

Assessing the role of local governance in rural development, case study (Deh Abbas)

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Abstract—One of the most effective strategies in the development of rural areas is collaboration and competencies of people, especially for rural development and rural development in all its dimensions. The most important aspect of achieving this goal is the establishment of non-governmental institutions and organizations. Based on the needs and abilities of different groups in rural areas, the topics are varied and essential local environment shall be established in order to implement rural development programs. In recent years Councils and rural councils defined as rural new management and rural councils and Councils as public bodies and where the villages are responsible for managing can play a critical role in policy, management and implementation of various training programs, development of infrastructure and help to attract funds and things essential to the development of rural areas. Knowing rural council's role in rural development and evaluating the views of rural residents on their performance in this area is very important. In this study, we examine the rural management of Deh Abbas village in Islamshahr. Finally, strategies for improving the performance of managers in all aspects of rural development are presented.

Keywords—local management, village, rural council, rural development, performance

I. Introduction

Village is the smallest organizational unit in Iran and it is evident that the social unit in terms of social relationships, economic and adherence of people to the rules of the common law and civil cannot be without organization management. Basically, the human form of organization management is affected by the social system of the society. Public and private institutions are rural councils which recently have been discussed for public affairs management system in rural villages in the country.

The new management will rely on the capacities of rural communities by management and control of available space and resources. However, rural management has a mechanism and general concept of construction in which rural council is necessarily as leaders of the new village and thanks to the efforts of the Government and participation and self-help of

people, it will be able to take effective steps in this direction.

II. Statement of Problem

Since the local managers directed villages, the issue of rural council and evaluating their performance in rural development is one of the most important issues in the field of rural management. A decade has passed since the formation of rural councils; now, after a decade of rural council's activity, evaluation and analysis purposes in rural development is important and must be considered. Therefore, in this study the performance of the rural councils in villages of Deh Abbas city of Islamshahr and degree of influence of the two institutions on the development of the rural study is investigated.

III. Hypotheses

1. It seems that performance and role of village councils and rural councils in has been remarkable in the improvement and development of Deh Abbas villages.

2. It seems the cooperation of the people in the villages, decision making and planning, has led to the development of the village.

IV. Rural Management

Rural management is defined as a plan for the rural development measures and coordination and monitoring the organization's actions. In other words, rural management is the science of regulation and synthesis of natural, humanities, economics factors (Darbanastane, 2005)

V. Rural councils

Rural councils are civic organization and government of Iran, which perform in villages and rural area. The organization and functioning of rural councils is similar to mechanism of municipal cities of the country (Honorary, 2010)

VI. Cooperation

Since the local institutions are governed partially by help of the people, their cooperation have important role in the success of these organizations. The word "cooperation" literally means to participate in the formation and accumulation for a specific purpose. It was a lot of discussion about the meaning of the amendment but we can say that the essence of its

original is involvement, activity and being influenced. Emotional involvement and participation of individuals in group situations motivates them to help each other to achieve goals and share responsibilities (Alavi Tabar, 2000).

VII. The geographical location of the study area

Islamshahr city isolated from the Ray city in the early seventies with an area of about 225 square kilometers on the eastern side of the range and adjacent to the city of Tehran (Tehran Municipality's area 18) and its territories continues to border city of Karaj River Branch (Islamic Revolution Housing Foundation, 2011).

Along the road after crossing the river Saveh Branch, the city of Rabatkarim starts which is located in the southern city of Shahriar along with Shor River. It is also within the scope of the city from the south. Both cities are adjacent to Ray from the south-east of the city. Analysis of Local management performance indicators in villages of Deh Abbas according to the residents:

Map (1) Eslamshahr



Multivariate linear regression analysis was used for Analysis of performance indicators for local management and finding the influence of each of these indices to the satisfaction with the village council and satisfaction with the performance of rural council performance. Therefore, due to the multiplicity of examined indicators, linear regression techniques are not suitable for the large number of indicators, so factor analysis was used to summarize them. This technique summarizes the large number of variables (parameters) in a few numbers. So that, the factor can be named based on the type of variables that are most correlated with it. Since operating factors are linearly independent from each other, the result of this step can be used for linear regression analysis. The analysis of the performance of local management in villages of Deh Abbas was conducted in Factor analysis and regression analysis which will be mentioned below in detail.

Table (1) Detailed information on the most appropriate model for the council

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta	B	Std. Error
Constant	3.11	0/048		65/27	0/00
Physical optimization	0/336	0/048	0/367	7/047	0/00
Social-cultural services	0/29	0/048	0/31	6/049	0/00
Health-environmental service	0/228	0/048	0/249	4/78	0/00
Public support	0/139	0/048	0/152	2/91	0/004

According to Table (1) of regression, the dependent variable is the level of satisfaction of the village council and the independent variable is derived from factor analysis.

Regression analysis and characterization of factors influencing satisfaction with the performance of rural councils

The use of multivariate stepwise regression analysis specified the most important factors, and the turnout of Deh Abbas villages. The results of this analysis are 4 different models. The most complete of them full is the fourth model with more variables, higher adjusted coefficient and the lower standard

error of the estimate. Information about each of these models has been shown in the table below:

Table 2: Comparison of the obtained models for estimating the satisfaction of performance of rural councils

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.328(a)	.108	.104	.970	
2	.445(b)	.198	.191	.922	
3	.529(c)	.279	.271	.875	
4	.573(d)	.328	.318	.847	1.804

A. First hypothesis:

One of the initiatives of the council law defines an executive officer in each village which has the task of implementing legislation. Rural council performance indicators are included in three categories: social, economic and physical environment. Rural council and evaluating their performance in rural development is one of the most important issues in the field of rural management. A decade has passed since the formation of rural council; after a decade of activity, evaluating and analyzing the performance is an important question in achieving the objectives of rural development. Evaluation of the performance in various economic sectors, social and physical aspects is done for development and provides appropriate solutions to improve conditions.

The results of the questionnaire show that the factors of popular support, physical rehabilitation, and health care, environmental and socio-cultural services have significant coefficients at a high level. Economic performance of the local administration, no significant correlation found with the consent of the Council and rural council. This is despite the fact that based on the theoretical results about the subject; these factors are the factors that affect the performance of the Council. Based on the results, it is determined that by increasing the satisfaction of the people, physical rehabilitation, and environmental health services, social services, cultural and economic performance, if other factors are constant, the overall satisfaction of the Council will increase.

Each of popular support, physical rehabilitation, environmental health services, social services, cultural and economic performance do not have equal impact on the satisfaction of rural management function and the coefficients. The higher the rate coefficients indicates greater role on the subjective judgment of residents to the satisfaction of the Council and rural councils. Based on the analysis of questionnaires, it can be concluded that physical improvement is most correlated with satisfaction of the Council and cultural and social services are in second place.

The results show that function and role of rural council has been fairly impressive in the improvement and development of villages of Deh Abbas.

B. Second hypothesis

It seems that cooperation in matters relating to rural people, decision making and planning, leads to the development of the village. One of the most effective strategies and sustainable development in rural areas is collaboration and competencies of people, especially for rural development and rural development in all its dimensions. Public participation and people entrust their fate after the Islamic Revolution was considered by all the authorities of the Islamic Republic and councils are clear example of decentralization and distribution of power and decision-making for planning and promoting rural development in different regions of the country (Shi, 1999). In recent years Councils and rural councils have been defined as new management of the villages. Rural councils as public bodies responsible for management can play a significant role in development of infrastructure by policy, management and implementation of various training programs. Rural management is essential in the process of rural development. Rural manage the process of organizing society and rural environment through the formation of organizations and institutions. Rural development management process consists of three pillars: people, government and public institutions.

In this study, 3 variables (indicators) have been studied for assessing public participation in villages of Deh Abbas. Using factor analysis, these variables are summarized as a factor supporting the local management. Indicators discussed include:

recognition of the council, knowing rural councils and enjoying popular support. The findings of this study indicate the partial satisfaction of the villagers with the village council. Therefore, the correlation between recognition of the Council as 0.825, correlation with knowing rural councils was 0.863 and the solidarity of the people support was 0.493.

VIII. Conclusion

One of the most important aspects of rural development and perhaps the most important aspect is the rural management which plays an important role in coordinating the activities of the Rural Development. Iran has a long history in rural management. However, no factor in the failure of rural development programs is more important than the lack of understanding of rural management and its characteristics and also difference between urban and rural in how they are governed (Kouchakianfar, 2007). Obviously, the main purpose and the main beneficiaries of rural development programs are people and their satisfaction of the administrator and moderators is one of the most important factors that should be considered in the plan.

Rural council performance evaluation is based on the general framework and indicators used to evaluate the performance. Factors such as illiteracy of the rural councilors, unfamiliarity with local management and performance measurement principles, lack of in five year programming for rural councils, lack of public participation in development projects and financial and credit problems are effective on inefficiency of Rural councils. In this respect, comprehensive training of rural councilors, carefully choosing rural councilors, Strengthening public participation in the management of village affairs, rural council financial resources and the development, implementation and monitoring systems and performance evaluation can be effective in enhancing the performance of rural council.

The questionnaire indicates that there is a significant positive relationship between the performance and development of the villages of Deh Abbas city. On the other hand, there is also a significant relationship between the factors affecting the performance evaluation of rural council and promote the development of the village council. And according to the results, general and specific indicators of performance of the rural council and the process of rural development are explained. The most important indicator of performance evaluation of rural council were specific indices which evaluated their performance. In short, role of rural council in rural development has been largely satisfactory. However, in each of the four factors (support, physical rehabilitation, and environmental health services, and social services, cultural and economic performance) weaknesses in performance of rural councils has been evident (Farnahad Consulting Engineers, 2000).

IX. Suggestions

The proposed management strategies

- communication of different villages Rural councils for mutual understanding and more cooperation
 - Using the experiences of elders and village elders
 - the need to encourage successful Rural councils and grading them according to the degree of success
 - purchase of capital equipment and maintenance costs to be shared among multiple Rural councils
 - Dividing tasks into different dimensions to summarize and understand Rural councils tasks
 - Accreditation of institutions in rural council
 - Public participation in the decision making process, planning, implementation and operation
 - Considering the multi-sectoral and inter-sectoral nature in rural management
 - Avoiding parallel executive agencies in the planning and management of rural development
 - Creation of crisis management in rural areas
 - Reform of the Council and stable income of Rural councils
 - adopting a participatory model of local and regional
- 10.

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