

Evaluation of The Rural Guide Projects Effects from The Perspective of the Local Community and Its Role in Rural Development (Case Study: The Central Part of Ize City)

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EXTENDED ABSTRACT

Introduction

One of the ways that was initially formed in the former Ministry of Jihad in the early 1981s, and then was pursued at the Housing Foundation, was the need to improve villages with more populations so that they could manage the public services and improve the service infrastructure and improve their housing. It serves as an initial drill to control the wave of rural-to-city migration. In the following years, the idea was pursued by the Housing Foundation, titled "Rural Housing Plan", and now it is the main custodian for the implementation and implementation of rural conductors in the country. It can be said that rural conductor plans are one of the projects that can be described as physical planning and in general as rural development document. Rural Conduct Initiatives, as the first systematic and systematic effort to organize the country's rural landscapes from 1988 to the end of November 2010, totaled 24870 villages out of a total of 27871 villages over 50 households in the country, 89% of these villages are. Of the total designs, the provinces of Khorasan, Razavi, Mazandaran and Fars have the lowest number of projects and provinces of Qom, Semnan and Yazd. Studies have been carried out, including (Anabestani, Azimi-Jamshidi, Jamini et al., And others), which show that the implementation of the plans caused the villagers to hope for housing in the village and for the successful service. While the environment and the involvement of the people have not made much progress, and because of problems in the process of preparing and im Considering the four dimensions of rural development (social, economic, physical and environmental) and the importance of these dimensions in order to achieve rural development, the researcher has tried to evaluate the effects of the implementation of rural guide plans and their role in rural development The central part of the city of Izeh will be investigated plementing the plans, the people and authorities are calling for a review of this process.

Methodology

The present study is descriptive-analytic in terms of purpose and has been done through field survey. The statistical population in this research includes residents of 7 villages in the central part of Izeh city, where more than 10 years have passed since conducting of conducting designs, the total number of households in 7 of the studied villages is 3466 households (15829 people). The sample size is estimated using the Cochran formula at the error rate of five percent and the accuracy of 0.95 times 346 people. In order to determine the reliability of the research instrument, a pilot study was conducted with 50 questionnaires. Then, based on the results of the necessary changes in the required questionnaire the results of the pre-test indicated that the reliability and reliability of the tool were studied. Based on Cronbach's alpha, the reliability of the questionnaire was calculated to be 0.85%. The design of

the questionnaire was carried out according to the necessity and purpose of the five-option Likert scale (very little: 1, very high: 5). In order to evaluate the performance of implementation of conducting plans and its role in rural development, in this research, 44 items in four dimensions (social, economic, physical, environmental) from the viewpoint of rural society were investigated. The results were analyzed using SPSS analysis software and the effectiveness of each dimension is also known.

Result and Discussion

Investigating the impact of implementing the rural guide plan and achieving its goals by identifying the consequences, impacts and outcomes of the implementation of the plan in the four dimensions of social, economic, physical and environmental aspects were presented as follows the evaluation of the effects of the implementation of the rural constituent plan on the social dimension of the 7 items was reviewed and the average of each item was also determined. The highest average was the follow-up of local leaders and village people to create facilities and receive facilities from other executive agencies with an average of 4, and the lowest average was for collaborating with people in sustaining the achievements of Scheme II. Also, in the physical dimension, the highest average in this dimension is related to the rural public utilities including water supply, electricity supply and ... with 4.42, and the lowest average regarding compliance with the technical specifications of the project on the passageways (proper upgrading, proper slope and privacy of roads Rural) with 0.27. In the economic dimension, the highest averages were related to the change in the value of land (the value of consumption and exchange) with 4.76 and the increase in land prices and how it dispersed to 4.21, and the lower average of the averages are respectively related to capital items in the industrial sector (creating a workshop, repair shop, etc.) with 1, and your situation is at an annual savings of 1.18. Finally, in order to measure the effects of rural design in the environmental dimension of the 11 items, their impact was identified. The results indicate that the highest average in this dimension is related to the quality of collecting and utilizing waste in the village with 4.11 And the lower limit of the average of the Qanat and Qahr dredger was in the village with 1, in other words, the least effect of the rural guide plan was on this dimension in this clause.

Conclusion

The results of the research indicate that the implementation of the guideline in the studied villages has been evaluated by the two-dimensional (physical and social) meanings of the best performance of the two economic and environmental dimensions from the villagers' point of view. The summary of the assessment of the effects of the implementation of the plans Hadi is relatively satisfactory from the point of view of the local community and its effects on rural development are positive.

Key words: Guide Plan, Local Community, Rural Development, Izeh County