

Reviews on principles and system of rural development in Iran

Naser Shafiei Sabet

Assistant Professor of Human Geography Group , Shahid Beheshti University
nshsabet@yahoo.com

Negin Sadat Mirvahedi*

MA Student of Geography and Rural Planning Course , Shahid Beheshti University
Negin.mirvahedi1@gmail.com

Abstract

Rural development is an important part of the process of national development, especially in developing countries. In today's low-income countries, rural development as a dominant approach in the process of national development, accepted, especially since in most of these countries, the dominant population, still live in rural areas and improve the living conditions of this group accepted such countries. They've been on the principles of governance and rural development over the years to think in Iran. The research method is descriptive - analytic. The findings suggest that the proportion of rural population growth rate, its share of the total population of the country is decreasing. The literacy rate in the rural community is growing, so that the ratio of 1/51 percent in 1345 to 75 percent in 1385 reached. During different periods, most health variables has been growing. The proportion of the population 10 years and older declined from 5/48 to 6/37 percent percent in 1335 and dropped in 1375, but with an increasing trend to 2/38 percent reached in 1390. Villages benefit from the services infrastructure and superstructure has been a significant growth in the years 1365 to 1375. The ratio of working population to the total rural population from 1345 to 1365 also declining, but in the next round with an increasing trend from 22% in 1365 to 6.25 per cent reached in 1390. Despite the recent emphasis on developing programs orchestrate, physical approach to rural development has been overcome. Providing infrastructure services in rural areas compared with other targets in the field of rural development has been more successful.

Keywords: Development, rural development, rural development in Iran.

*Corresponding author. Tel.: +989128013619

Introduction

Today in low income countries, rural development is accepted in national and development process as a prevailing approach specially this point that in most of these countries, people still live in villages and life style promotion of this group is an accepted matter in such countries. Also the bitter experience of development process in developed sophisticated countries makes this matter clear that rural development is a basic necessity for nation's development and must be places in the priority of developmental plans (Draft Louth County Development Plan, 2015). Rural development is a multi dimensional category and needs new ways of thinking and clear to the point plan in its policies (Evans et al,2015).

By looking back to the past we find out that in the early 1990 years, rural development was almost equal to agriculture section. Now it is crystal clear that plus the agriculture section, the concept of rural development includes developing rural industries, employment for rural population, also the educational affairs, medical care and ifrastructures etc (Hart,2000). and in the principles and the system which governs rural development, paying attention to agricultural development, optimized population development, using production capacities, rebuilding economy of the country, social justice, removing poverty, and social limitations are essential .

But century 21 has started in the condition that increasing population growth and providing food are worries of the world and according to the statistics till year 2025 the world must feed a population equal to 8/3 billiard people (Berdegue, 2014).

Around 800 million people do not have enough food in hand which 20% of them are children who suffer from low weight and malnutrition. In such situation, rural and agricultural development have faced many problems and challenges to which a proper response must be searched within the principles and the system who governs (chambers,2013).

Although rural development principally is not a separate concept of economical-social development on the surface of macro – development , but also its emphasis is to solving the matters related to rural society and the attempt is for removing privation and reducing poverty in these areas (kalantari et al, 2007). and plus that the quantity proliferation of the society wealth declares quality changes in social, economical, and cultural systems (azkia, 2014).

Next to the general concepts of development and rural development , thinking about the environmental correlated comments have shaped in early 1960 years in a way that Unesco Biospher Conference (Paris 1968) , International Conference of developing Ecologic aspects (Washington 1968) and Human Environment Conference (Stochholm 1972) were created in this regard (shafeei, 2000).

In rural development discussion there are two group theories: the first group includes the comments which consider the agricultural and rural development as the axis of development and they have emphasis on agricultural development. Among the theorists of this group we can name Michael Todaro, Joan Robinson and K. antowain décor. The second group believe that the simultaneouse development of industry and agriculture, village, city and etc are with emphasis on the rural development of the development axis. This group of theories include ideas which propose development in general but at the same time they have an special emphasis on rural development. Among the most important theorists of this group there is " misra " who suggested the most complete and at the same time the most complex theory about development of under developed countries in 1980s . Plus Misra the theory of Salia Omar is also among this group of concepts (Ibid, 2000).

Misra while the value of development funds strongly denies, believes that development is a matter of culture and values with the following criteria: Should not undermine the development of bipolar, it should solve the problem of poor orientation, should promote economic growth. Should be initiated and managed by the people it is also the responsibility of the people, in other words in terms of local content (misra,1987).

On the other hand, despite the fact that the local and regional levels and within geographic regions and homogeneous areas, urban rural are centers "mutual interaction" But, still, in some countries, rural development and urban planning as a distinct and "partial view" done. And a focus on planning, on the

role and conquer the cities and "industrialization" is considered in development (Douglass,1998 & Douglass,2010).

And in the context of the belief of many experts, the positive role of urban and rural planning convergent, for socio-economic development and sustainability of rural and urban centers in regional and regional scope are highly emphasized (Shafiee & esmaeel zade,2014).

Today, most of the leading countries in development planning, policies and strategies, interactive and integrated planning in rural areas as urban development planning are considered. Adoption of policies and strategies, in addition to the same attention to rural development, urban planning, urban and rural residents to participate in the action planning process.(Martens,2015).

Neglect of people and organizations involved in the planning and development of horizontal and vertical integration in various fields in rural and urban influences. Rural development without the support and participation will not be fulfilled (Draft Louth County Development Plan,2015).

More than 65 percent of the rural population live in areas with less than 250 people (Statistical Center of Iran, 2011).

Past strategies have been successful in the field of rural development and food security failed to realize at the same time provide environmental sustainability and rural development with major challenges faced in the 21st century.

Expanding income gap, increase poverty, hunger, low participation, lack of investment in rural areas, lack of proper infrastructure and the vulnerability of rural settlements, especially in underdeveloped countries, has caused the countries to review their strategies for rural development and The policy previously pursued optimistic that out and focus on policy approaches and find that the greater emphasis on rural development and rural poor directly improve living conditions (kalantari et,2007).

If for some reason the system is able to play a constructive role rural residence, in the territory of residence is not, then, consequences, effects and rural issues in urban areas, and the whole land, and intercept will be visible (asayesh,2013).

The relevant theories in the field of rural development play an important role in explaining the social, economic and institutional - is political. There are several theories on the field briefly mention them. Agropolyten development approach, investment in rural areas and providing financial resources for rural development, through the transfer of funds to develop local savings and create job opportunities in rural areas in developing effective (Friedman & Douglass,1984).

Approach to urban functions in rural development as an integrated approach and functional or functional integrity - known space. Integrated rural and urban development and spatial distribution of urban functions are considered (eftekhari et, 2011).

In this approach, provide areas without services, facilities and infrastructure for agricultural development and job creation in the region is important (Rondenelli,1985).

Douglass municipal bond approach - rural and regional network strategy states that development should be at all levels in national, regional, local pursued. That is why the dynamics in both urban and rural areas should be there (Douglass,2000).

Tacoli states that synergy between agricultural production and investment in the city, often the key to local economic development dynamic to regional economic growth and development Astghal to reduce poverty (Tacoli,2010).

Since rural development in any country is a very important issue (wang,2013). And different approaches to rural development is needed (Pasakarnis, 2012). They've been on the principles of governance and rural development in Iran during the years of our study.

Research Methodology

The research method is descriptive - analytic. After determining the subject and said, beginning to gather information on the issue and Information needed for research, documentation and review relevant data obtained statistics. The documentary by studying documents in the field of rural development, including internal and external resources required information to be obtained. In the domestic sector, with reference to sources in foreign Persian-speaking and Latin sources was used to collect information.

Findings

In a general approach to rural development in Iran has always been faced with leaps and bounds. One of the main reasons for it, especially in the years after the Islamic Revolution and during the first and second socio - economic development of the country lack clear strategy on rural development.

Or if the overall objectives in the field of rural development has been determined by the relevant planning and operational objectives, but since that was not properly explain the reason could be aimed at rural development and sustainable rural development. What is noteworthy in this context, because of the lack of strategic and regional studies in the country and According to the planning and provision of basic services dot the countryside, in the aftermath of the Islamic Revolution led to the growth of one-dimensional (physical) in villages. . Despite the relative planning part - and in some cases, planned broadcast area, for deviating from the overall objectives, rural development planning has been on the right track.

The general principles developed in Iran, particularly in metropolises:

Polar growth concentrated in the sectors of industry and services in the national and regional levels, there is about to be revised. The decentralization of population and industry and transferring it to the new areas to be revised. Rural development, including the all important points for the courtyard of the rural population, including education, health, housing, public services and facilities, capacity for leadership and rule and cultural heritage as well as the economic and sectoral (OECD, 1999).

Multi-dimensional process that a sustainable approach to integration and the economic, social, cultural, environmental and pursues (Kimi et al,1994).

Hence achieving balanced regional development and land, necessary and proper attention to the village as a place of life and production and provide equal access to opportunities and resources and benefits of development for rural communities. Based on the principles governing the program, including the recognition of past performance Sndfrabkhshy rural development, explained the current situation, challenges and opportunities plan, perspective and finally, the proposed enforcement policy for rural development. According to statistics from 1966 to 2011 three systems of social, economic, institutional – policy.

Society system

Development of the rural population in the table 1 is indicative of the slow growth of recent decades. The proportion of rural population growth rate, its share of the total population of the country is declining, because the proportion of rural than 8/52 percent in 1976, 1.45 percent in 1986, 3/38 per cent in 1996, 36 percent in 2006 and 34 percent in the 2011's.

Table 1: Rural than in Iran

YEAR	MILLION	RURAL POPULATION
1976	17.8	52.8
1986	22.34	45.1
1996	23.2	38.3
2006	23	36
2011	21	34

Table 2: Population changes in rural areas of Iran in the years 2006 and 2011

THE AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE (PERCENT)	INCREASED VOLUME		POPULATION	YEAR
	THE RELATIVE (PERCENTAGE)	ABSOLUTE		
-0.40	-3.9	-895192	22131101	2006
-0.63	-3.1	-684318	21446783	2011

Distribution of the population and settlements according to population categories shows that the largest share of the villages of fewer than 100 people (51 percent) and lowest in rural areas higher than 500 (8 percent). In contrast, in terms of population, the highest proportion of the group more than 500 of them (70%) and the lowest share in the group of less than 100 people (6.4 percent). While 23 percent of villages are deserted. During the period from 1986 to 2011 as a share of all classes of the population of the village, have a bullish trend, but in terms of population only group more than 500 people has been growing.

The literacy rate in the rural community is growing, so that the ratio of 1/51 percent in 1966 to 75 percent in 2006 reached. Women literacy rate of 3/36 per cent in 1986 and 9.59 percent in the proportion of men in 2011 for men and women respectively 4/62 and 7/67 percent. Thus, this indicator for rural women 1.26 per cent and 8.7 per cent for rural men.

Table 3: Literate population of rural areas in 2006 and 2011

YEAR	MALE AND FEMALE	MAN	FEMALE
2006	14938943	8183348	6755595
2011	7752447	7752447	6534286

According to the 2006 population of rural women to 11/9 million people arrive, of which nearly 7/1 million, 61/6 per cent of rural women are at work, from those, the number of 6.6 million economically active. The literacy rate in the rural community of 15/1 to 69/6 percent per year, 45% in 1996 and 77/09% reached in 2006, but compared with a ratio of 88/93% of the urban educated, less. The percentage of women working in the agricultural sector with 29.3 percent. According to the World Bank, the rural population access to primary health care in 1988, 70 per cent, the ratio reached 90 percent in 2011.

During different periods, most of the growing health variables, so that from 1976 to 2011 growth of 42% villages have piped water, sanitation, 18% and 6% rural health workers and midwives and physician 0/7 percent. The impact of health interventions, rural mortality rate of children under 1 year during the past decade has been declining, so that from 119/8 to 75/7 in thousand in thousand in 1353 reached in 2001.

The challenge is the lack of attention to indigenous knowledge of rural society in various economic activities in general And agricultural activities in particular, the lack of job opportunities for rural youth, rural lack of awareness regarding the methods and factors to sustainable development,

population threshold inadequate in many rural settlements for social services, Overcome unprofessional or unskilled labor in rural economic activity, inequality and imbalance in the provision of economic opportunities and social - between urban and rural areas are the most important social challenges for sustainable rural development.

A stable social order could be grounds for dispensing justice, provide adequate social services, including health and education, gender equality and political activism and participation is possible.

Economic system

Iran villages for centuries, without changing too, the situation was relatively stable, the last decade of the nineteenth century gradually were new circumstances. Developments of the twentieth century, the face of the countryside and the rural way of life and social relationships, first slowly and then more rapidly transformed. This transformation began when the Iranian economy to a strong economy and domination of the global climate, and agriculture and rural communities locked in conformity and harmony with the new circumstances were to change (Ashraf,1982).

The effect of this change in the traditional relationship between the city and the village was changed And with the development of the labor market and business growth in urban and Jmhyt in rural areas, increased rural to urban migration and the entry of foreign goods to rural and urban artifacts, relative self-sufficiency of villages gradually fell apart. And the relative growth of agriculture in rural areas in the villages of Iran was quick to change, so many villages structural changes such as the proliferation of commercial products, process relative economic independence, change in ownership, change in class and social stratification were changed . The government's policy on the import of agricultural products in the market prices of these products to other consumer goods reduced. On the other hand with the development of services and facilities in the cities, in line with the country's rapid Mdnzyasyvn living conditions in urban and rural difference was far greater. The collapse of the traditional system in rural and isolated villages of the House of economic relations, social and economic dependence of rural-urban, urban growth and the growth of industry and services also are among the factors that increase along with population growth and labor force, economy and Iranian society has changed and will change the pattern of life in the city and village is sent. Indicators related to rural activities indicate that the proportion of the population aged 10 and above of the total population, from 1956 to 1986 has not changed noticeably declining But during the period 1986 to 2011 of 64/6 percent to 73 percent. Share of the population aged 10 and above in rural communities is increasing. The proportion of the population 10 years and older declined from 48/5 to 37/6 percent in 1956 and dropped in 1996, but the trend has been rising to 38/2% in 2011 . The average household arable land utilization is low, so that approximately 59% of beneficiary households have less than 5 hectares are arable land. Search and supply of equipment needed to show that only 17% during the last 10 years for tractors 12% and 15% thinner combines the requirements of the supply section and covered, which suggests low levels of technology in the agricultural sector. On average 12 people are employed in rural workshop that in 1997 the number of 14 people. The average fixed capital workshop in 1997, was 554 million riyals to 761 million riyals in the year that figure has risen to 90. Since the first and second main objective was to increase production, the traditional custodians of the countryside and rural livelihoods due to the act of exploitation of rural development is not done. What was actually exploit development based on national and regional needs, but also market developments and government policies actually weaken And in some cases remove undermining the traditional family operation that basis and derivative rural economy depends on their activity. Because of your family have been unable to adapt to new market conditions and are getting poorer.

Table 4: Villages benefit from the services infrastructure and superstructure has been a significant growth in the years 1986 to 1996.

SERVICES	1986 (percent)	1996 (percent)
THE VILLAGES HAVE THE RIGHT ROAD	35	51
THE VILLAGES HAVE ELECTRICITY	30/4	60/4

THE VILLAGES HAVE WATER	47/2	64/4
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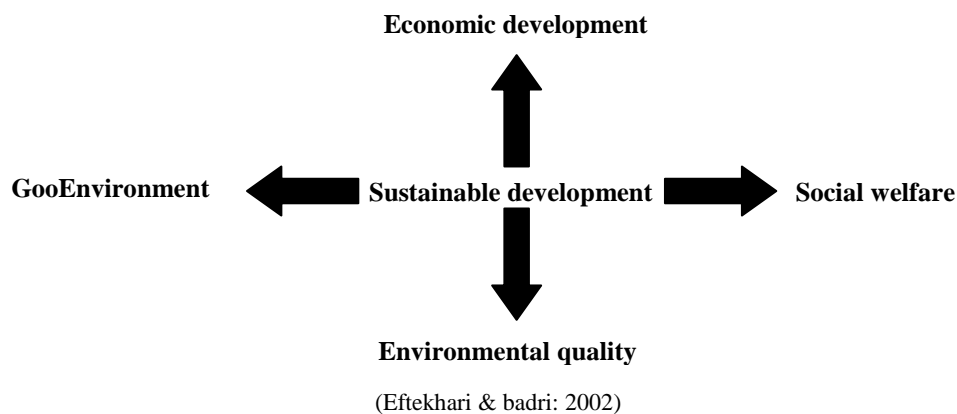
The ratio of working population to the total rural population from 1966 to 1986 also declining, but in the next round with an increasing trend from 22% in 1986 to 6.25 per cent reached in 2011. The ratio of working population to the working population with a growing trend of 85/8% percent in 1976 to about 86/8% in 2011 has increased. The rate of employment in agriculture declined from 34 percent in 1976 to 23 percent in 2006 has declined. In contrast, the share of rural employment in industry and services has been increasing, So that now service the largest share, followed by the industrial sector with 31% in the next class .

According to the 2011 equal to 5,172,594 ordinary housing units by type of structure built in rural areas that the 291,552 number equal to 6.6% of steel, 251,464, equivalent to 5/7% of concrete, equivalent to 1/87% Other 3,855,649 and about 29,381 equivalent to 0.7 per cent is not stated. A sustainable economic system must be able to produce and manage the supply of goods and services on an ongoing basis, without causing an imbalance of the damage that industrial and agricultural production, provided.

Institutional – political system

Despite the recent emphasis on developing programs orchestrate, physical approach to rural development has been overcome. Providing infrastructure services in rural areas compared with other targets in the field of rural development has been more successful. On the structure and organization development after the Islamic Revolution, for deprivation of rural areas need to change the structure and administrative organization, was strongly felt For this purpose, new institutions were created for the development of rural areas that they are most deprived areas of the presidential office and the Islamic Revolution Housing Foundation noted. Privacy Policy and Terms of recent applications in the field of rural development to improve the structure, the focus of activities, following the Soviet hierarchy and management system at various levels, and other fundamental measures But administrative problems hindered the full realization of the goals and executing them. Meanwhile, the lack of appropriate mechanisms to coordinate the macro level, mid and micro-management in the field of rural development (policy, planning and implementation), including obstacles is fundamental. Statistics show that rural household income has always been lower than the corresponding costs. Revenue growth was higher in the rural community of development costs, but the city still has a considerable distance.

ural development is necessary to achieve sustainability in all dimensions. In this regard, the management of sustainable development of rural settlements, in their development decisions with goal setting and the mission and vision of ways to achieve sustainable rural development of the four components are considered as follows:



Discussion and conclusion

One of the goals of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the process of planning, implementation and evaluation of program goals, the development of rural areas (Eftekhari & Badri, 2002)

Rural development is an important part of the process of national development, especially in developing countries will account for. If the development is done and must be sustained, both in rural areas and in particular the agricultural sector begins (Jome poor, 1389: 59). Rural development strategy to improve the social and economic life of a particular group of people, namely, the rural poor is designed (World Bank, 1975). Some of consecutive views on rural development from 1950 to 2000, including community development, small farm development, integrated rural development, market liberalization, and participation is PRSPS (Ellis, 2001). Governments do not necessarily have a thorough understanding of the policies, programs and practices that are so useful and convenient opportunities for people in rural communities have created (Evans et, 2015). The challenge for rural development can be seen in the studies were not clear and consistent definition for classifying an area or region of the village there (Evans et al, 2015).

Over the past two decades, rural development programs in most countries for a considerable number of villages, especially villages populated reviewed and implemented (Hosseini et, 2015). And in Iran after the Islamic Revolution, institutions and organizations were in charge of Rural Development of Construction Jihad, Islamic Revolution Housing Foundation and others are examples of them. Neglect of education and awareness, institution-building, mainstreaming, transparency, trust, empathy and accountability, capacity building, empowerment, partnership and investment made in the development of different aspects of the challenges faced.

To achieve sustainability in various aspects of socio - economic and environmental development in the context of the most important strategies of empowerment and participation in various aspects mentioned (Amundsen & Martinsen, 2015).

To achieve popular participation in rural development tool that utilizes the community members in the formulation of policies, plans and programs that affect their living environment contribute (Wihick, 1995).

The development of new approaches to the empowerment of rural communities and the concept of partnership and development of human resources is emphasized. Rural Development can be an all-encompassing process of evolving developments forming structures called rural life Which leads to an increase in material and spiritual life of villagers with regard to the issue of sustainable. From this perspective, rural development, and just focus on the development of a class (the poor), but all aspects of life and individual and social groups consider.

In discussing the principles and the establishment of rural development should be noted That developing countries can not do without careful and thorough study of the policies and strategies that have called on developed countries to emulate the success it has, in its own territory to apply. Adaptation policy development is successful when these policies at least from a country that has similar characteristics, must be obtained.

The following suggestions are offered to rural development and the achievement of sustainable development:

- integrated development of rural areas with potential
- Enhancing the role of villagers in the management of the countryside
- Improve the quality of life, physical structural reforms and improving the quality of rural settlements
- Improve the capacity of small craft jobs
- Correction pattern of population settlement in rural areas
- Appropriate contact between service delivery and rural population
- Supply and disposal at least basic human needs for all
- The emphasis is on application of knowledge and use of knowledge to solve problems of development
- Adopting the perspective of long-term development

- Maintain ecological integrity
- Taking a good exercise for the natural and cultural environment
- Accepting some degree of economic growth (taking into consideration the limitations and bottlenecks)

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