و در حقیقت پیدایش معضلات زیست-محیطی گردیده است و تحولات منفی را (نظیر تغییر کاربری اراضی زراعیی و باغی، گسترش الگوی مسکن شهری) را برای پیرامون در پی داشته است، یکسان می باشد. در زمینه کاهش کمیت آب، تغییرات کاربری اراضی و آلودگی صوتی نیز با تحقیق حسام و همکاران (۱۳۹۳) نیز همخوانی دارد.

کلید واژهها: رابطه زیستمحیطی، شهر و روستا، روستاهای پیراشهری، فارسان.

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Original Article

Factors affecting the Sustainability of Rural Businesses Launched by Women Who Are Members of Microcredit Funds in Mazandaran Province

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Abstract

Purpose- Women as half of the human resources in rural areas play an important role in entrepreneurship development in rural communities. The reinforcement of rural women entrepreneurship is an effective approach for two development indices, that is., increasing employment and reducing unemployment. So, given the significance of the sustainability of small and medium-sized businesses of women in the rural economy and rural development, it is important to identify the factors influencing the sustainability of the entrepreneurship process among them. In this respect, this study aimed to explore the factors affecting the sustainability of the business of the entrepreneur women who were members of rural microcredit funds in Mazandaran province.

Design/Methodology/Approach- The research was a descriptive one. The statistical population was composed of 776 entrepreneur women who were members of 26 rural microcredit funds in Mazandaran province, out of whom 260 women were sampled based on Krejcie and Morgan's table. The main research instrument was a self-constructed questionnaire whose face and content validity were confirmed by a panel of experts. Also, average variance extracted (AVE) and composite reliability (CR) supported the convergent validity and the reliability of the instrument, respectively. Data were analyzed by structural equation modeling using the partial least squares technique in the Smart PLS3 software package.

Finding- Based on the results, the sustainable businesses of rural women who are members of rural microcredit funds were positively and significantly affected by the infrastructure, educational-skill, policymaking, economic, and environmental-geographical factors (with coefficients of 0.412, 0.219, 0.175, 0.165, and 0.137, respectively) at the 99% confidence level and by personality and attitude (0.183 and 0.162, respectively) at the 95% confidence level. These factors captured 92.3 percent of the variance in sustainable businesses.

Research Limitations- The dispersion of microcredit funds across the counties and the difficulty of identifying entrepreneurs in them, which would constitute the statistical population, were the main limitations and challenges of the research.

Practical Implication: The most important approaches to developing sustainable businesses among rural women include identifying motivated entrepreneur women, providing adequate facilities, raw materials, and inputs, creating job opportunities for small home jobs in villages to motivate women businesses, promoting communication between rural women and successful entrepreneurs, arranging visits of successful businesses, holding short-term applied skill development courses, and creating proper conditions for the use of the Internet and cyberspace for marketing their products.

Originality/Value- Based on the results, various factors significantly influence sustainable businesses of women who are members of rural microcredit funds. Therefore, organizations and officials can contribute to the development of women's businesses in rural areas through supporting the women by material and spiritual motivations, encouraging them, and reinforcing their commitment and responsibility.

Keywords- Entrepreneurship, Microcredit funds, Rural women, Sustainable business, Mazandaran Province

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1. Introduction

women's businesses among fastest-growing the entrepreneurial groups in the world. which play a significant role in the gross domestic product (GDP), employment, innovation, and social welfare (Brush & Cooper, 2012). These small-sized businesses are also influential on the empowerment of rural women (Gibson & Oliva, 2010). In other words, rural women entrepreneurship is a new approach to empowering and creating capacity among rural people and a major instrument to achieve sustainable rural development and create employment and wealth in villages (Chatterjee et al., 2017; Mardanshahi & Nezamzadeh, 2018; Roy et al., 2017). Since the empowerment of rural women is one of the most important policies for rural development in today's world, the social capability of rural women is enhanced by various policies, one of which is the creation of domestic businesses (Sadi et al., 2014). By creating income-generating opportunities, taking various entrepreneurial activities, and launching small-sized businesses, rural women contribute to increasing the total income of their families. thereby improving their consumption and livelihood patterns (Akter et al., 2018; Hoque et al., 2015).

The complicated issue of employment, especially among rural women, has made policymakers, government officials, and experts look for proper approaches for employment and reducing the unemployment rate among women. One of the most effective ways is creating new job opportunities and entrepreneurship in the cooperative sector (Babai et al., 2013) and local organizations. Cooperatives rural organizations are an important economic pillar for the creation of employment and businesses, which play an important role in using the capabilities, experiences, and skills of rural human resources, including rural women, and work by accumulating their small capitals and relying on the supplementary support of the government in the form of credit-supplying schemes. In these conditions, the development of entrepreneurial businesses in rural areas is a necessary requirement for the persistence of the economic life of rural areas that should be a top priority in Iran's rural development programs

because it can play a significant role in alleviating poverty and improving the welfare of rural families by creating employment and wealth, along with positive implications for them (Omidi et al., 2018).

In recent years, rural development planners have paid particular attention to the role of women in development, especially sustainable and allinclusive development. However, actualization of talents and the use of the natural human capabilities for sustainable development is not feasible if the capital and credit requirement is not supplied (Mozaffari & Ziaee, 2017). So, a solution proposed in the last two decades for accelerating the investment process is to reinforce financial and saving foundations in rural areas to empower them and alleviate the poverty of deprived communities by enhancing productivity with an emphasis on the application of microcredit, which can change and improve people's lives, especially women in need (Mafi, 2009). Financing women with microcredits and macrocredits can be effective in the sustainable development of rural areas. especially in developing countries where women play a very active role in the economic, social, cultural, and environmental affairs of their families and society. Therefore, given the significance of the sustainability of small and medium-sized businesses in the rural economy and rural development, various factors influence the entrepreneurial development of women in different social, cultural, economic, educational, and family aspects. The identification and awareness of the importance and role of these factors can contribute to explaining facilitating the empowerment of entrepreneurship of rural women and finding effective approaches for two development indices, that is., increasing employment and reducing unemployment in villages. In this regard, this study aimed to explore the factors underpinning sustainability of the businesses of entrepreneurial women who were members of rural microcredit funds in Mazandaran province. The results will be insightful about the requirements for the business development of entrepreneur women in rural areas in addition to identifying the factors and their roles.



2. Research Theoretical Literature

Human resources are the most important development factor of all countries and all societies so that they are regarded as national treasures. Therefore, unemployment and undernourishment have always had harmful socioeconomic consequences (Savari et al., 2014). The most important condition for the growth and development of societies is, therefore, employment because the workforce is a source of success and if it is not used correctly and properly, it will be harmful instead of being useful (Barghi & Zolfaghari, 2018).

As one of the most important economic hubs of Iran, rural areas can play an essential role in GDP, the supply of food requirements of the population, the supply of raw materials, and the economic growth and development (Afrakhteh et al., 2009). Various factors are involved in achieving sustainable rural development. One of the most important factors is entrepreneurship, which has an effective role to play in improving the economy and livelihood of rural communities by creating new opportunities for employment, income, innovation, and welfare (Wennekers & Thurik, 1999). The experience of many populated poor countries where rural people constitute a major part of their populations show that attention to entrepreneurship can reduce the immigration of rural people to urban areas and provide the conditions for their employment, welfare, and progress in their own villages (Zare Ahmadabadi & Arabshahi, 2011). Likewise, Anderson (2006) argues that entrepreneurship is an important means of rural development, the development of employment and non-farming activities, and the improvement of women's livelihood.

On the other hand, it cannot be denied that achievement to real development is not possible without involving the women and their role in rural and economic development cannot be ignored (Mansourabadi & Karami, 2006). Indeed, women's entrepreneurship as a famous mechanism for their empowerment (Brush et al., 2019; Huang, 2018) not only contributes to economic growth and employment expansion but also causes significant entrepreneurial diversity in all economic systems (Verheul et al., 2006). By implementing this mechanism, women's potentials can be actualized (Eddleston &

Powell, 2008). Regarding overlooking the economic activity of rural women and their role supplying financial and non-financial resources of the household, it can be said that it is so integrated into our culture that men are the only source of livelihood for the household that this mentality cannot be changed easily. This traditional belief puts the activity and work of rural women in shadow and causes their activities to be always neglected (Farshadmehr, 2003). In the meantime, the financial empowerment of rural women and participation in economic, social, cultural, and political affairs are important factors to achieve sustainable rural development. Indeed, achieving sustainable rural development calls for paying more attention to women (Agahi et al., 2012; Mirakzadeh et al., 2010).

The status of women in society is an indicator of the progress status of that society, and this fact is recognized by more growingly (Soroshmehr et al., 2011). The participation of women in production and income generation, which used to be fun or an auxiliary activity, is turning into a necessity due to the increasing costs of living and the need for new labor (Farajzadeh, 2010). Despite plenty of potentials and capabilities in rural areas and the ability of rural women to use these capacities, the potentials of rural women have not been actualized properly yet due to some limitations (Papzan et al., 2011; Hosseininia et al., 2015).

In this respect, it is imperative to develop and empower rural women socioeconomically due to the non-use of their entrepreneurial potential, management skills, and socioeconomic share in the economic development of the country and society (Lawatre, 2016) because the economic empowerment of rural women will lead to rural development. The entrepreneurial development of rural women will help to increase their personal abilities and will generally increase decision-making situations in the family and society (Mishra & Kiran, 2012). On the other hand, women are faced with various challenges launching business. a including environmental, cultural, economic, educational, managerial, and family challenges and each challenge plays an important role in their becoming an entrepreneur and the sustainability of their businesses (Pharm & Sritharan, 2013). Therefore, the identification of these limitations



will enable them to compete with other entrepreneurs (Vaghela, 2013). Therefore, with the help and support of family members, governments, society, male counterparts, and so on, women can join the mainstream of the national economy and contribute to economic development at the national, regional, and local levels (Mishra & Kiran, 2012).

Currently, the empowerment of women is a priority for sustainable development in the world, especially in developing countries. Financing women can play a significant role in the sustainable development of villages, especially in developing countries, where women have a very active role in economic, social, cultural, environmental, family, and social affairs. Microcredits have been proposed in recent decades as a solution for accelerating investment, strengthening the financial and saving basis of rural areas, and eventually, empowering rural women and achieving sustainable livelihood. Microcredit funds help low-income or no-income people to get loans and use them to actualize their capabilities of creating job and income opportunities and accomplishing their life standards.

To improve the socioeconomic status of rural women in Iran, the Ministry of Agriculture-Jahad founded microcredit funds for rural women. The first fund was established in the Firouzia region of Babol County in Mazandaran province in 2000. Currently, Mazandaran province has 119 rural women microcredit funds with almost 4365 members in 19 counties. These funds were launched and developed with the help of the Office for Rural Women to facilitate and accelerate the access of rural women to financial and credit resources for the development of their economic activities, promote the culture of saving among nomad and rural women, develop small businesses, expand home jobs, increase the food security of rural households, increase the interaction of rural and nomad women, expand social capital, and finally, empower them.

A look at the literature shows that extensive research in Iran and other parts of the world has addressed the factors influencing rural businesses and women-specific home jobs with focuses on various dimensions and perspectives. The results of some of them are briefly reviewed here.

Maghsoudi (2017) reported a significant positive relationship between the sustainability of micro-

agribusinesses and business size, the number of activity years, the number of people employed, the size of the initial capital, and current production value and a significant negative relationship between it and the variables of distance to the crop sale point and input costs. According to Sharafi et al. (2019), the most important factors influencing the sustainability of small. and medium-sized businesses Kermanshah province, Iran include intraorganizational factors (including CEO's personal and family characteristics, marketing factors, economic-financial factors, production factors, product characteristics, business characteristics, and communication and information factors) and extra-organizational factors, including politicallegal factors, infrastructure-support factor, and interventions-related extension Jegadeeswari et al. (2020) state that innovation risk-taking, opportunity recognition, resilience, financial control, and management self-efficacy are the most important factors for business survival. In a study in Pakistan, Nasir et concluded (2019)that socio-cultural. educational, personal, and financial factors influenced the growth of businesses launched by female entrepreneurs. Moreover, Tadesse (2020) found that inadequate access to training and low educational history, contradictory gender roles, social acceptability, and poor communication network were the most important social factors influencing the sustainability entrepreneurs' businesses in Ethiopia.

Pahnecoulai et al. (2013) concluded that personality and educational factors were more important driving forces of entrepreneurship development among rural women than other factors. Taghibaygi et al. (2014) showed that the most important barriers against the development of home jobs were personality, personal, economic, household, and governmental barriers from the perspective of women, respectively. The correlation results also showed a positive and significant relationship between membership in organizations, women's educational level, and the development of home jobs. According to Ahmadpour et al. (2014), the success of rural women's microcredit funds is positively and significantly related to economic, social, educational, support, and performance factors, as well as personality attributes. Mozaffari and Ziaee (2017) showed that rural women's



management ability had a significant positive relationship with the variables of skill-building and practical training courses, family support of fund affairs, the amount of loan granted, the method of loan granting, educational level, cooperation and teamworking ability, the number of loans received, participation in fund meetings, family size, village distance from the city, awareness of fund requirements and facilities, and the duration of membership in the fund. In a study on the most important barriers of rural women's employment, Akharati et al. (2018) found a significant difference between employed women and housewives in cultural and social barriers, management educational barriers, and technical barriers, but they did not differ in economic, psychological, and policymaking barriers. Harrison & Mason (2007), Islam & Bahaurul (2009), and Okpukpara (2009) reported women entrepreneurship significantly related to age, employment type, iob experience, dissatisfaction, education, competence, and capabilities. Lawal (2009) found that most women with a family size of <5 in Nigeria had become an entrepreneur. In other words, a bigger family size was effective in women's willingness toward entrepreneurship. Mutisya & Kiai (2016) in Kenya found that age effective in people's entrepreneurship behavior. Sathiabama (2010) found that in addition to the issues related to marketing their products, the household responsibilities of women prevented them from grasping some opportunities. In a study in Turkey, Karpak and Topcu (2010) mentioned regulations as one of the most important factors influencing the success of small businesses. Davidson et al. (2010)divided the factors affecting entrepreneurship and businesses into internal and external factors. The former included the factors related to entrepreneurs, business structure in rural areas, and business strategy, and the latter, which was found to be particularly influential on business growth, included the industrial sector, environmental campaigns, and other factors related to the specific context of different regions. Mat & Razak (2011) explored the effect of demographic and work environment factors on entrepreneurial women's entrepreneurial activity. It was found that the demographic factors, including education, job experience, and attitude towards risk-taking were influential on women's

entrepreneurial activities. Furthermore, economic limitations such as lack of credit due to lack of assets, sociocultural factors, lack of saving due to low income of the family, and lack of work skills due to the low educational level influence women's entrepreneurial activities. In a study in India, Jyoti et al. (2011) concluded that social, psychological, financial, and support factors had significant effects on entrepreneurial women's orientation and satisfaction.

Poon et al. (2012) and Rijkers & Costa (2012) concluded that low social capital among family members, difficult access to public markets, credits, capital, and educational facilities were some important barriers to rural women's entrepreneurship development. In a study on the problems of developing entrepreneurship among rural women in India, Kumbhar (2013) concluded that such factors as the lack of a certain life plan, poor financial freedom, the lack of direct ownership on assets, unawareness of own potentials, and low risk-taking were the most important challenges of entrepreneurship development among rural women. According to Parveen (2014), educated rural entrepreneurs have better business skills and abilities than those that had not participated in educational courses. Moreover, it was found that married female entrepreneurs are faced with more business challenges due to their dual responsibilities at home and work. Islam & Ahmed (2014) in Bangladesh found that negotiation marketing and skills, sales management, self-awareness. participation in business, and business-related training were effective in developing women entrepreneurship. Bamiatzi & Kirchmaier (2014) also considered sales increase as an indicator of women's business development. Saharan (2015) enumerated the microcredit challenges and barriers in empowering poor Indian women as the lack of knowledge and awareness of market and profitable opportunities created by selected professions, difficult poor accounting, recruitment of many relatives in the production unit and their pressure on dividing the profit, determination of contractual and haphazard high interest rates, inattention to depression rate, and regulations and policies that gradually lead to the bankruptcy of women's Based on some micro-businesses. including Jamali (2009) in Lebonan, Ramadani et



al. (2015) in Albania, Macedonia, and Kosovo, and Roomi & Parrot (2008) in Pakistan, making a balance between family commitments and work commitments is one of the most important problems women entrepreneurs. Rattanawiboonsom & Ali (2016) state that economic and infrastructure factors are more influential on women's businesses so that they important factors of rural entrepreneurship viability. Mehtap et al. (2016) also referred to such factors as poor economy, fear of finance, risk, discrimination, and inability to make a balance between work and life as the most important barriers of rural women's businesses in Jordan. Similarly, Deo et al. (2016) argue that women entrepreneurs should minimize all losses arising from the lack of education and low educational level as they result in the lack of management skills to achieve a high level of performance in everyday activities. In a study in Zimbawe, Nyoni (2017) showed that women entrepreneurs' performance in food sales was affected by the of severe deficiency adequate financial resources, while Suryana et al. (2017) in Indonesia mentioned business environment and entrepreneurship abilities as two major obstacles of rural women's businesses. Gómez-Araujo & Bayon (2017) concluded that entrepreneurship models in Spain had no impact entrepreneurship in rural areas whereas fear of failure in entrepreneurship had a negative effect on businesses in rural areas. According to Akter et al.'s (2018), in Bangladesh, increasing awareness, knowledge, skills, and technology use reinforce and finally develop entrepreneurship, and this will, in turn, enhance women's socioeconomic capabilities. Sandybayev (2018) mentioned innovation as one of the most important factors influencing women entrepreneurship in the United Arab Emirates. Given the research goal and the review of the research conducted in Iran and other parts of the world, various factors can influence the development of businesses and entrepreneurship. This is more important when it comes to the women's sector. Currently, the significant role of women, especially rural women, in developmentrelated activities has been revealed and has drawn attention. Rural women are now a pillar of rural and agricultural activities and are engaged in different dimensions including economic

activities along with men. The extent to which women participate in rural and agricultural activities varies with conditions and situations so that women play a more essential role in northern regions and provinces of Iran, e.g., Mazandaran, due to their agricultural advantage, which entails their more effectiveness in the economic dimension. With increasing awareness about the role of women in this respect and their abilities and capabilities in managing economic activities in their villages and families, various institutions were founded to empower, organize, and orient their activities. One of these institutions is rural microcredit funds. As was already mentioned, these funds were founded in 2000 in a pilot project, and they have continued until now. These funds are characterized by granting loans to rural women, involving women in financing, the tendency towards employment creation and loan granting for the expansion of home jobs by relying on small savings, and in general, empowering women in entrepreneurship. However, various factors are involved in accomplishing these goals and women's success in economic activities, such as launching businesses and developing employment and entrepreneurship. The identification of these factors and their role can contribute to accelerating developing and entrepreneurship. In this regard, the present study aimed to explore the factors influencing the sustainability of rural businesses launched by women who were members of microcredit funds in Mazandaran province so that the most important factors affecting rural entrepreneur women businesses could be determined.

3. Research Methodology

3.1 Geographical Scope of the Research

Mazandaran province in the north of Iran has an area of 23,756 km² accounting for 1.46% of the total area of Iran. The province is delimited by the Caspian Sea in the north, the provinces of Tehran, Alborz, and Semnan in the south, Guilan province in the west, and Golestan province in (Figure 1). Based on east administrative divisions, Mazandaran has 22 counties. According to the 2016 consensus, the province has a population of over 3,283,577 people including 1,084,786 households. Of this population, 57 percent live in rural areas and 43 percent in urban areas. The relative population



density is 135 persons/km², which is high considering the total population and area of Iran. The province currently has 119 rural women credit funds with 4365 members in 19 counties. The statistics of Agriculture Jahad Organization of Mazandaran in 2020 show that all rural

women microcredit funds were active and about 3493 people have launched small and medium-sized businesses in the rural areas and have started entrepreneurship in the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors with the assistance of these

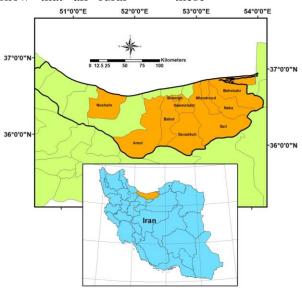


Figure 1. The geographical location of the study site

3.2. Methodology

The research is a quantitative descriptive study using survey method for data collection. The statistical population was composed of 776 entrepreneur women with at least five years of activity. They were members of 26 rural women microcredit funds in 10 counties of the province. Based on Krejcie and Morgan's table, the sample size was determined to be 260 member women (Table 1) who were selected by the stratified

random technique. Given the research goal, that is, the identification of the factors influencing the sustainability of rural women businesses using structural equation modeling, the requirements of this method were also considered during sampling. According to Ding et al. (1995), a sample size of 100-150 is required to model a covariance structure, and the samples smaller than 100 are not valid enough for these studies (Abasi, 2017).

Table 1. The distribution of the statistical population and the sample size of entrepreneur women who were members of rural microcredit funds

members of rural finer oci cuit runus								
County	Number of active funds	Number of fund members	Number of entrepreneurs	Sample size per fund				
Behshahr	1	30	20	7				
Neka	1	34	16	5				
Miandoroud	1	40	18	5				
Sari	1	33	31	10				
Qaemshahr	9	355	301	100				
Simorg	1	39	32	12				
Savadkuh	1	49	45	15				
Babol	3	141	96	33				
Amol	5	125	112	38				
Nowshahr	3	115	105	35				
Total	26	961	776	260				

3.3. Variables and indicators

The main instrument was a self-designed questionnaire for which the literature was reviewed and the variables and items were listed. The result was a collection of 142 items out of which, 8 items in the first section were related to demographic and professional characteristics. The second section was assigned to sustainable business indicators with 29 items including 4 items for the component of motivation and diligence, 12 items for the component of process management, 7 items for economic conditions, 4 items for innovation in process, and 2 items for technology. The items were all assessed on a five-point Likert scale ranging from very low (= 1) to low (= 2), nearly (= 3), high (= 4), and very

high (= 5). The third section of the questionnaire collected data on nine main factors influencing the sustainable business of women who were members of rural microcredit funds. It was composed of 105 items including 31 items for the factor of personality, 6 items for the factor of attitude, 10 items for the factor of family, 9 items for the economic factor, 13 items for the sociocultural factor, 27 items for the education-skill factor, 2 items for the environmental-geographical factor, 5 items for the infrastructure factor, and 4 items for the policymaking factor. They were all assessed on a five-point Likert scale ranging from very low (= 1) to low (= 2), nearly (= 3), high (= 4), and very high (= 5), too (Table 2).

Table 2. Different sections of the questionnaire along with their items

Indicator	Dimensions	No. of items
Demographic characteristics		4
Professional characteristics		4
	Motivation and diligence	4
	Process management	12
Sustainable business	Economic conditions	7
	Innovation in process	4
	Technology	2
	Personality	31
	Attitude	9
	Family	10
	Economic factor	9
Factors affecting sustainable business	Sociocultural factor	13
	Educational-skill factor	27
	Environmental-geographical factor	2
	Infrastructure	5
	Policymaking	4

After the data of the questionnaires were collected and classified, they were subjected to descriptive and inferential analysis in the SPSS₂₃ software package. Moreover, the Smart PLS₃ package was used to derive the structural equation model (SEM). The conceptual model of the research was tested by the models analysis algorithm in Smart PLS₃ in three sections to check the fit of the measurement model, the fit of the structural model, and the overall fit of the model (measurement and structure) (Davari & Rezazadeh, 2013). The fit of the measurement models was checked by testing the reliability and validity of the research constructs. A test's reliability is related to the accuracy and stability of its measurement. Fornell & Larcker (1981) have proposed three criteria for checking the reliability of constructs - reliability of each item, composite reliability (CR) of each construct, and

the average variance extracted (AVE). The fit of the measurement models was also examined by three criteria of reliability, convergent validity, and divergent validity. The CR method was employed to calculate the reliability of the questionnaire. Constructs whose CR is greater than 0.6 are reliable enough. The closer this value is to 1, the more reliable it is (Amani et al., 2012). As such, the values smaller than 0.6 show unreliability (Davari & Rezazadeh, 2013). In the research model, a sort of SEM that includes measuring measurement and structural models is tested. The test of the measurement model aims to check the validity and reliability of the measurement model, and the test of the structural model aims to test the research hypotheses and the effect of latent variables on one another. The validity of the measurement model was checked convergent and divergent validities.



Convergent validity, or AVE, shows the mean of variance shared between each construct and its indicators. The values greater than 0.4 are regarded to be adequate. In other words, it is called confirmatory validity, that is, a factor loading of 0.5 or higher (Lin & Lee, 2017). The Fornell-Larcker criterion was employed to check the discriminant (diagnostic) validity. Fornell & Larcker (1981) argue that each latent variable should be greater than the highest square of the correlation of that variable with other latent variables. In other words, the root square (AVE) of a construct should be greater than its correlation with other constructs. This shows that the correlation of a construct with its indicators is stronger than its correlation with other constructs. Gefen & Straub (2005) suggest that the factor loading of an item on its related construct should be, at least, 0.1 units greater than its factor loading on other constructs.

4. Research Findings

4.1. Demographic characteristics

The results show that 81.2 percent of the respondents were normal members of rural microcredit funds. The respondents' mean history of membership was 12.32 years with a minimum of 4 years and a maximum of 18 years. The results showed that the studied women were,

on average, 41.42 years old. The youngest was 23 and the oldest was 58. In terms of educational level, 35.8 percent were educated at diploma or lower levels whereas 25.8 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher. The respondents had also a mean family size of about 5 people.

Modeling the equation of factors influencing rural women's sustainable businesses

The linear relationship of the latent and observed variables was checked by SEM in the PLS software package. This approach focuses on maximizing the variance of dependent variables accounted for by independent variables. First, to check the convergent validity and reliability of the research measurement instrument, the factor loadings of the observed variables were calculated. The results in Tables 4 and 5 show that the variables with factor loadings of greater than 0.5 were confirmed. As the results for the and reliability of the measurement instrument show, all variables had CRs of greater than 0.8, implying the high reliability of the instrument since the closer the CR is to 1, the more reliable the measurement instrument is. Moreover, the minimum AVE in the convergent validity should be 0.4 (Davari & Rezazadeh, 2013). The AVE values reflect the convergent validity of the components.

Table 4. The factor loadings of the observed variables of the sustainable businesses

Component		Item	Symbol	Factor loading
Motivation	and	I am interested in developing a business in the village.	an1	0.661
diligence		I try hard to gain new production experiences.	an2	0.810
CR = 0.854		I make a lot of desire and effort to increase my knowledge and job skills.	an3	0.825
AVE = 0.595		A positive attitude and a sense of satisfaction are an integrated part of my business.	an4	0.779
Process		I want to create new job opportunities in rural business.	mo1	0.729
management		I identify new markets related to my business.	mo2	0.794
CR = 0.946		I seek to raise capital and various financial resources to ensure the	mo3	0.833
AVE = 0.595		sustainability and growth of my business.		
		I use various and new methods in distributing and selling my products.	mo4	0.841
		It is possible to provide appropriate inputs on a timely manner.	mo5	0.809
		I use the expertise and skills needed to work.	mo6	0.756
		I have good cooperation and communication with support centers such as extension service centers, banks, etc.	mo7	0.731
		I use risk management programs in the production and marketing process of products.	mo8	0.769
		The right place and location have been chosen for the business.	mo9	0.806
		In my business, I use specialized and educated manpower.	mo10	0.792
		I use participatory management in business.	mo11	0.757
		I take advantage of opportunities to make positive changes in the way we	mo12	0.617

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	work and produce a product.		
Economic	The production level increases annually.	egh1	0.651
conditions	I have access to adequate liquidity in the production process.	egh2	0.642
CR = 0.855	There is enough demand for the product.	egh3	0.682
AVE = 0.526	I have the right initial capital to start and run a business.	egh4	0.786
	There are regional advantages for the product.	egh5	0.770
	It is possible to sell the product in markets outside the production place	egh6	0.786
	or to export it.		
	Annual profits and income increase.	egh7	0.743
Innovation i	I use new production methods and techniques in my business.	no1	0.775
process	I offer new and various products in my business.	no2	0.874
CR = 0.898	I use creative and different methods compared to similar businesses.	no3	0.872
AVE = 0.688	I support the ideas and innovations proposed during the work.	no4	0.792
Technology	I use new tools and production technology in my business.	fa1	0.914
CR = 0.891	I use appropriate technologies to increase production and storage in the	fa2	0.879
AVE = 0.804	business.		

Table 5. The factor loadings of the observed variables related to the factors affecting sustainable businesses

Component	Item	Symbol	Factor loading
Personality	The spirit of risk-taking	sh1	0.500
CR = 0.952	The level of confidence	sh2	0.535
AVE = 0.401	Ability to adapt to others	sh3	0.660
	The level of creativity and innovation	sh4	0.636
	Will and diligence	sh5	0.591
	Ability to deal with problems	sh6	0.687
	Insistence on problem-solving	sh7	0.615
	The amount of will	sh8	0.721
	The spirit of innovation	sh9	0.460
	Independence-seeking	sh10	0.537
	The level of failure tolerance	sh11	0.508
	The level of commitment and responsibility	sh12	0.627
	The level of success and perfectionism	sh13	0.609
	The extent of opportunism	sh14	0.559
	The level of self-actualization	sh15	0.666
	Attention to the future (foresight)	sh16	0.668
	The degree of courage in decision making	sh17	0.624
	The degree of willingness to take risks	sh18	0.504
	The amount of internal control	sh19	0.512
	Optimism	sh20	0.684
	Decisiveness	sh21	0.645
	Being idealistic	sh22	0.599
	Being different from others	sh23	0.593
	The level of motivation for continuous progress and hard work	sh24	0.628
	Having an entrepreneurial spirit	sh25	0.599
	Having a competitive spirit	sh26	0.671
	Willingness to cooperate and work in groups	sh27	0.753
	Having a purpose in life	sh28	0.749
	Foresight	sh29	0.716
	Ability to coordinate resources	sh30	0.751
	Motivation for progress	sh31	0.698
Attitude	Level of interest in entrepreneurship and starting a small business	ne1	0.823
CR = 0.900	Belief in women's ability to run a business	ne2	0.861
AVE = 0.602	The degree of belief in entrepreneurship development	ne3	0.856

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	Belief in the power of women in employment	ne4	0.699
	Positive attitude towards women's participation in economic activities	ne5	0.749
	Encouraging rural women to engage in economic activity	ne6	0.642
Family	The extent of women's influence in family decisions	kh1	0.710
CR = 0.933	Division of labor and cooperation of family members	kh2	0.798
AVE = 0.585	Encouragement by family members	kh3	0.776
	Spouse/family support for women's economic activity	kh4	0.805
	Spouse and children's help with household chores	kh5	0.861
	Spouse and children's help with business	kh6	0.826
	Family belief and trust in the individual and her abilities in business	kh7	0.761
	Family's help in providing the necessary knowledge and information	kh8	0.739
	Extent of administrative and operational assistance by the family	kh9	0.615
	The extent of the family's intellectual assistance in long-term	kh10	0.729
	decisions and planning	MITO	0.72
Economic CR = 0.896	The level of financial support of the spouse/family from the	eght1	0.797
AVE = 0.890	woman's economic activity The degree of financial independence	eght2	0.731
AVE = 0.322	The amount of initial capital availability	eght3	0.731
	Adequate government support and facilities	eght4	0.752
	The level of support and partnership of economic investors	eght5	0.732
	The extent of access to low-interest bank facilities	eght6	0.620
	The use of the financial support of friends and acquaintances	eght7	0.020
	Easy access to raw materials and institutions	eght8	0.668
	Extent of financial management	eght9	0.447
Sociocultural	Gaining knowledge, information and work experience	ej.fa1	0.582
CR = 0.904 AVE = 0.468	Positive attitude of society towards women in entrepreneurial and business activities	ej.fa2	0.544
1112 0.100	Extent of participation in group activities	ej.fa3	0.188
	Communication with experts of relevant departments and	ej.fa4	0.794
	organizations		
	Acceptance of economic activity of successful women entrepreneurs in the society	ej.fa5	0.678
	Existence of social security for the presence of women in the fields of entrepreneurship	ej.fa6	0.566
	Creating a culture for the presence of women in various activities in the village	ej.fa7	0.479
	Respect for the opinions and decisions of women in society	ej.fa8	0.680
	The role of women in expressing solutions to society's problems	ej.fa9	0.726
	Women's awareness of their social rights	ej.fa10	0.769
	Appropriate space for women's economic activity	ej.fa11	0.790
	Existence of women's employment support organizations	ej.fa12	0.769
	The extent of the spread of entrepreneurial culture	ej.fa13	0.522
Educational-skill	Providing more opportunities for rural women to connect with	am.ma1	0.579
CR = 0.903	successful local entrepreneurs		
AVE = 0.402	Visiting successful relevant businesses	am.ma2	0.548
	Familiarity with the benefits of starting a small business	am.ma3	0.350
	Participating in short-term skills development classes	am.ma4	0.453
	The extent of use of the information of rural female facilitators	am.ma5	0.515
	The extent of the use of extension experts' information	am.ma6	0.364
	Use of books, magazines, publications, brochures and CDs of skills training	am.ma7	0.501
	Extent of technical and vocational training	am.ma9	0.684



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	Participating in entrepreneurship classes (especially women- specific entrepreneurship courses)	am.ma10	0.601
	Participating in skills and applied training courses tailored to the business	am.ma11	0.661
	Establishing educational communication between entrepreneurs	am.ma12	0.691
	Extent of familiarity with legal, financial and accounting knowledge and skills	am.ma13	0.672
	Extent of familiarity with knowledge and information in the field of marketing	am.ma14	0.548
	Familiarity with marketing and its methods	am.ma15	0.646
	Specialized acquaintance with manufacturing business	am.ma16	0.594
	Familiarity with starting a small business in the field of processing	am.ma17	0.566
	and packaging of products	WIII/IIW 1 /	0.000
	Familiarity with financial management and accounting	am.ma18	0.413
	Holding training courses to increase economic skills	am.ma19	0.475
	Knowledge of the rules, conditions and rules of starting and	am.ma20	0.328
	running a business		
	Awareness of the business market situation	am.ma21	0.489
	Knowledge of new methods in business	am.ma22	0.608
	Awareness of government programs and support for home-based	am.ma23	0.614
	businesses		
	Interested in learning more about the business	am.ma24	0.70
	Use of consulting services of technical and engineering companies	am.ma25	0.600
	Use of radio and television programs	am.ma26	0.564
	Number of participants in training courses	am.ma27	0.110
Environmental-	Suitable climatic conditions in the village	mo.jo1	0.938
geographical CR = 0.946 AVE = 0.595	Availability of various activities due to favorable natural conditions	mo.jo2	0.929
Infrastructure	Access to public transportation	zi1	0.833
CR = 0.908	Access to the appropriate road	zi2	0.857
AVE = 0.665	Existing infrastructure (such as roads)	zi3	0.872
	Existence of factories, workshops and processing industries in the village	zi4	0.825
	Existence of local markets to offer the products	zi5	0.676
Policymaking	Appropriate position of rural women in development policies	si1	0.780
CR = 0.866 AVE = 0.619	Existence of a special organization or trustee to support women entrepreneurs	si2	0.764
-	Rural women entrepreneurship support policies	si3	0.824
	The position of rural women in Iran's development policies	si4	0.777
Demographic	Age	far1	0.593
CR = 0.821	Marital status	far2	0.639
AVE = 0.641	Education	far3	0.240
	Family size	far4	0.552
Professional	Membership type	he1	0.284
CR = 0.963	History of membership in the fund	he2	0.113
AVE = 0.533	Enterprise size	he3	0.770
	Number of years of the activity in the enterprise or business type	he4	0.626

Discriminant and diagnostic validity is a supplementary concept that can be calculated by the Fornell-Larcker factor. According to this

factor, a variable should have higher dispersion among its own indicators versus the indicators of other latent variables. So, the AVE of any latent



variable should be greater than the highest square of its correlation with other latent variables (Fornell & Larcker, 1981). To reduce calculations, the equivalent method, that is, the comparison of AVE root square with correlations, can be

employed. Based on Table 6, which presents the results of correlations and AVE root square (on the diagonal of the table), the discriminant validity of the reflective constructs of the model can be concluded in terms of the Fornell-Larcker factor.

Table 6. The correlation of latent variables with the square root of average variance extracted (AVE)

Components	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Personality (1)	0.633											
Attitude (2)	0.784	0.776										
Family (3)	0.602	0.661	0.765									
Economic (4)	0.606	0.635	0.836	0.722								
Sociocultural (5)	0.643	0.576	0.647	0.685	0.684							
Educational-skill (6)	0.692	0.617	0.694	0.729	0.801	0.634						
Environmental-geographical (7)	0.685	0.619	0.596	0.577	0.561	0.776	0.772					
Infrastructure (8)	0.638	0.548	0.533	0.449	0.532	0.643	0.920	0.816				
Policymaking (9)	0.630	0.526	0.539	0.451	0.527	0.553	0.639	0.637	0.787			
Demographic (10)	0.104	0.070	0.097	0.051	0.124	0.132	0.108	0.080	0.135	0.529		
Professional (11)	0.052	0.121	0.154	0.145	0.095	0.140	0.220	0.107	0.073	0.160	0.519	
Sustainable business (12)	0.774	0.693	0.690	0.664	0.669	0.822	0.713	0.870	0.734	0.092	0.125	1.00

The results as to the significance of the components in Table 7 indicate that the sustainable businesses of rural women who are members of rural microcredit funds have positively and significantly been affected by the economic factor, educational-skill factor, environmental-geographical factor, infrastructure factor, and policymaking factor (with coefficients of 0.165, 0.219, 0.137, 0.412, and 0.175, respectively) at the 99% confidence level and by personality and attitude (0.183 and 0.162,

respectively) at the 95% confidence level. Moreover, it is revealed that the family factor, sociocultural factor, demographic and professional factor have had no significant effect. Figure 2 presents the final model of the factors significantly influencing the sustainable businesses of rural women who are members of rural microcredit funds. Based on the results, infrastructure and educational-skill factors are the most important factors influencing the development of businesses.

Table 7. The t-values and significance level of the research components

Relationship/path	Path coefficient	t-value	Sig.
Personality – sustainable business	0.183	2.169	0.031
Attitude – sustainable business	0.162	2.114	0.035
Family – sustainable business	-0.023	0.677	0.499
Economic – sustainable business	0.165	2.876	0.006
Sociocultural – sustainable business	0.032	0.806	0.421
Educational/skill – sustainable business	0.219	5.294	0.000
Environmental/geographical – sustainable business	0.137	4.491	0.000
Infrastructure – sustainable business	0.412	14.810	0.000
Policymaking – sustainable business	0.175	4.978	0.000
Demographic – sustainable business	-0.017	0.665	0.507
Professional – sustainable business	-0.002	0.108	0.914



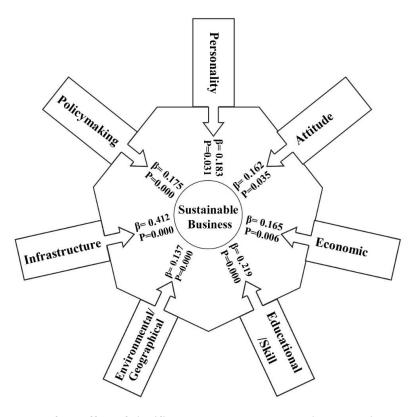


Figure 2. The final model of the effect of significant components on sustainable businesses of women who are members of rural microcredit funds

Table 8 presents the results of the measurement model's quality assessment. This index measures the model's capability of predicting observed variables by using the value of the corresponding latent variables. SSO represents the sum of the squares of observations for each latent block, SSE represents the sum of the square of prediction

errors for each block of the latent variable, and SSE/SSO represents the common validity index or CV-com. If the CV-com is positive for the latent variables, the measurement model is said to have good quality. The values obtained in this research confirmed the model's quality.

Table 8. The common validity of the latent variables in the structural model of sustainable business of female members of rural microcredit funds

members of furth fine octeur funds							
Component	SSO	SSE	Q2 (1-SSE/SSO)				
Personality	7800	5167.707	0.337				
Attitude	1560	877.833	0.437				
Family	2600	1354.286	0.479				
Economic	2080	1276.425	0.386				
Sociocultural	2860	1881.005	0.342				
Educational-skill	3640	2507.696	0.311				
Environmental-geographical	520	272.869	0.475				
Infrastructure	1300	672.105	0.483				
Policymaking	1040	666.547	0.359				
Demographic	520	488.606	0.060				
Professional	520	598.041	-0.150				
Sustainable business	260		1.00				



5. Discussion and Conclusion

Given the high potential of women in the rural economy and the low livelihood level of households, rural women are struggling with challenges to launch small businesses, which sometimes results in the failure of their businesses and efforts. Now, questions can be raised about the sustainability level of businesses launched by entrepreneur women who are members of rural microcredit funds and the factors that can influence the development of rural businesses. In this respect, the present study explored the factors affecting sustainable businesses of entrepreneur women who were members of rural microcredit funds in Mazandaran province.

As was revealed by the results, the mean history of the studied women's membership in rural microcredit funds was over 12 years, showing their proper level of experience in these funds. Regarding their educational level, it was found that over 64 percent of the respondents were educated at a level higher than the high-school diploma. In addition, the results regarding family size showed the access of the participants to an appropriate human force to launch small and home job opportunities in rural areas.

Based on the SEM results, the factor of personality had a positive and significant effect on the sustainable businesses of the studied women. This corroborates with the results of Zarei Pahnecoulai et al., (2013) according to that personality factors were influential on the development of women entrepreneurship. We observed that the sustainable businesses of the women studied here were affected by attitude positively and significantly. Sharifzadeh & Karimi (2016) mention the interest in entrepreneurship and the encouragement and consultation of the family members as the main attitude factors influencing the development of rural women's businesses. The findings showed that the family factor had no significant effect on the sustainable businesses of entrepreneur women who were members of rural microcredit funds. This finding is consistent with the report of Yaghoubi Farani et al. (2015). However, Taghibaygi et al. (2014) found that the family factors had a positive effect on the development of rural women's businesses. We found the positive and significant effect of the economic factor on sustainable businesses of the studied women, which is

supported by the results of Taghibaygi et al. (2014) and Yaghoubi Farani et al. (2015). The results showed that the sociocultural factor had no significant effect on the sustainable businesses of the entrepreneur women who were members of rural microcredit funds. Amini and Taheri (2017) argue that cultural factors have no significant impact on the economic activities of rural women, which is similar to our findings. However, sociocultural barriers are important factors on the entrepreneurship path of rural women (Heidari Sareban, 2012). Furthermore, the results showed that the effect of the educational-skill factor was positive and significant on the sustainability of the businesses launched by the women who were members of rural microcredit funds. Similarly, Zargarani (2013) confirmed the effect of skill enhancement on the success of rural women's businesses.

Hosseininia et al., (2015) and Sayydeh et al., (2017) have also noted that various skills and training are strengths for the businesses of rural women entrepreneurs. According to Movahedi and Soleymanian (2017), the development of rural entrepreneurship is affected by three factors of specialized entrepreneurship training, the use of information and experiences of successful women entrepreneurs, and the use of media and the Internet as educational-skill components. As the results the effect of the environmentalshowed, geographical factor was positive and significant on the sustainability of the studied women's businesses. Amini and Taheri (2017) concluded that environmental factors had a positive and significant effect on women's economic activities. Shaterian al., (2017)reported et environmental-geographical factors were most strongly influential on rural women's nonentrepreneurship. We also found infrastructure and policymaking factors were positively and significantly influential on the sustainability of the businesses run by the rural women who were members of rural microcredit funds. Similarly, Shaterian et al. (2017) state that access to facilities has a direct effect on the development of entrepreneurship among rural women. Likewise, Smallbone (2009) points out that poor communication and transportation infrastructure is a major barrier against the small and medium-sized development of enterprises by rural entrepreneurs. On the other



hand, Arasti et al. (2013) emphasize the need for policymaking for the development entrepreneurship and businesses among women. However. demographic and professional characteristics had no significant effect on the sustainability of the rural women's businesses. But, Taghibaygi et al. (2014) found that these characteristics were influential on the development of home businesses. In addition, the businesses of the studied women were found to be significantly affected by the components of motivation and diligence, process management, economic conditions, innovation in process, and technology. This means that the establishment of sustainable businesses by women depends in the first place on their motivation and diligence and in the second place on their ability to use new technology.

As was stated, rural women in Mazandaran province play a distinctive role in agricultural and rural activities when compared to other provinces, which is related to the specific conditions and situation of Mazandaran province as a hub of agricultural activities, its high number of villages, and its high rural population density. This attribute holds for the economic activities too, such as their tendency to launch and develop rural professions and businesses. This is of particular importance to those women who are the heads of their families. Therefore, the relevant organizations, including Agriculture Jahad Organization, established microcredit funds to support them and orient their activities by providing financial support for running home jobs and businesses. The present research aimed to identify the factors influencing the development of sustainable businesses in order to help this important goal. Based on the results, the organizations and institutions that are related to agriculture and rural development, e.g., Agriculture Jahad Organization, Imam Khomeini Relief Foundation, and Industry, Mining, and Trade Organization, are recommended to contribute to the development of women's businesses in rural areas through supporting the women by material and spiritual motivation and encouraging them and reinforcing their commitment and responsibility. They can help the sustainability of these activities by supporting microcredit funds.

In addition, given the importance of the infrastructure factor as the most important factor underpinning the development of rural businesses, it is recommended to take essential actions, such as facilitating the communication of rural women with successful entrepreneurs, arranging visits of successful businesses, holding short-term applied courses on skill development, granting facilities and raw materials, and creating conditions for the use of the Internet and cyberspace for the development of the marketing of products. Furthermore, officials can greatly contribute to the development of women entrepreneurship and employment by providing key infrastructure in rural areas such as creating and/or expanding launching public transportation, processing industries in accordance with the activities of rural women and as per the regional potentials such as medicinal plant production and processing, and holding bazaars and exhibitions at the local, county, province, and national levels.

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Original Article

عوامل مؤثر بر پایداری کسب و کارهای روستایی زنان عضو صندوقهای خرد اعتبارات استان مازندران

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چکیده مبسوط

۱. مقدمه

زنان به عنوان نیمی از نیروی انسانی روستاها، نقش مهمی در توسعهٔ کارآفرینی جامعهٔ روستایی دارند. تقویت کارآفرینی زنان روستایی راهکاری مؤثر در راستای دو شاخص توسعه یعنی افزایش اشتغال و کاهش بیکاری تلقی میشود. از اینرو با توجه به اهمیت پایداری کسب و کارهای کوچک و متوسط زنان در اقتصاد روستایی و به دنبال آن توسعه روستایی، شناسایی عوامل مؤثر بر استمرار فرآیند کارآفرینی آنان بسیار مهم است. در همین راستا تحقیق حاضر با هدف بررسی عوامل مؤثر بر پایداری کسب و کار زنان کارآفرین عضو صندوقهای اعتباری خرد روستایی در استان مازندران انجام شده است.

۲. مبانی نظری تحقیق

زنان روستایی به عنوان رکن اصلی فعالیتهای روستایی و کشاورزی محسوب شده و همگام با مردان در ابعاد مختلف از جمله فعالیتهای اقتصادی مشغول هستند. امروزه توسعه توانمندسازی زنان به عنوان یکی از اولویتهای اصلی توسعه پایدار در جهان بویژه در کشورهای در حال توسعه مطرح می باشد. در این راستا، تأمین مالی زنان می تواند نقش مهمی در توسعه پایدار روستاها، به خصوص در اینگونه کشورها-که زنان نقش فعالی در امور اقتصادی، اجتماعی، فرهنگی ،محیطی، خانواده و جامعه دارند-ایفا نماید. با آشکار شدن جایگاه و نقش زنان و قابلیتها و توانمندیهای آنان در مدیریت فعالیتهای اقتصادی روستا و خانواده، نهادهای مختلفی به منظور طی چند دهه اخیر، صندوق های اعتبارات خرد از جمله راهکارهای مطرح طی چند دهه اخیر، صندوق های اعتبارات خرد از جمله راهکارهای مطرح شده با هدف تسریع فرآیند سرمایه گذاری و تقویت بنیاد مالی و پسانداز در مناطق روستایی و نهایتاً توانمندسازی زنان روستایی و رسیدن به معیشت مناطق روستایی و نهایتاً توانمندسازی زنان روستایی و رسیدن به معیشت

تسریع دسترسی زنان روستایی به منابع مالی و اعتباری برای توسعه فعالیتهای اقتصادی، ترویج فرهنگ پسانداز در بین زنان روستایی و عشایری، توسعه کسب وکارهای کوچک، گسترش مشاغل خانگی، افزایش ضریب امنیت غذایی خانوار روستایی، افزایش سطح تعامل زنان روستایی و غشایری و گسترش سرمایه اجتماعی و در نهایت توانمندسازی آنها، راهاندازی و به مرور توسعه داده شد.. صندوقهای اعتباری خرد کمک می کند تا افراد کم درآمد یا بدون درآمد با دسترسی به شرایط دریافت وام، از تواناییهایشان در ایجاد فرصتهای شغلی و درآمدی در رسیدن به استانداردهای زندگی خود سود ببرند. در راستای حصول به اهداف این صندوقها و موفقیت زنان در زمینه فعالیتهای اقتصادی از جمله راهاندازی کسب و کارها و توسعه زمینه اشتغال زایی و کارآفرینی، عوامل متعددی اثر گذار هستند. اهمیت شناسایی این عوامل، از لحاظ تمرکز بر فعالیتهای زنان روستایی اهمیت بیشتری پیدا می کنید. شناسیایی و تبیین نقش و اهمیت این عوامل، می تواند موجبات و زمینه توسعه و گسترش کارآفرینی زنان را تسهیل و تسریع بخشد.

٣. روش شناسي تحقيق

تحقیق حاضر از نوع توصیفی ـ پیمایشی است. جامعه آماری این تحقیق را ۷۷۶ نفر از زنان کارآفرین عضو ۲۶ صندوق های اعتباری خرد روستایی استان مازندران تشکیل دادند که ۲۶۰ نفر از آنها بر اساس جدول کرجسی مورگان به عنوان نمونه انتخاب شدند. ابزار اصلی سنجش تحقیق پرسشنامه محقق ساخت است که روایی ظاهری و محتوایی آن با استفاده از نظرات اساتید و متخصصان مورد تأیید قرار گرفت. علاوه بر این مقادیر به دست آمده از میانگین واریانس استخراج شده (AVE) و پایایی ترکیبی و تحلیل نشان از روایی همگرا و پایایی مناسب پرسشنامه بود. برای تجزیه و تحلیل

٠. نويسندهٔ مسئول:



دادهها از مدلسازی معادلات ساختاری و با رویکرد حداقل مربعات جزئی از طریق نرمافزار Smart PLS3 استفاده شد.

۴. یافته های تحقیق

بر اساس نتایج حاصل از تحقیق پنج عامل زیرساختی، آموزشی- مهارتی، سیاستگذاری، اقتصادی و محیطی- جغرافیایی با ضرایب ۱۰/۴۱۸، ۱۲۹۸، ۱۲۷۵ شرایب ۱۴۵۸، ۱۲۵۵ درصد اطمینان و دو عامل شخصیتی و نگرشی با ضرایب ۱۸۳۸ و ۱۸۶۲ در سطح ۹۵ درصد اطمینان تأثیر مثبت و معنی داری بر کسب و کار پایدار زنان کارآفرین عضو صندوق های اعتباری خرد روستایی داشته که ۹۲/۲ درصد از واریانس کسب و کار پایدار را تبیین کردهاند.

۵. نتیجه گیری

با توجه به نتایج به دست آمده از تحقیق، عوامل مختلفی بـر کسب و کـار پایدار زنان عضو صندوقهای اعتباری خرد روستایی تأثیر داشته است. در این راستا شناسایی زنان کارآفرین با انگیزه، در اختیار قـرار دادن تسـهیلات کافی، مواد اولیه و نهادهها، ایجاد فرصـتهـای شـغلی کوچـک خـانگی در

روستاها با هدف کسب و کار زنان، فراهم کردن زمینههای ارتباطی بیشتر زنان روستایی با کارآفرینان نمونه، بازدید از کسب و کارهای موفق، شرکت در کلاسهای توسعهٔ مهارتی کاربردی کوتاه مدت، ایجاد شرایط مناسب برای استفاده از اینترنت و فضای مجازی برای بازاریابی محصولات تولیدی و غیره، از مهم ترین راهکارهای توسعه کسب و کار پایدار زنان روستایی است. در این مسیر، سازمانها و مسئولین ذیربط می توانند از طریق حمایت و پشتیبانی زنان با انگیزه و تشویق مادی و معنوی آنان، در جهت توسعه و موفقیت، ایجاد تعهد و مسئولیت پذیری زنان روستایی، گامی اساسی در زمینهٔ پایداری کسب و کارهای کوچک و متوسط زنان روستایی بردارند.

اعتبارات، کارآفرینی. تشکر و قدرانی

پژوهش حاضر برگرفته از پایاننامه کارشناسی ارشد نویسنده اول (فاطمه حسینزاده)، گروه ترویج و آموزش کشاورزی، دانشکده کشاورزی، دانشگاه آزاد اسلامی، واحد ساری، ایران است.

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Original Article

Analyzing the Impact of the Social Capital on the Performance of Rural Municipalities (Case Study: Songor and Kolyai County)

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Abstract

Purpose- Rural municipality, as an organization for sustainable rural development, is supposed to be a public entity for rural administration supervised by villagers through the Islamic Council. Capital inputs are vital for achieving the best performance of rural municipalities in order to realize the development in rural areas. The main purpose of this article was to investigate the effect of social capital on the performance of rural people.

Design/methodology/approach- The study area of this research is located in the villages of Sonqor and Kolyai Counties in Kermanshah Province. The statistical population of this study is 180 villages with rural municipalities, and 123 samples were determined by Cochran's formula. 28 items for rural performance of rural municipalities and 30 items for social capital were utilized to design the questionnaire. Cronbach's alpha method was used for the reliability, and experts' opinions were used for to determine the validity. The correlation for the collected data was analyzed by Pearson Correlation Coefficient.

Finding-The findings confirm that there is a significant relationship between the level of social capital and the performance of the rural municipalities. Among the indicator of social capital, social participation has the highest correlation and social trust has the lowest correlation with the performance of rural municipalities. The variables entered in the regression equation were able to explain 32% of the variance of the dependent variable. In addition, among them, the dependent variable is affected by the social participation at the highest and the social trust at the lowest.

Keywords: Social participation, Social awareness, Social cohesion, Social trust, Performance of rural municipalities, Sonqor and Kolyai County.

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1. Introduction

illages are vital for economic, social and political development of local. regional, national and international contexts. Moreover, their issues such underdevelopment, poverty, growing inequality, rapid population growth, unemployment, migration, slum formation, etc., have increasingly attracted the attention to villages and rural communities, in some cases even more than urban communities (Azkia and Ghaffari, 2004). To this end, sustainable rural development is considered as a process of social, economic and environmental transformation designed to enhance long-term welfare for the whole society (Moseley, 2003). One of the means to sustainable rural development is the formation of organized groups, such as rural municipalities. Although the fundamental role of rural development in the national development is ubiquitous, it has been usually neglected due to the lack of a clear strategic plan, (Saeedi, 2005: 204). The formation of the new rural management or the establishment of the rural municipality is a formal institution for public affairs and local rural management. A proper local participatory management is expected to be one of stages towards sustainable rural development (Estelaji, 2012). Rural municipality, as an organization for sustainable rural development, is supposed to be a public entity for rural administration supervised by villagers through the Islamic Council. Capital inputs are vital for achieving the best performance of rural municipalities in order to realize the development in rural areas. The success of cooperatives, nongovernmental and governmental organizations basically depend on their ability to create and maintain social capital. This can be accomplished by activating and maintaining collective actions among members to expand potential and actual capacity in cooperatives and organizations.

(Hong & Sporleder, 2010).

Social capital is one of the indicators of growth and development of societies whose absence will make the path to development difficult. In this regard, nowadays, social capital has become a common concept or a keyword for politicians and academics. Social capital is a multidimensional concept in the social science which is also influential in other areas, and comes along with human, economic and physical capital (Nateghpour

and Firoozabadi, 2005). The impact of this type of capital on enhancement of the performance of governmental and non-governmental organizations and institutions is indisputable. Therefore, in this study we are to find how social capital affects the performance of rural municipalities? This question can be narrowed down to these questions:

- -i) how the social capital influences the physicalcivil performance of rural municipality?
- -ii) how the social capital influences the healthenvironmental performance of rural municipality?-iii) how the social capital influences the socio-
- cultural performance of rural municipality?

 -iv) how the social capital influences the
- -iv) how the social capital influences the economic-employment performance of rural municipality?

2. Research Theoretical Literature Theoretical Framework

Performance means the state or quality of the actions (Rahnavard, 2009). Performance is the outcome of the individuals' activities in terms of doing the assigned tasks in a certain period of time. Also, it is the completion of the tasks assigned to workforce by the organization (Emangholi, 2010: Organizations should improve their performance constantly to survive in today's competitive world (Bazaz Jazayeri, Performance refers to how tasks and activities are executed, and the outcome obtained from them (Alam Tabriz and Abbasi., 2016). (2006) considers performance as a strategy which is based on the analysis of the key factors of success, and the levels of performance achieved based on those factors (Bazaz Jazayeri, 2008). Organizational performance can be defined as a measurement for an effective action to achieve designated goals. It can be estimated by the efficiency and effectiveness of the organization in achieving the goals. Organizational performance is also a human resource performance and their interaction with resources and technology in the organization. On the other hand, human resource performance is a function of their motivation and capabilities.

Three types of capital play an essential role in enhancing the performance of organizations: economic capital, human capital and social capital. In the traditional perspective, the economic capital and human resources development play the most important role, but in the modern perspective,



managers need social capital more economic and human capital for organizational development (Qadamzan Jalali, 2011: 36). Social capital is a concept in sociology that is used in business, economics, humanities, and public health which refers to relationships within and between groups. There are different definitions for this concept. However, in general, social capital is considered as a kind of "cure for all problems" in the modern society. Social capital, like other types of capital, is a platform to access to opportunities and one of the important sources of organizational and social success. It is also the sum of potential and actual resources that is embedded in the network of interpersonal relationships. One of the benefits of social capital is the impact on mutual communication, trust, intimacy and cooperation between people. At the organizational level, increasing trust, communication and intimacy in the employees lead to a better participation. Social capital requires more social participation in the communicative networks. These networks promote the achievement of collective benefit through cooperation (Ghasemi and Kazemi, 1999: 18). As it mentioned before, there are several definitions of social capital. Social capital refers to the characteristics of a social organization such as trust, participation, norms, etc. that can improve society. This capital comes from interactions between people. The World Bank considers social capital as social norms and relations which exist in the social structures, which enables individuals to act collaboratively to achieve goals (World Bank, 2006). Putnam, 2000 also defines the social capital as a collection of concepts such as trust, norms, and networks that creates optimal communication and participation among members of a community and ultimately brings about mutual benefits for them. In his view, social capital is a means for political and social development in the various political arrangements. He highlighted the concept of trust (Putnam, 2000). Ovacacs defines it as interpersonal processes, which creates trust, social norms and the network of relationships and boosts mutual cooperation and coordination. Social capital to Fukuyama is a social norm that promotes cooperation between two or more people and works like interaction between two friends. He believes that trust, communicative networks and civil society are the ends of social capital, not the social capital itself (Fukuyama, 2007). components of social trust, social cohesion, social

participation and social awareness, which are interrelated, reinforce one another, and they are the most important components of social capital. These four components are the key concepts in sociology.

Social trust is a component that is created in the process of social relations between individuals and organizations. Trust makes the sense of social relationships and is directly related to the social relationships. The greater the level of social trust between individuals, groups, and organizations in society, the higher intensity, diversity, stability and consistency of social relations. Simmel argues that trust is one of the most important necessities of transactions. According to him, society is disintegrated without trust, because many relationships between people are based on the certainty among them. He also believes that human interactions are pursued through trust more than rational reasons and selfinterest considerations (Mansoorian and Ghodrati, 2009: 190). Fukuyama noted that trust is the basis of social discipline, and communities are built on mutual trust, without which they cannot be created. Giddens stated that trust is vital when we do not have full knowledge of social phenomena due to increasing temporal and spatial distancing. Luhmann argued that the trust is a social mechanism in which expectations, actions, and behaviors are regulated and conducted.

For a long time, the effects of participation in society have been the concern of researchers. According to Aristotle and other ancient social philosophers, participation is a source of creative and energy and a means for standing against tyrannies. They also consider it as the collective According to Gauteri, participation wisdom. requires a transformation in mental and cognitive states. In order to reach that, values and ideas about participation must be deeply embedded and institutionalized. In Alain Bieru's opinion, participation is a way to contribute in something and benefiting from it. This is not only participating in a group but also collaborating with Consequently, from a sociological point of view, participation is separated into a status and/or an action. From a systemic and functional point of view, participation is considered as a mechanism to survive and development of the social system. If the necessary structures for participation don't get developed, the social and the political systems collapse (Vahida and Nyazi, 2004).



Social awareness contains thoughts, ideas, and senses about life. It is also everything related to public affairs either political or social. Awareness is a requisite precondition. A more active form of civil liability that causes the interest and worry. Contrary to awareness is the ignorance, apathy as well as an opportunistic attitude (Azkia and Firoozabadi, 2004). Social cohesion is the unavoidable, lucid, relative and spontaneous components that is created by sympathy, cooperative and voluntary coordination of individuals in diverse cultural, religious, social, economic and political relations (Azkia and Ghaffari, 2002: 20).

Cohesion is a situation in which members of society are related together by the common social and cultural commitments (Mitchell, 1989: 180). Social cohesion is a set of factors and elements that provides the possibility of internal communication and solidarity of people of a country in response to specific problems such as facing security issues. It provides the strength and stability of society, and it is considered as a component of social development (Azkia and Ghaffari, 2002: 20). Today, practitioners use the growing concept of national and social cohesion as the leverage and fundamental of the identity and credibility for society (Niazi, 2011: 48).

Mahdavi and Najafikani (2005), in a study entitled "rural municipality, a new step in Iranian rural management", found that the rural municipalities play a significant role in the rural development especially in the physical dimension, and the rural mayors' initiatives verify it. Nemati (2007), in a study evaluated the functional role of rural mayors in the small villages and concluded that the success of rural municipalities is related to the existence and absence of appropriate administrative and organizational structures. There was a significant relationship between the governmental supports and success of rural municipalities. Therefore, the provision of public and financial services and support can prolong the survival of the rural municipalities. Chubchian et al. (2007), in a study, analyzed the performance of rural municipalities using the rural good governance indicator in Gilan. The findings confirm that there is a significant difference between the rural municipalities in the study area regarding the indicator of good governance. Furthurmore, indicators of good rural governance are relatively weak. Khakpour et al. (2009) studied the role of social capital in the

sustainable development of a neighborhood in Sajjadieh neighborhood in Mashhad. The results confirm that the neighborhood will be more sustained by improving the social capital. Thus, without institutional and human capabilities and exploiting both individual and group capacities, the sustainability in neighborhood development is undone. Naviji (2009) studied the role of rural mayors' education in the rural development of Chamestan District of Noor County. He concluded that the higher education level of the rural mayors is important to reach the rural development goals and establish rural participation. Torabi et al. (2010) investigated the effect of the social capital components on the performance of cooperatives. The results indicate that among variables applied for regression analysis to explain the performance of cooperatives, and some independent variables such as social participation, social trust, social cohesion, social awareness, level of education and age of respondents are significant. However, social participation and social trust have the greatest impact on the performance of cooperatives. Farahani and Rostamkhani (2013) analyzed the performance of rural municipalities in the rural development of Karsaf District of Khodabandeh County. The results showed that the performance rural municipalities was high in the environmental and physical dimensions and it was satisfactory in the social dimension, but for the economic dimension, rural municipalities didn't satisfy the residents. Falsoleiman et al. (2012) evaluated the performance of rural mayors in the process of rural management and development in Central District of Birjand County. Having applied rural mayors' opinions, they concluded that after the formation of rural municipalities, significant improvements have been achieved in the social, economic and environmental-physical dimensions. Afrakhteh et al. (2014) investigated the effect of social capital on the rural development of Chahardangeh District. The results of this study revealed that there is a significant relationship between the level of social capital and rural development. By and large, the variables of participation and trust have the greatest impact on the development process, while social cohesion and social network are less effective. Rostami (2015) evaluated the performance of rural municipalities in the rural development of Ivan County in Ilam Province. The results confirmed that rural mayors have been successful in the



interaction with government organizations and councils, and their levels of education have a great impact on their performance. Azmi and Rezaei (2018) investigated the people's opinion for the performance of rural mayors in Lorestan Province. The results confirmed that the village management has multiple dimensions, and in general, the respondents were satisfied with the performance of rural mayors. Consequently, the seven factors are recognized as the determining factors for the performance of rural municipalities including service and health, monitoring the projects, economic improvement, encouragement of broad participation, cooperation with political entities,

reduction of migration, satisfaction of people, and social issues. Imani and Fathi (2019) analyzed the performance of rural municipalities with emphasis on the approach of good governance in the villages of Central District of Ardabil. The performance of rural areas from the perspective of residents of villages is estimated below average and is not in a good condition. According to the studies conducted on the performance of rural municipalities in relation to social capital, we find it necessary to consider the impact of social capital (participation, trust. cohesion. awareness) on the municipality as one of the most influential organizations for rural development

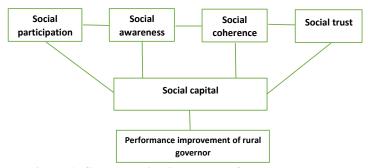


Figure 1. Conceptualization Model of the present study

3. Research Methodology

3.1 Geographical Scope of the Research

Sonqor is one of the counties of Kermanshah Province. This county has an area of about 2242 square kilometers and located in the northeast of Kermanshah between 47°.19' and 47°.57' E and 34°.44' and 35°.4' N. Sonqor County is divided in

two districts (central and Koliaei), and has two cities (Sonqor and Satar), eight rural districts (Ab barik, Farsinj, Sarab, Gavroud, Baveleh, Agahan, Setar, and Keyvana) and 230 villages. 180 villages out of 230 have independent rural municipalities and the remaining number of villages are managed by the neighboring villages.

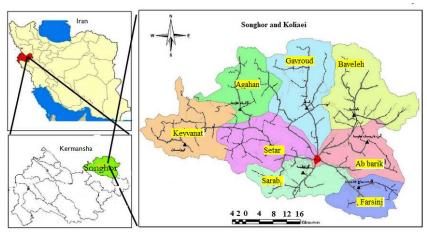


Figure 2. Area of study

3.2. Methodology



According to the estimation by Cochran's formula, among 180 villages with rural municipalities in Sonqor County as the statistical population of this study, 123 of them were studied randomly as a sample. This study is descriptive-analytical and both documentary and field methods were used to collect data.

In order to operationalize the variables, four performance indicators of rural areas (physical-constructive, economic-occupational, social -cultural and sanitation-environmental) in 28 items

(Table 1), and social capital variables (participation, cohesion, awareness and trust) in 30 items (Table 2) were examined. The study applied a questionnaire with a Likert scale. The validity of questionnaire was confirmed based on the opinion of experts and its reliability was confirmed based on Cronbach's alpha. Finally, Pearson correlation coefficient is used for the effect of each dimension of social capital on the performance of rural municipalities.

Table 1. The indicators related to the performance of rural municipalities

Table 1	. The indicators related to the performance of rural municipalities
parameters	indicators
	Success level in providing the contexts for construction of streets, alleys, parks, green
	space and village improvement plan
	Success level in cleaning, maintenance, leveling of roads, water supply and the
	electricity power in the village
	Success level in the construction of production and distribution, water, electricity and
physical –	telecommunications, etc. in the village
civil	success level of the village in the implementation of development projects within the
performance	framework of the plan (Hadi plan)
	Success level in providing the required lands related to the goals and tasks of rural
	development
	Success level in the care, maintenance of public property and facilities under rural
	municipality
	Success level to announcing the laws and duties and implementation of them
	Success level in preserving and maintaining natural resources located in the village
	Success level in doing the necessary works to protect the village from the danger of
	floods, fires, building hazards, etc.
	Success level in health care in villagers and cooperation with the Ministry of Health
health-	for vaccination
environmental	Success level in health care of baths, bakeries, butchers and etc.
performance	Success level in cooperation with the Ministry of Health to prevent the spread of
	human infectious and animal diseases
	Success level in following up and creating grounds for monitoring rural health affairs,
	such as slaughter of livestock and meat supply
	Success level in improving the environmental situation of the village
	Success level in encouraging villagers to develop handicrafts and marketing the rural
	products in cities
	Success level in taking care of the price tags on goods and preventing the sale of rotten
	goods
- social	Success level in identifying employment opportunities and helping to provide jobs for
cultural	job seekers
performance	Success level in preventing begging in the village and create jobs for beggars
performance	Success level in providing the good quality of flour and bread for villagers
	Success level in receiving tolls approved by legal authorities and consuming it to
	improve the village
	Success level in estimating, preparing and submitting the annual rural budget and its
	amendment to the council for approval
economic-	Success level in studying and recognizing the problems, deficiencies and needs and
employment	social and cultural inadequacies in the village
performance	Success level in construction, maintenance and operation of public, cultural, sports,
Performance	and welfare facilities of the village



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parameters	indicators				
	Success level in identifying and introducing homeless and poor families to the Welfare				
	Organization and the Relief Committee				
	Success level in encouraging villagers to take action in governmental policies				
	Success level in pursuing and assisting in the establishment of charities and debt funds				
	and cultural institutions such as Gharz al-Hasna				
	Success level in cooperating with relief worker units during emergencies and natural				
	disasters				
	Success level in the naming of passages and places and presenting them to the Islamic				
	Council for the required process				

Table 2. The indicators related to social capital

parameters	indicators
	Awareness level about how to do job duties
	Awareness level of rural municipality's activities and missions
Destination	Awareness level of rural municipality's problems
Participation	Awareness level of the latest news and information of rural municipality
	The levels of internet usage and access
	The levels of other media(radio, television, etc.) usage
	helped to other people in trouble situation
	Resolve disagreements peacefully via conversation
	The time and energy that peoples spend to better execute the organization's programs
Coherence	Having teamwork and feeling family work
Concience	Public interests is precedence to personal interests
	take responsibility for the assigned tasks
	Communication between people
	Contribution of peoples for the implementation of ideas and plans
	participation in achieving the required skills and knowledge in the job
	participation in program design
	participation in the implementation of programs
	participation in organizational decision making
awareness	participation in group activities
	participation in innovative and creative behaviors
	Participation in communication with the doyens
	Communication with farmers in the village
	The close relations with other villagers
	Honesty in the organization members
	Reduce skepticism about the dangers of interacting with others
	Cooperation between members of the organization
trust	Mutual support
	Respect to each other
	The level of trust between people
	Take responsibility for each other

Table 3. Cronbach's alpha of rural performance questions



row	about the performance of rural municipality	The count of answerer	The count of questions	Alpha's coefficient
1	physical – civil performance	123	7	0.76
2	health-environmental performance	123	7	0.763
3	social - cultural performance	123	7	0.76
4	economic-employment performance	123	7	0.755

Table 4. alpha's coefficient of the questions about the social capital

	Tuble is alpha 5 coefficient of the questions about the social capital						
row	Social capital	The count of answerer	The count of questions	Alpha's coefficient			
1	Participation	123	9	0.75			
2	Coherence	123	8	0.772			
3	awareness	123	6	0.737			
4	trust	123	7	0.765			

4. Research Findings

In this study, 107 (87%) persons of the sample are male and 16 (13%) persons are female. 22 (17.9%) persons are single and 101 (82.1%) are married. In terms of age 36 (26%), 53 (43.1%), 35 (28.5%), 3 (2.4%) numbers of people are in the groups of 20-

30, 31-40, 41-50, and 51-60, respectively. 5 persons (4.1%) have less than diploma degrees, 62 (50.4%) have diplomas, 19 persons (15.4%) have associate degrees, 29 persons (23.6%) have undergraduate degrees and 8 (6.5 %) have postgraduate degrees (Table 5).

Table 5: Personal information of rural mayors

title	variable	count	percent
	male	107	0.87
Sex	female	16	0.13
	sum	123	100
Marital	single	22	17.9
status	married	101	82.1
status	sum	123	100
	20 - 30	32	26
	31 - 40	53	43.1
Age	41 - 50	35	28.5
	51 - 60	3	2.4
	sum	123	100
	Below diploma	5	4.1
	diploma	62	50.4
Qualification	associate	19	15.4
Quanneation	B.Sc	29	23.6
	M.Sc	8	6.5
	sum	123	100

The performance of rural municipalities for the sanitation-environmental indicator with an average score of 4.02 is their highest performance. After that the socio-cultural, physical-constructive and

economic-occupational indicators are the second, third and fourth indicators with average scores of 3.75, 3.64, and 3.50, respectively.

Table 6. the different dimension of the performance of rural municipality

title	row	item	average	Standard deviation
The	1	physical-civil performance	3.64	0.93
performance	2	and health-environmental performance	4.02	0.81
of rural	3	economic-employment performance	3.05	1.09
governor	4	socio-cultural performance	3.75	0.96



Social participation with an average of 3.75 has the highest rank indicator for social capital. Following this, social awareness, social trust and social

cohesion are ranked, with average score of 3.48, 3.45, and 3.39, respectively.

Table 7. the different dimension of social capital

	item	average	Standard deviation
1	Participation	3.75	0.65
2	awareness	3.48	0.58
3	trust	3.45	0.47
4	cohesion	3.39	0.61

The results of the test among social trust (sig=0.042), social participation (sig=0.008), social cohesion (sig=0.011) and social awareness variables (sig=0.023) with performance of rural municipalities in physical-constructive indicator were analyzed. The null hypothesis was rejected for social participation is 99% and for social trust, coherence and awareness is 95%. In other words, there is a significant relationship between social

capital and the performance of the rural municipalities regarding the physical-constructive indicator (Table 8). Social participation with a correlation coefficient of 0.509 has the highest correlation and social trust with a correlation coefficient of 0.331 has the lowest correlation with physical-constructive performance of rural municipalities (Table 8).

Table 8. The Pearson's correlation between social capital components and physical-civil performance

Independent variable	Dependent variable	sig	correlation	The sig relation
trust	physical-civil performance	0.042	0.331	confirmed
Participation	physical-civil performance	0.008	0.509	confirmed
Coherence	physical-civil performance	0.011	0.498	confirmed
awareness	physical-civil performance	0.023	0.417	confirmed

The test results among social trust (sig=0.033), social participation (sig= 0.011), social cohesion (sig=0.009) and social awareness variables (sig=0.018) for performance of rural municipalities in sanitation-environmental indicator were analyzed. The null hypothesis was rejected for social cohesion (99% confidence) and for trust, participation and awareness (95% confidence). In other words, there is a significant relationship

between social capital and the performance of the rural municipalities regarding the sanitationenvironmental indicator (Table 9). Social participation with a correlation coefficient of 0.509 has the highest correlation and social trust with a correlation coefficient of 0.331 has the lowest correlation to physical-constructive performance of the rural municipalities (Table 9).

Table 9. The Pearson's correlation between social capital components and health-environmental performance

Independent variable	Dependent variable	Sig.	correlation	The sig relation
trust	and health-environmental performance	0.033	0.345	confirmed
Participation	and health-environmental performance	0.011	0.535	confirmed
Coherence	and health-environmental performance	0.009	0.512	confirmed
awareness	and health-environmental performance	0.018	0.424	confirmed

The test results among social trust (sig= 0.009), social participation (sig=0.000), social cohesion (sig=0.021) and social awareness variables (sig=0.010) for performance of rural municipalities in economic-occupational sector were analyzed. The null hypothesis was rejected for trust and

participation (99% confidence) and for awareness and cohesion (95% confidence). There is a significant relationship between social capital and the performance of the rural municipalities regarding the economic-occupational indicator (Table 10). Social participation with correlation



coefficient (0.504) has the highest correlation and social trust with correlation coefficient (0.320) has

the lowest correlation to economic-occupational performance of the rural municipalities (Table 10).

Table 10. The Pearson's correlation between social capital components and economic-employment performance

Independent variable	Dependent variable	Sig.	correlation	The sig relation
trust	economic-employment performance	0.009	0.32	confirmed
Participation	economic-employment performance	0	0.504	confirmed
Coherence	economic-employment performance	0.021	0.5	confirmed
awareness	economic-employment performance	0.01	0.40	confirmed

The test results among social trust (sig= 0.021), social participation (sig=0.000), social cohesion (sig=0.000) and social awareness variables (sig=0.035) for performance of the rural municipalities in socio-cultural were analyzed. The null hypothesis was rejected for trust and participation (99% confidence) and for awareness and coherence (95% confidence). There is a

significant relationship between social capital and the performance of the rural municipalities regarding the socio-cultural indicator (Table 11). Social participation with correlation coefficient (0.519) has the highest correlation and social trust with correlation coefficient (0.332) has the lowest correlation to socio-cultural performance of the rural municipalities (Table 11).

Table 11. The Pearson's correlation between social capital components and socio-cultural performance

Independent variable	Dependent variable	Sig.	correlation	The sig relation
trust	socio-cultural performance	0.021	0.33	confirmed
Participation	socio-cultural performance	0.00	0.51	confirmed
Coherence	socio-cultural performance	0.00	0.515	confirmed
awareness	socio-cultural performance	0.035	0.412	confirmed

The test results among social trust (sig= 0.024), social participation (sig=0.000), social cohesion (sig=0.013) and social awareness variables (sig=0.000) for performance of rural municipalities were analyzed. The null hypothesis was rejected for awareness and participation (99% confidence) and for trust and cohesion (95% confidence). There

is a significant relationship between social capital and the performance of the rural municipalities (Table 12). Social participation with correlation coefficient (0.530) has the highest correlation, and social trust with correlation coefficient (0.340) has the lowest correlation to the performance of the rural municipalities (Table 12).

Table 12. The Pearson's correlation between social capital components and total performance of rural municipality

Independent variable	Dependent variable	Sig.	correlation	The sig relation	
trust	Total performance	0.024	0.34	confirmed	
Participation	Total performance	0.00	0.53	confirmed	
Coherence	Total performance	0.01	0.512	confirmed	
awareness	Total performance	0.00	0.42	confirmed	

Regression analysis of the variables affecting the performance of the rural municipalities- In this section, we discuss the effect of variables of trust, participation, awareness and social cohesion on the performance of rural municipality multivariate regression. This test determines the variability of the dependent variable through independent predictor variables and the contribution of each independent variable in the explanation of the dependent variables. The relationship between the variables of social trust,

participation, awareness and cohesion as independent variables and the performance of the rural municipalities as a dependent variable is a linear relationship. These variables have interval scales. The multivariate regression is used to estimate the values of the dependent variable through independent variables. In this study, the method of simultaneous or multiple regression (Enter) was used. In this method, all independent variables are entered into the regression model, simultaneously. It is worth mentioning that



contextual variables are not used as nominal and interval scales in the regression equation.

Tables of 13 and 14 illustrate the results from regression analysis of the variables of social trust, participation, awareness and cohesion as independent variables and performance of the rural municipalities as dependent variable.

As illustrated in Table 13, the multiple correlation coefficient (R) is 0.583. The coefficient of determination (R2) is 0.339 and the modified coefficient (Adjusted R2) is 0.317. Therefore, based on the modified coefficient of determination, variables included in the regression equation were able to explain 32% of the variance of the dependent variable.

According to the value of F (15/160) and the criterion of significance (Sig.) which is (0.000), the obtained coefficient of determination is statistically significant.

According to the values of the standardized Beta coefficient in Table 14, the effect of the variables including social trust, participation, awareness and cohesion on the performance of the rural municipalities are -0.005, 0.439, 0.194 and 042, respectively. Among the variables entered in the regression equation, it is evident that the dependent variable is affected by the social participation with a coefficient of 0.439 at the highest, and by social trust with a coefficient of -0.005 at the lowest (Figure 3).

Table 13. Variance analysis

Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig
14.899	4	3.725	15.16	0.00

Table 14. the coefficient of regression test

Table 14. the coefficient of regression test				
Sig	t	Beta	Model	
0.03	2.203		constant	
0.952	-0.06	-0.005	trust	
0.00	4.523	0.439	participation	
0.041	2.069	0.194	awareness	
0.691	0.398	0.042	cohesion	

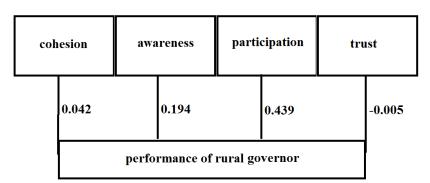


Figure 3. the coefficients of regression test

5. Discussion and Conclusion

Today, one of the most important resources affecting the performance of various governmental and non-governmental organizations and agencies is social capital, and studies verify that without social capital, the other capitals will not be used aptly. In this study, we tried to examine the effect between different components of social capital (participation, trust, awareness, cohesion) on the performance of rural municipalities of Sonqor and Kolyai Counties. According to the Pearson

correlation coefficient, there is a significant relationship between the four components of social capital (participation, trust, awareness and cohesion) and different performance of rural municipalities (physical-constructive, sanitation-environmental, socio-cultural and economic-occupational). As a whole, the social participation indicator has the highest correlation and the social trust indicator has the lowest correlation with the performance of the rural municipalities. The variables entered in the regression equation were able to explain 32% of the variance of the



dependent variable. In addition, among them, the dependent variable is affected by the social participation at the highest and the social trust at the lowest. Similar results have been obtained in other studies for social capital. For instance, Khakpour et al., 2009 have studied the role of social capital in the sustainable development of a neighborhood in Sajjadieh neighborhood in Mashhad. The results of this study confirmed that by improving the social capital, the neighborhood will be more sustained. Thus, without institutional and human capabilities and exploiting both individual and group capacities, the sustainability in neighborhood development is undone. Torabi et al. 2010 investigated the effect of the social capital components on the performance of cooperatives. The results of this study indicated that the variables of social participation and social trust have the greatest impact on the performance of cooperatives Afrakhteh et al. 2014 investigated the effect of social capital on the rural development of Chahardangeh District. The results of this study revealed that there is a significant relationship between the level of social capital and rural development. As a result, the variables of participation and trust have the greatest impact on the development process. The findings of these studies as like the research conducted, confirm the

significant effect of social capital on performance improvement.

Rural municipalities are the most important nongovernmental organizations that have been implemented in local management in the villages in recent years. Furthermore, they are supervised by the Islamic Councils, and together, they are working toward sustainable rural development. Therefore, it is necessary to investigate about resources including social capital, which are affecting the performance of rural municipalities. Improving social participation, interpersonal trust, creating cohesion and unity, and awareness may greatly help the community to achieve the goals of sustainable development, especially at the local level. Given that in this study, the component of social trust has the lowest level of correlation with the performance of rural municipalities, so it is suggested:

Improvement of the social trust through transparency, responsiveness, efficiency, rule of law, accountability and consensus oriented will help us take actions to improve the performance of rural municipalities of Sonqor and Kolyai Counties.

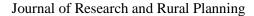
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Original Article

بررسی تأثیر سرمایه اجتماعی در عملکرد دهیاریها (مطالعه موردی: شهرستان سنقر و کلیایی)

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چکیده مبسوط

. مقدمه

نقش و جایگاه رو ستاها در فرایندهای تو سعه اقتصادی، اجتماعی و ساسی در مقیاس محلی، منطقهای، ملی و بینالمللی و پیامدهای توسعه نیافتگی مناطق روستایی چون فقر گسترده، نابرابری فزاینده، ر شد سریع جمعیت، بیکاری، مهاجرت، حا شیه نشینی شهری و ... موجب توجه به روستاها و جوامع روستایی و حتی تقدم آن به جوامع شهری گردیده است. از سوی دیگر می توان توسعه پایدار روستایی را شامل فرایند تغییرات اجتماعی، اقتصادی و محیطی دانست که برای افزایش رفاه طولانی مدت در کل جامعه طراحی می گردد. سرمایهٔ اجتماعی یکی از شاخصهای رشد و توسعهٔ جوامع به شمار می آید و در غیاب آن، پیمودن راه تو سعه د شوار می شود. در همین را ستا امروزه، سرمایهٔ اجتماعی به یک مفهوم بسیار مر سوم، مبدل شده و به صورت شعار روز سیاستمداران و نخبگان دانشگاهی درآمده است. توجه به ایسن نوع سرمایه و تأثیر آن بر ارتقای عملکرد و اثربخشیی سازمانها و نهادهای دولتی و غیردولتی غیر قابل انکار ا ست. بنابراین در این پژوهش به دنبال پا سخ به این سؤال ه ستیم که ابعاد مختلف سرمایهٔ اجتماعی چه تأثیری بر عملکرد دهیاریها در روستاهای شهرستان سنقر و کلیایی دارد؟

۲. مبانی نظری تحقیق

عملکرد به چگونگی انجام وظایف، فعالیتها و نتایج حاصله از آنها اطلاق می شود. عملکرد یک استراتژی است که مبتنی بر تجزیه و تحلیل عوامل ا ساسی موفقیت و سطوح عملکرد حاصله بر پایه آن عوامل است. عملکرد سازمانی را می توان شاخصی برای اندازه گیری میزان دستیابی خوب و مؤثر یک اقدام به اهداف تعیین شده تعریف کرد، که می تواند بوسیله کارایی و اثر بخشی سازمان در دستیابی به

اهداف، برآورد شود. عملکرد سازمانی تابع عملکرد منابع انسانی و تعامل آنها با منابع و امکانات و تکنولوژی موجود در سازمان میباشد از سوی دیگر عملکرد منابع انسانی هم تابع انگیزش و توانایی آنهاست. سرمایه اجتماعی، تعاریف متعددی در مورد سرمایه اجتماعی بیان شده است. سرمایه اجتماعی به ویژگیهایی از سازمان اجتماعی مانند اعتماد، مشارکت، هنجارها و ... اشاره دارد که می توانند اجتماع را بهبود بخشد، این سرمایه از روابط و تعاملهای بین افراد بهوجود می آید. بانک جهانی سرمایه اجتماعی را هنجارها و بین افراد به وجود دارد و افراد را قادر به عمل همکارانه برای دستیابی به اهداف می سازد.

٣. روششناسي تحقيق

محمد جلالي

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^{*.} نويسندهٔ مسئول:



۴. یافته های تحقیق

- عملکرد دهیاریها در زمینه بهداشتی - محیط زیست، با میانگین ۴/۰۲ بالاترین بعد عملکردی دهیاریها است؛ و اجتماعی - فرهنگی با میانگین ۳/۷۵، کالبدی – عمرانی با میانگین ۳/۶۴ و اقتصــادی – اشتغال با میانگین ۳/۰۵ به ترتیب در رتبههای دیگر قرار دارند. مشاركت اجتماعي با ميانگين ٣/٧٥ بالاترين ميزان سرمايه اجتماعي است؛ و آگاهی اجتماعی با میانگین ۳/۴۸، اعتماد اجتماعی با میانگین ۳/۴۵ و انسـجام اجتماعی با میانگین ۳/۳۹ در رتبههای بعدی قرار دارند. رابطه معنی دار بین سرمایه های اجتماعی و عملکرد دهیاری ها در بخش کالبدی و عمرانی، بهداشتی-محیطزیست اقتصادی – اشتغال، اجتماعی – فرهنگی تأیید شد. وجود رابطه معنی دار بین سرمایه های اجتماعی و مجموع عملکرد دهیاری ها تأیید شد. همان طور که نتایج نشان می دهد ضریب همبستگی چندگانه (R) معادل ۰/۵۸۳ ضــر يب تعيين (R Square) معادل ۳۳۹ و ضريب تعيين تصحيحشده (Adjusted R Square) معادل ٠/٣١٧ مى باشد. بنابراين بر اساس ضريب تعيين تصحيحشده می توان نتیجه گرفت که متغیرهای وارد شده به معادله رگرسیون توانستهاند ۳۲ درصد از واریانس تغییرات متغیر وابسته را تبیین کنند.

۵. بحث و نتیجه گیری

در این پژوهش سعی گردید تأثیر بین مؤلفههای مختلف سرمایه اجتماعی (مشارکت، اعتماد، آگاهی، انسجام) بر عملکرد دهیاریهای شهر ستان سنقر و کلیایی مورد مطالعه قرار گیرد. با توجه به نتایج بدست آمده از طریق آزمون همبستگی پیرسون، ارتباط معناداری بین چهار مؤلفهی سرمایه اجتماعی (مشارکت، اعتماد، آگاهی و انسجام) و بخشهای مختلف عملکرد دهیاریها (کالبدی – عمرانی، بهداشتی – محیطزیست، فرهنگی – اجتماعی و اقتصادی – اشتغال) وجود دارد. در یک نگاه کلی مؤلفهی مشارکت بیشترین همبستگی و مؤلفهی اعتماد کمترین میزان همبستگی را با عملکرد

دهیاریها نشان میدهد. متغیرهای وارد شده به معادله رگرسیون توانســتهاند ۳۲ درصــد از واریانس تغییرات متغیر وابســته را تبیین کنند، همچنین از میان متغیرهایی که وارد معادله رگرسیون شدهاند، متغير وابسته بيشترين تأثير رااز متغير مشاركت اجتماعي وكمترين تأثیر را از متغیر اعتماد اجتماعی پذیرفته است. در مطالعات دیگر پژوهشگران در زمینه سرمایههای اجتماعی نتایج مشابهای بدست آمده است به عنوان نمونه، در مطالعهای خاکیور و همکاران (۱۳۸۸)، به بررسی نقش سرمایه اجتماعی در توسیعه پایدار محلهای در کوی سجادیه مشهد پرداختهاند، نتایج تحقیق نشان میدهدکه می توان با تقویت سرمایه اجتماعی به پایداری محلهای دست یافت، و دستیابی به پایداری در تو سعه محلهای، بدون توجه به پتانسیلهای نهادی و انسانی و بهرهگیری از تمامی ظرفیت های فردی و گروهی امری غیر قا بل اجراست. ترابی و هم کاران (۱۳۸۹)، نیز میزان تأثیر مؤلفههای سرمایه اجتماعی در عملکرد شرکتهای تعاونی را مورد مطالعه قرار دادند. نتیجه این پژوهش نشان میدهد که متغیر مشاركت اجتماعي و اعتماد اجتماعي بيشترين تأثير را در عملكرد تعاونیها دارند. افراخته و همکاران (۱۳۹۳)، به بررسی نقش سرمایه اجتماعی بر توسعه روستایی دهستان چهادانگه پرداختهاند. نتایج این یژوهش نشان می دهد که رابطه معناداری بین سطح سرمایه اجتماعی و توسعه روستایی وجود دارد؛ و متغیرهای مشارکت و اعتماد بیشترین تأثیر را در روند توسعه دارند. نتایج این پژوهشها همچون پژوهش انجام شده، تأثیر قابل توجه سرمایههای اجتماعی را در همافزایی و بهبود عملکرد در زمینههای مختلف را نشان می دهد. كليدواژهها: مشاركت اجتماعي، آگاهي اجتماعي، انساجام اجتماعي، اعتماد اجتماعی، عملکرد مدیریت روستایی، شهرستان سنقر و کلیایی. تشکر و قدرانی

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فهرست مندرجات

صفحه (۱ –۱۹)	عنوان ■ تحلیل ساختاری پیشرانهای مؤثر بر پایداری معیشتی روستاییان با تأکید بر کاربرد آیندهپژوهی (مورد مطالعه: روستاهای شهرستان مریوان) سعدی محمدی، بهرام نصرالهیزاده
(*1–*1)	■ ارزیابی دیدگاه جوامع محلی در خصوص توسعه روستایی (مطالعه موردی: شهرستان بویراحمد) حامد قادرمرزی، وحید ریاحی، عنایتاله مشفقنژادی
(FT-DA)	■ ارائه الگوی پارادایم توسعه مشاغل خانگی در مناطق روستایی شهرستانهای استان اصفهان بــر اســاس تئوری بنیادی احمد حجاریان، احمد تقدیسی، حمید برقی
(Δ ٩-٧ ۶)	■ بررسی و تحلیل زیستمحیطی روستاهای پیرامون شهر فارسان با توجه به رابطه شهر و روستا معصومه فدائی، بیژن رحمانی، جمیله توکلینیا
(YY-99)	■ عوامل مؤثر بر پایداری کسب و کارهای روستایی زنان عضو صندوقهای خرد اعتبارات استان مازندران فاطمه حسینزاده، امیر احمدپور، محمدرضا شهرکی
(1-1-118)	■ بررسی تأثیر سرمایه اجتماعی در عملکرد دهیاریها (مطالعه موردی: شهرستان سنقر و کلیایی) زهرا سنبلی، محمد جلالی، زینب پروانه

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- ۹. ۳. انواع نقل قول ها (مستقیم و غیر مستقیم)، نقل به مضمون و مطالب به دست آمده از منابع و مآخذ، با حروف ناز ک و استفاده از نشانه گذاری های مرسوم، مشخص شود و نام صاحبان آثار، تاریخ و شماره صفحات منابع و مآخذ، بالافاصله در میان پرانتز نوشته شود.
 - ۱۰. مقالات برگرفته از رساله و پایاننامه دانشجویان با نام استاد راهنما، مشاوران و دانشجو به صورت توأمان و با مسؤولیت استاد راهنما منتشر میشود.
 - ۱۱. چنانچه مخارج تحقیق یا تهیه مقاله توسط مؤسسهای تأمین مالی شده باشد، باید در بخش تشکر و قدردانی مشخص گردد.
- ۱۲ . شیوه ارزیایی مقالات: مقالات ارسالی که شرایط پذیرش را احراز کنند، برای داوران خبره در آن موضوع ارسال میشوند. داوران محترم، جـدای از ارزشسیابی کیفـی مقالات، راهبردهای سازندهای پیشنهاد میکنند. پیشنهادهای داوران محترم به طور کامل، اما بدون نام و نشان داور، برای نویسنده مقاله ارسال خواهد شد.
- ۱۳ . مجله حق رد یا قبول و نیز ویراستاری مقالات را برای خود محفوظ می دارد و مقالات مسترد نمی گردد. اصل مقالات رد یـا انصـراف داده شـده پـس از سـه مـاه از مجموعه آرشیو مجله خارج خواهد شد و مجله پژوهش و برنامه ریزی روستایی هیچ مسئولیتی در این ارتباط نخواهد داشت.
- ۱۴ . مسؤولیت ارائه صحیح مطالب مقاله بر عهدهی نویسندگان مقاله است. از این رو، نسخه ای از مقاله آماده چاپ برای انجام آخرین تصحیحات احتمالی به نشانی الکترونیکی نویسنده ارسال خواهد شد. چنانچه ظرف مدت یک هفته پاسخی از سوی نویسندگان واصل نگر دید به معنای موافقت آنها با اصلاحات انجام شده تلقی و نسبت به چاپ آن اقدام می شود.
 - ۱۵. دریافت مقاله صرفاً از طریق سامانه مجله (http://jrrp.um.ac.ir) خواهد بود و مجله از پذیرش مقالات دستی یا پستی معذور خواهد بود.
 - ۱۶. نویسندگان گرامی، مقالاتی که مطابق فرمت مجله تهیه نشده باشند به نویسنده بازگردانده شده و در فرآیند ارزیابی قرار نخواهد گرفت.
 - ۱۷. فایل های ضروری برای ارسال از طریق سامانه عبارتند از:
 - الف) فایل مشخصات نویسندگان: در محیط word شامل اسامی و مشخصات نویسندگان به فارسی و انگلیسی.
 - ب) فايل اصلى مقاله بدون مشخصات: در محيط word شامل متن اصلى مقاله بدون اسامى و مشخصات نويسندگان.
 - ج) فایل چکیده مبسوط (مکمل) مقاله: شامل چکیده مبسوط فارسی در قالب یک فایل در محیط Word.
 - ۱۸. شرایط جزئی تر و دقیق تر نیز در فایل راهنمای نگارش و ارسال مقاله توسط نویسندگان ارائه شده است.
- ۱۹. مقاله پس از ارزیابی علمی به زبان انگلیسی بر گردانده شده و نویسنده (گان) موظف به ترجمه آن در مراکز ویراستاری معتبر خواهند بود و تا قبل از انجام ترجمه، امکان ارسال گواهی پذیرش مقدور نمی باشد. لذا پیشنهاد می شود فارسی زبانان مقاله خود را به زبان فارسی تهیه و ارسال نموده و پس از طی فرایند ارزیابی علمی و پذیرش نسبت به ترجمه آن اقدام شود.

آدرس پستی: مشهد-میدان آزادی- پردیس دانشگاه فردوسی مشهد-دانشکده ادبیات و علوم انسانی-دفتر مجلهٔ پژوهش و برنامهریزی روستایی.

Rplanning@um.ac.ir کد پستی: ۹۱۷۷۹۴۸۸۸۳ تلفن و نمابر: ۸۱-۳۸۷۹۶۸۴۰ پست الکترونیکی http://jrrp.um.ac.ir وب سایت: /

فرم اشتراک (یک ساله/ دوشماره) مجلهٔ یژوهش و برنامه ریزی روستایی

ن جانب شغل با ارسال فیش بانکی به مبلغ ریال به حساب جاری شماره ۴۲۵۲۹۹۶۳۸ بانک	اير
جارت شعبه دانشگاه مشهد کد ۴۲۵۰ به نام عواید اختصاصی دانشکده ادبیات و علوم انسانی، متقاضی اشتراک فصلنامه از شماره	ij
بنانچه صاحبان مقالات منتشر شده متقاضی دریافت مجلّه و تیراژهی آن از طریق پست پیشتاز باشند، باید هزینهی آن را به شماره حساب مذکور واریز و اصل	۳,
بش پرداختی را به نشانی دفتر مجلّه ارسال کنند.	في

نشانی: کدپستی:

شرايط يذيرش مقاله

برای سرعت بخشیدن به امر داوری و چاپ مقالات، از همهٔ پژوهشگرانی که مایل به چاپ مقالات علمی خود در این نشریه هستند، درخواست می شود به نکات زیر توجه کافی داشته باشند:

- ۱. مقالهٔ ارسال شده نباید قبلاً در هیچ نشریهٔ داخلی یا خارجی چاپ شده باشد. هیئت تحریریه انتظار دارد نویسندگان محترم تا هنگامی که جواب پذیرش از نشریه نرسیده است، مقالهٔ خود را به مجلهٔ دیگری برای چاپ ارسال نفرمایند.
- ۲. مقالات انگلیسی با قلم نازک Times New Roman 1 با نرم افزار Word تهیه شود. مقالات، روی کاغذ A4 (با حاشیه از بالا ۳ و پایین ۲ و راست ۲ و چپ ۲ سانتی متر) تایپ شود. متن به صورت دو ستونی با رعایت فاصله ۱ سانتی متر بین دو ستون و فواصل بین خطوط به صورت single باشد. ۳. حجم مقاله نباید از حدود
 - ۹۵۰۰ کلمه و یا حداکثر ۱۵ صفحهٔ چاپی به قطع نشریه بیشتر باشد (با در نظر گرفتن محل جداول، اشکال، خلاصه فارسی و فهرست منابع). ۴. عنوان مقاله با در نظر گرفتن فواصل بین کلمات نباید از ۶۰ حرف تجاوز کند و با قلم Times New Roman14 سیاه تایپ شود.
- ۵. نام نویسندهٔ مقاله با قلم سیاه Times New Roman10 عنوان علمی یا شغلی او با قلم Times New Roman10 در زیـر عنـوان مقالـه ذکـر شـود. ضـمناً آدرس الکترونیکی و شماره تلفن نویسندهٔ مسؤول در یاورقی آور ده شود.
 - ۶. چكيدهٔ مقاله ساختاريافته با قلم نازك Times New Roman 11 به صورت تك ستوني باشد.
- ۷. شکلها و نمودارهای مقاله حتماً اصل و دارای کیفیت مطلوب باشد. فایل اصلی اشکال (تحت Excel·Word ،PDF) و با دقت ۳۰۰ dpi ارائه شــود. انــدازهٔ قلمهــا خصوصاً در مورد منحنیها (legend) به گونهای انتخاب شوند که پس از کوچکشدن مقیاس شکل برای چاپ نیز خوانا باشند.
 - ٨. ساختار مقاله شامل عناصر زير است:
- ۸ ا صفحهٔ عنوان: در صفحهٔ شناسنامه باید عنوان مقاله، نام و نام خانوادگی نویسنده (نویسندگان)، درجهٔ علمی، نشانی دقیق (کد پستی، تلفن، دورنگار و پست
 الکترونیکی)، محل انجام پژوهش، مسؤول مقاله و تاریخ ارسال) درج شود. عهدهدار مکاتبات باید با علامت ستاره مشخص شود.
- ۸ ۲ چکیده: شامل چکیدههای فارسی ساختار یافته (شامل هدف؛ روش؛ یافتهها؛ محدودیتها؛ راهکارهای عملی؛ اصالت و ارزش و واژگان کلیدی (۳ تا ۶ کلمه)) است. تا حد امکان چکیدهٔ مقاله از ۲۰۰ کلمه نیز حاوی مقدمـه، مبـانی نخلیده مقاله از ۲۰۰ کلمه نیز حـاوی مقدمـه، مبـانی نظری، روش، نتایج و بحث، نتیجه گیری و کلیدواژههای مقاله تهیه شود، به طوری که حاوی اطلاعاتی از کل مقاله باشد و بتوان جداگانه آن را چاپ کرد. با توجه به این که مقاله بعدا به صورت کامل به انگلیسی برگردانده خواهد شد، نیازی به ترجمه چکیده مبسوط به انگلیسی نیست.
 - ٨ ٣ مقدمه: شامل ١-طرح مسئله؛ ٢-اهميت و ضرورت؛ ٣-اهداف و سوالات اصلى تحقيق.
 - ۸ ۴ ادبیات نظری تحقیق: شامل ۱- تعاریف و مفاهیم؛ ۲- دیدگاهها و مبانی نظری؛ ۳- پیشینه نظری تحقیق و ...
- ۸ ۵ روش شناسی تحقیق: در بر گیرندهٔ ۱- محدوده و قلمرو پژوهش؛ ۲- روش تحقیق و مراحل آن (روش تحقیق، جامعهٔ آماری، روش نمونه گیری، حجم نمونه و روش تعیین آن، ابزار گردآوری دادهها و اعتبارسنجی آنها)؛ ۳- سؤال ها و فرضیهها؛ ۴- معرفی متغیرها و شاخصها؛ ۵- کاربرد روشها و فنون.
 - ۸ ۶ یافتههای تحقیق: ارائهٔ نتایج دقیق یافتههای مهم با رعایت اصول علمی و با استفاده از جداول و نمودارهای لازم.
- ۸ ۷ بحث و نتیجه گیری: شامل آثار و اهمیت یافتههای پژوهش و یافتههای پژوهشهای مشابه دیگر با تأکید بر مغایرتها و علل آن، توضیح قابلیت تعمیم پذیری و کاربرد علمی یافتهها و ارائهٔ رهنمودهای لازم برای ادامهٔ پژوهش در ارتباط با موضوع، نتیجه گیری و توصیهها و پیشنهادهای احتمالی.
 - ۸ ۸ تشکر و قدردانی: قبل از منابع مورد استفاده ارائه شود و از ذکر عناوین دکتر و مهندس خودداری شود.
 - ۹. نحوهٔ ارجاعات: منابع و مآخذ باید به صورت درون متنی و همچنین در پایان مقاله ذکر شود.
- ۹. ۱ ارجاعات در متن مقاله باید به شیوهٔ داخل پرانتز (APA) نسخه ۶ باشد؛ به گونهای که ابتدا نام مؤلف یا مؤلفان، سال انتشار و صفحه ذکر شود. شایان ذکر است که ارجاع به کارهای چاپ شده فقط به زبان فارسی بوده و در اسامی لاتین معادل آن در زیر نویس همان صفحه ارائه شود. به عنـوان نمونـه: (شـکوئی، ۱۳۸۷، ص. ۵۰) یـا (وودز، ۲۰۰۵، ص. ۲۷).
 - ۹. ۲ در پایان مقاله، منابع مورد استفاده در متن مقاله، به ترتیب الفباییِ نام خانوادگی نویسنده بر اساس الگوی فهرست نویسی APA تنظیم گردد.
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رالشراجم الم



دانشکده ادبیات و علوم انسانی

مجلّهٔ پژوهش و برنامهریزی روستایی سال دهم، شمارهٔ ٤، پاییز ۱٤٠٠، شمارهٔ پیاپی ۳۵

صاحب امتیاز: دانشگاه فردوسی مشهد مدیر مسئول: دکتر حمید شایان سردبیر: دکتر علی اکبر عنابستانی

هيئت تحريريه (به ترتيب حروف الفبا):

استاد برنامهریزی روستایی و توسعه (دانشگاه مونترال کانادا)
دانشیار جغرافیا و برنامهریزی روستایی (دانشگاه فردوسی مشهد)
دانشیار جغرافیا و مدیریت محیطی (دانشگاه واترلو کانادا)
استاد جغرافیای روستایی (دانشگاه فردوسی مشهد)
استاد جغرافیا و برنامهریزی روستایی (دانشگاه تهران)
استاد جغرافیای روستایی (دانشگاه شهید بهشتی)
استاد جغرافیای روستایی (دانشگاه فردوسی مشهد)
استاد جغرافیای روستایی (دانشگاه فردوسی مشهد)
دانشیار مدیریت بحران (دانشگاه فردوسی مشهد)
استاد جغرافیا و برنامهریزی روستایی (دانشگاه فردوسی مشهد)
استاد جغرافیا و برنامهریزی منطقهای (دانشگاه لیسبون جدید پرتغال)
استاد جغرافیای روستایی (دانشگاه لیسبون جدید پرتغال)
استاد مخرافیای روستایی (دانشگاه لیسبون جدید پرتغال)
استاد مخرافیای روستایی (دانشگاه لوکایاما ژاپن)

کریستوفر برایانت خدیجه بوزرجمهری سعید پیراسته جعفر جوان عبدالرضا رکنالدین افتخاری عباس سعیدی حمید شایان سید اسکندر صیدایی علی عسگری علی اکبر عنابستانی انا فرمینو مجتبی قدیری معصوم دو چول کیم سیدحسن مطیعی لنگرودی

مقالات نمودار اَرای نویسندگان است و به ترتیب وصول و تصویب درج میشود.

مدیر اجرایی: زهرا بنیاسد حروفنگاری و صفحه آرایی: الهه تجویدی دستیار سردبیر: مهدی جوانشیری ویراستار انگلیسی: مرکز ویراستاری ادبیات

شمارگان: ۵۰ نسخه

نشانی: مشهد دانشگاه فردوسی مشهد، دانشکدهٔ ادبیّات و علوم انسانی دکتر علی شریعتی، کد پستی ۱۸۷۷۹۴۸۸۳ ، نمابر: ۲۰ شابر (۵۱) بنمابر: ۲۰ شابر (۱۵۰) بها: داخل کشور: ۲۰۰۰۰ ریال (تکشماره) خارج کشور: ۲۵ دلار (اَمریکا– سالانه)، ۲۰ دلار (سایر کشورها– سالانه)

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* این مجله در جلسهٔ کمیسیون بررسی نشریات علمی کشور مورخ ۱۳۹۲/۲/۲۵ رتبهٔ علمی-پژوهشی دریافت و طی نامهٔ شمارهٔ ۳/۱۸/۳۵۷۲۸ در تاریخ ۱۳۹۲/۳/۱۳ ابلاغ گردیده است.

این مجلّه در پایگاه های زیر نمایه می شود:

- پایگاه استنادی علوم جهان اسلام (ISC)
- بایگاه اطلاعات علمی جهاد دانشگاهی (SID)
- پایگاه بانک اطلاعات نشریات کشور (Magiran)
 - فهرست دسترسي آزاد مجلات (Doaj)
- Index Copernicus- RICeST- ISI-Noormags- Googlescholar- Civilica- Oaji





سال دهم، شماره ۴، پاییز ۱۴۰۰، شماره پیاپی ۳۵

■ تحلیل ساختاری پیشرانهای مؤثر بر پایداری معیشتی روستاییان با تأکید بر کاربرد آیندهپژوهی (مورد مطالعه: روستاهای شهرستان مریوان)

سعدى محمدى، بهرام نصرالهي زاده

ارزیایی دیدگاه جوامع محلی در خصوص توسعه روستایی (۲۱ (مطالعه موردی: شهرستان بویراحمد)

حامد قادرمرزي، وحيد رياحي، عنايتاله مشفقنژادي

[¶] ارائه الگوی پارادایم توسعه مشاغل خانگی در مناطق روستایی شهرستانهای استان اصفهان بر اساس تئوری بنیادی

احمد حجاريان، احمد تقديسي، حميد برقي

- بررسی و تحلیل زیست محیطی روستاهای پیرامون شهر فارسان با توجه به رابطه شهر و روستا معصومه فدائی، بیژن رحمانی، جمیله تو کلی نیا
- ■عوامل مؤثر بر پایداری کسب و کارهای روستایی زنان عضو صندوقهای خرد اعتبارات استان مازندران

فاطمه حسين زاده، امير احمد پور، محمد رضا شهركى

■بررسی تأثیر سرمایه اجتماعی در عملکرد دهیاریها (مطالعه موردی: شهرستان سنقر و کلیایی)

زهرا سنبلي، محمد جلالي، زينب پروانه

1.1

شاپا: ۲۷۸۳–۲۸۷۲