

**“The rural management’s role in sample cases village development”: (Behshahr County)**Abbas Bagheri<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Nasrollah Molaie<sup>2</sup>, Dr. Teimour Amarhaji shirkia<sup>3</sup><sup>1</sup>. Collegian of PHD degree in Geography rural management block Rasht Branch, Islamic Azad University, Rasht, Iran<sup>2</sup>. The eight lecturer of Geography rural management block, Rasht Branch, Islamic Azad University, Rasht, Iran<sup>3</sup>. Assistant of Geography rural management block Rasht Branch, Islamic Azad University, Rasht, Iran

**Abstract:** Today’s society is a systemic society and is like a social organization. It has been created from the beginning of the creation and will continue till the end of life. Management is a main column and inseparable rural development, because lack of suitable and organized management in rural area, in general, and rural management in specific concept, will confront the rural development plans with lots of problems. During the previous decade or even the current hundred years the rural management in Iran has been one of the most important and the sensitive problems and challenges of planners and experts in political-social-economical-and cultural dimensions. These challenges can be searched in some cases like: ignorance of theoretical principles, lack of unified rural management, lack of stable financial resources- the local’s fade entirety- teaching the man power situation- equipments and installations unavailability and so on. This research’s goal is to nominate the local management’s role in rural development. The research’s statistical population: 37 Dehyar (a person who works in a very small county unit) - 35 Islamic council chairman and 370 rural family caretakers, in Behshahr county villages. It is a practical research; the research method is scaling and descriptive-analysis which is Information collecting method as the library way by using questionnaire designed in the Likert spectrum; the research question has been analyzed in SPSS software. The results shows that by notice the significant level (SIG) which is less than alpha level (0.05), there would be a significant relationship between the local management position and the rural development in Behshahr county villages. Also by deliberation on the Spierman correlation coefficient among association index, the women position, the constant development, convergence, there is a kind of cohesion significant which is directly complete in the statistical population and by utilization from the installation method in the way of Behshahr villages ranking, Zaghmarz, Amirabad, Gorji mahaleh, Altapeh, yekeh toot, are enjoys the most local management position by sequence and villages like Lojande, Lend, Pejim, Tazeh Abad, and Ghariib Mahaleh are having the less local management position.

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## 1. Introduction

Today’s society is a systemic society and is like a social organization. It has been created from the beginning of the creation. Management as a general prerequisite in any action and mean and organized activity is not modern and new; its history returns to the basic social history (Badri: 2011, p148). The rural lodgings are the habitats of millions of people in the world and the first focus of agricultural productions. In this field there is a mutual relationship between the reside human in that location and the geography environment. Bookkeeping-versification-programing-coordination-control-presidency and so on...In different fields (economic-social-political-skeletal-biogeography) and also the effect of world’s new transitions in different environments especially in rural areas, needs useful and effective management. Management and leading have a biotic position in societies, structures and rural fields and all the formations and systems needs management for

duration and continuance. The lose of management will due to inconsistence, deflection from the purposes, dawdling, energy dissipation; and make systems unorganized and disseminate. Therefore villages are not exceptional as a natural environment conformation (Roknodin: 2010, p194). Recognition of factors and effective ingredients in villages development (natural and human factors) and accordance of any of these factors and ingredients in villages development is one of the most important topics in choosing the measure and place of each ingredient in the way of recognizing the system ingredients and subsystems by the goal of characterizing the stable development in rural fields. In this field the local management’s role is study and analyzable in different angles; Because of the most bookkeeping and optimum use of different sources like water-land-natural resources-enough financial supplement for the designs and projects-introducing the village-recognizing the capacities and aptitudes-

draw the problems and...there is a relationship with planning and rural management. Therefore village is also an element organization and an activity is not exceptional from this rule. Recognition and place of each factor and ingredients in villages development is one of the most important factors in the way of specify the amount and place of the ingredients in recognition of system and subsystems elements; with the goal of characterizing the stable developments in the rural areas.

In this field the local management's place and role can be considerable and analyzable from different angles. Because there is a communication between ranging and best usage of resources like water-soil-natural resources-making the needed finance for the designs and the projects-introducing the village-aptitudes recognition-designing the problems-and etc. and management and the rural management in a high percent. Therefore by this way of thought (that being a villager would never get in to zero) we can introduce one of the most important and effective factors in rural area's development as rural management. Forming of the new rural management was at the year 1377 in Iran (Badri and Mousavi: 2009, p83). Statutory in Islamic parliament the villages having more than 20 families in would join the rural Islamic parliament constitution, and in this trade villages covering 1500 people will have 3 and villages which cover more than 1500 people would have 5 members in Islamic parliament. Also in the way of township wealth and making applicable the Islamic council rules according to the following rule, the villages with more than 50 families and (1500 people) members, can have a person as Dehyar (whole time or part time). Dehyaries are general and non-government places which can be seen in details of chart number 1(Abdolahi: 2008, p64).

### Statement of The problem

The rural management means a collection from governmental or humanity-subjective or republican- and in massive and tiny forms which is acting as proctors of village's affair and principally in different pivots. The rural management's span meaning in addition to explanation of problems verifying about the villages, it will also show how to favorable encounter with the village and rural managing for the experts and the skilled in different trades. One of the most important meanings in rural management is a good perception from the village (Gadirimasoom and Riahi: 2004, p24). In developing countries the general recognition from local government is the key topic, because of the vulnerable population in the rural areas which are mostly not able to recurrence the accessibility services via government, then leaning on local societies for

securing the basic needs would be a fundamental category(Farhadi and Zara :2010,p48). Position (be or not to) and role (should or shouldn't) of the local management as two basic topics in relation with rural development (preferment) are considered. In this trade, there has been theories and studies which has been done by geographers and the intercommunicate sociologists with village problems and rural development; mostly are analyzing the local management role in the rural development branches, and the rural management position in different angels, like local legal management position and also the local management position between other different effective factors which has been mentioned less in rural development.

It can be declaration that during the six decades management in Iran (1327 till 1387)in most of the programs because the lack of strategy and a nice pattern, the village wouldn't have nice position and thereupon things like the inordinate proscription of the villages, in contrast with the cities the additive fracture between the city and the village(making 85% job in the city in contrast with the 15% in the villages) population grade descend of the rural Iranians from 104 to 124 in the world (according to the united nations group details) forming the imbalance samples in the areas, the rural immigration to the big cities and villages, evacuation of the villages, participation reduction, the unemployment high percent (the unemployment percent in the villages is 14/74) poverty, marginalization, the villages destruction, disappointment of the villagers, agricultural productions reduction, the reduction of practitioners in agriculture, the reduction of self-employment in the villages from 61 percent in the year 1335 to 21 percent in the year 1375, the non-oil export reduction, lack of having responsibility from the powerful people for the local management and etc (Poor Rajab: 2003, p28).

These kinds of problems and mistakes are observed in the villages of Behshahr County. The most important are in the following:

- Lack of local management in about 46 villages (55%) because of different reasons (lose of village population under 20 families- and lack of responsibility tendency-...)
- Not being eager to enroll for the local council in some villages (to be volunteer for the village responsibility)
- Using the perfect's delegate in villages in lack of local management which is almost appointive.
- Lack of nice plan which shows the local management position among different effective factors in the village development.
- Choosing low qualification and unbiased branches as Dehyar.

- Lack of efficient usage in human and natural resources.
- The wide spread immigration of village's population especially the mountain areas villages and urban areas especially to the Behshahr County.
- Be lots of fewer than 20 family villages and not getting the basic services because of not being financially economical.
- Lack of using the methodical capacity of rural areas (especially agricultural and tourism)
- Other basic problems like the low income-high unemployment- weak services- low productivity and etc.

The results was that nowadays about 46 villages (55 percent) from all the 83 villages of the Behshahr county because of the bellow causes do not have rural managements(Statistic center of Iran:2011,p78). We can also observe about the researches and previous studies about this topic and the records in Iran and the world's development which has been done by researchers and the specialists in the table number 1.

Table (1) Researches that have been done in Iran and in the world in the field of rural management

order	Researcher	Title of research	objectives
1	<a href="#">Mojtaba Gadiry</a>	Analysis of axes and challenges of rural management in Iran.2004	Effects and challenges of rural management have been criticized and analyzed
2	<a href="#">Samet Farhadi and Zohreh Zare</a>	Reviewing the rural management of chime with tendency toward governing .2010	analysis of experience in management and its structure in chime
3	<a href="#">Mehdi Talib</a>	Rural management in Iran Tehran University press	Explaining of the state of rural management in Iran
4	<a href="#">Hosein Imani and Majid Abdolahi</a>	analysis of changes of rural management in Iran from <a href="#">Mashroteh</a> till now .2009	The place of rural management in Iran from <a href="#">Mashroteh</a> till now has been analyzed
5	<a href="#">Abdol Reza Roknodin Eftekhari</a>	New view on rural management with emphasis on effective organization.2007	analysis of New views and ideas on rural management
6	<a href="#">Seyed Ali Badri</a>	challenges of rural management in Iran and presenting effective policies	Presenting of outlook of changes in rural management
7	<a href="#">M.S. Sriram</a>	Rural Management Education in India: A Retrospect.2007	analysis of rural management Education in India
8	<a href="#">Umehau. E. E... O. J. Onye, Martha Oruku</a>	Rural Development and Management. National Open University of NigeriaHeadquarters.2008	Analysis of rural management development and its effect and result
9	<a href="#">Prof. T.P.Rama Rao</a>	ICT and e-Governance for Rural Development Center for Electronic Governance, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad.2004	The role of information technology and communication system in Rural Management Development
10	<a href="#">Lgma</a>	The Rural Management Challenge Educating through adversity since .2002.	Analysis of challenges of rural management
11	<a href="#">Irma</a>	institute of rural management <a href="#">anand.india</a> at a glance.2007	Rural management and it structure and The effects of stable management in Development

### Research Questions

- How is the local management role in the Behshahr County's village's development?
- Where is the stable development role (economic-social and environmental) in the local management?
- What is the role of local management in reduction of local discords and creating convergence?
- How is the role and measure of the public participation in local management?

### Research method

The validity and the rules value in any science based on the recognition method which been

used in that science (Ahmadi and others: 2011, p55). In the field research, generally the researcher gain the disposable and income information about the subject, and find the roots through this method (Ajdari, FAM: 2008, p66). Because the field research shows the way of data collection during the research (Abrahimzadeh and others: 2008, p86). This research is applicable. The way of research is scaling-descriptive-absorbing; and the information collecting method is library and field method by the questionnaire which has been designed in Likert model and research question has been analyzed through the SPSS software. The statistical population of this research includes 37 Dehyar; 35 Islamic council chairmen; and 370 rural family caretakers of Behshahr county villages. And

also in order to reach the testing results we use T-models, regression, the correlation coefficient of Espier man. In order to prioritize the villages the

Topsis model has been used which can be seen in the tables 1 and 2 and the map number 1 from the societies villages.

Table (2) political division of Behshahr

Name Of Towns	Areas	District	Number Small Villages	Number Of Councils	Number Small Village Responsible	State Of The Office In Charge Of Village Responsibility	
						Full Time	Part Time
Behshahr	Central	Kohestan	8	7	7	6	1
		Miankaleh	11	9	9	6	1
		Pahnjhezareh	9	9	4	1	3
	Yanehsar	Shohada	20	14	9	-	9
		Ashrsetag	35	23	8	-	8
Sum	2	5	83	62	37	13	24

Source: governer office of behshahr-2011

Table (3) villages in this study

Rder	Name Of Villages	Population 2007	Families	Number Families
1	Amir Abad	2135	3/7	562
2	Hosien Abad	2661	3/8	692
3	Zaqmarz	5845	3/8	1524
4	Zinevand	1474	3/9	369
5	Asgar Abad	537	4	134
6	Gareh Tapeh	1884	3/7	504
7	Lalehmarz	516	3/6	141
8	Yekehtoot	1501	6	246
9	Yagooblengeh	999	3/9	252
10	Asiabsar	1598	3/7	427
11	Altapeh	1903	4	467
12	Emamdeh	416	4	102
13	Saroo	1658	3/9	416
14	Shahid Abad	4086	4	1003
15	Koohestan	1703	3/8	446
16	<b>Gorji Mahleh</b>	5953	3/8	1553
17	Pasand	1847	4	420
18	Tazeh Abad	376	4	87
18	<b>Qarib Mahaleh</b>	425	3/9	107
20	Mohammad Abad	520	4/5	114
21	Arzet	540	4	133
22	Paband	360	2/4	146
23	Pitehnow	449	4	104
24	<b>Sorkh Griveh</b>	342	3/4	98
25	Sefid Chah	228	8/4	27
26	Lend	253	2/8	88
27	Yanehsar	208	2/9	71
28	Yakhkesh	659	4	155
29	Pajim	399	4	93
30	Bishe Beneh	760	4/5	166
31	Parem	369	4/7	78
32	Samchool	349	4/4	79
33	Keva	299	4	68
34	Kiasr	370	3/3	111
35	Lujendeh	313	4/4	71
36	Metkazin	399	5	78
37	Perkela	350	4	81

Source: center of national population and housing censuses.2007

According to table (3) the most population is in the village of Gorjmahaleh and least population is in the village of Yanesar

Map (1)

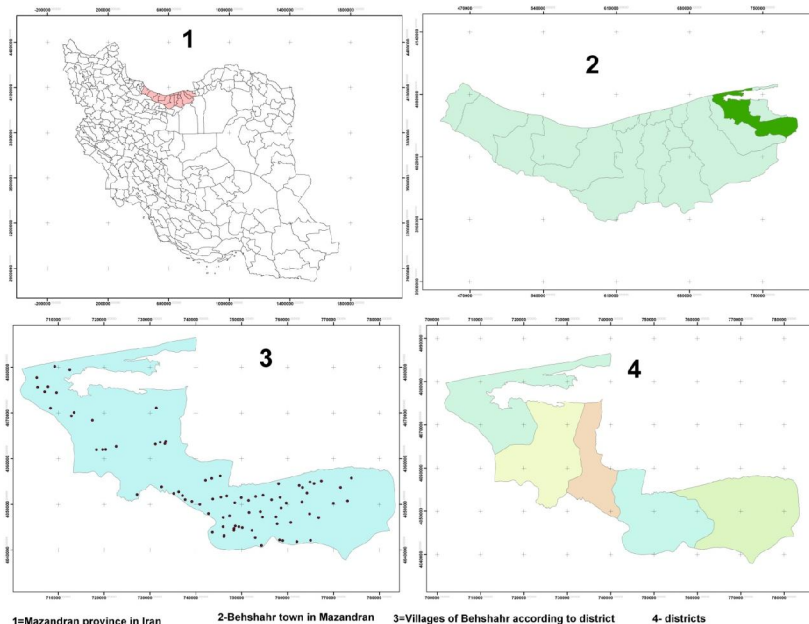


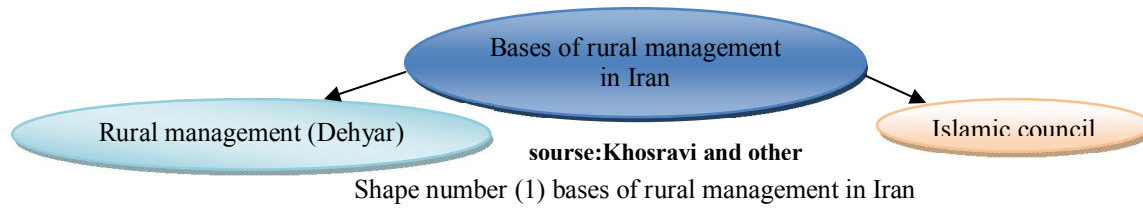
Table (3) Index and case of the study

Number of items	Items	Index	Title
9	Traditions and custom in choosing women to be in charge of villages ;considering the role of women in local election ;role of women in Islamic council election ;rural women as in charge of village; The rate of people cooperation with women; women and development of economical and social issues ;competence of women as local manager; rural women and development of villages ; low of education level of rural women ;problem of commuting for women for The activities out of The village;	Role of women in rural development	The role of local management in rural development
32	Development of hygiene of environment of village ;relation with other villages and town ;retrieving and protecting of plant species ;decrease of damages of famine and flood ;proper use natural sources; increase of cooperation of villagers; creating of migration to villages ;welfare of villagers; fair distribution of income sources ;training of villagers and decrease of social deviance ;fair division of proper activities (preparation, enactment and performance)of project of Hadi ; protection and repair of valuable constructions ; maintenance of facilities and public institutes ;improvement of housing ;economical prosperity of village; creating of opportunities ;removing of unemployment ;development of agriculture; development of animal husbandry;marketing;political attendance; marketing The economical activities of village; Reduce environmental damage.	View of Sustainable Development	
6	Capacities of confidants; solving of The problems; Taking The views of people into account; considering The micro culture ;keeping unity; helping poor and needy family; cooperation of villagers.	Decrease of conflict	
16	The belief of local management in The attendance of people in activities and plans: investiture and authority and diving The responsibility of local management for doing of works; creating of motivation in villagers; local management and leading role (absorbing people); attendance of villagers in plans and projects of development of village; local management and and employing capable people and effective in activities; local management in keeping unity, integration ;cooperation and integration of villagers; local management for development of villages with institutes (NGO) and other organization associated with village development.	Public Participation	

Source: findinds of case study of researcher .2012

**The research results**

The local management columns in Iran villages:in Iran



According to the got results from the research and the questionnaire presentation, 60% of The responders are among men and 40% are among women which can be seen in the table

Sex	Number	Percent
Male	264	60
Female	180	40

According to the findings from the T.test and the P.value it can be understand that the average sayings of this research is lower than the alpha level which swas 0/5 and shows in the Behshahr county villages there is a meaningful relationship between the local management position and the rural development; the table (6) shows this reality.

Table (6) the meaningful level

Index	Sample	Mean	Number Of Items	T	Sig
Sustainable Development	People	125.96	64	39.6	0
	Management	123.8	64	47	0
Woman Place	People	31.4	18	27.8	0.121
	Management	123.8	18	17.5	0
Convergence And Decrease Of Conflict	People	28.6	12	47.15	0
	Management	123.8	12	26	0
Local Participation	People	48.5	32	21.4	0
	Management	77.5	32	40.4	0
Role Local Management	People	233.5	188	17	0.000
	Management	125.2	188	18.4	0

In order to analyze the local management position in the rural development from the people sight of view, the Islamic council and the rural Dhyars through cohesion Espier man test, through the tables number (7) and (8) shows that among the cohesion and the local disagreements reduction, the

women position-the stable development and the villagers' participation kind of meaningful cohesion has been seen which directly means : (a kind of relation between the local management position and the rural development).

Table (7) the Espier man cohesion local management position in people way of thought

Variables		Convergence	Women Position	Sustainable Development	Participation
Convergence	Espierman Relation	1	0.407**	0.725**	0.767**
	SIG	-	0	0	0
	N	370	370	370	370
Women Place	Espierman Relation	0.407**	1	0.423**	0.452**
	SIG	0	-	0	0
	N	370	370	370	370
Sustainable Development	Espierman Relation	0.725**	0.423*	1.000**	0.780**
	SIG	0.000	0.000	-	-
	N	370	370	370	370
Participation	Espierman Relation	0.676**	0.452	**0.780	1
	SIG	0	0	-	-
	N	370	370	370	370

Table (8) the Espierman correlation coefficient in local management position in villages according to the councils and Dhyars

Variables		Convergence	Women Position	Sustainable Development	Participation
Convergence	Espierman Relation	1.000	**0.929	**0.740	**0.708
	SIG	-	0.000	0.000	0.000
	N	72	72	72	72

Women Place	Espierman Relation	**0.929	1.000	**0.762	**0.612
	SIG	0.000	-	0.000	0.000
	N	72	72	72	72
Sustainable Development	Espierman Relation	**0.740	**0.672	1.000	**0.700
	SIG	0.000	0.000	-	-
	N	72	72	72	72
Participation	رابطه اسپيرمن	**0.708	0.612	**0.700	1.000
	SIG	0.000	0.000	0.000	-
	N	72	72	72	72

Table (9) regression analyze of local management position

Variable	B	BETA	SIG	R2
Local Management	1.062	0.090	0.000	0.631
Macro Place Of Local Management	0.052	0.226	0.000	
Environment Development	1.30	0.137	0.000	
Cultural Development	1.61	0.106	0.000	
Inner Development	1.24	0.176	0.000	
Economic Development	1.83	0.255	0.000	
Political Development	0.93	0.202	0.000	
Convergence	1.18	0.141	0.000	
Place Of Women	0.922	0.165	0.000	

Also according to regression simultaneous test in order to analyze and study the effective factors in the local management position in future of Behshahrs rural development of villages ; variables like the local management in the rural development,

the wide position of rural management-the relationship between local management and environmental development, social-cultural development, somatogenic development and rural industry, political development, isotropy and local disagreement reduction and the rural women position has been analyzed that can be seen in the table number (9),the correlation (R2) and also sig (the meaningful level) from the variables and the presidency for the Behshahr county rural management development.

In order to analyze the difference in the people's point of view and the rural management by using the fisher test and the table number (10) the alpha level was less than 0/05, which shows this meaning :among the analyzing groups in the Behshahr county villages (villagers-Dehyars-and the Islamic council) there was a meaningful relationship.

Table number (10) the fisher test about the local management position

	Sun Of Variance	DF	Variance	F	SIG
Between Group	335331.458	122	347.025	39.805	0.000
Inter Group	7729.633	250	240.22		
Sun	343061.91	372			

### The TOPSIS model

The shown results in the table number (11)says that among the effective variables on the local management that is done through the ranking,

the local management by the rank of (1) and the standard weight of 0/367 the most weight numbering is dedicated to itself.

Table number (11) the weight able variables

Index	Local Management	Participation	Convergence	Sustainable Development	Women Position
Direct rank	1	2	4	3	5
Weight power	25	17	9	14	3
Standardized weight	0.367	0.25	0.132	0.205	0.044

The research results through the variance analyzing test as you see in the table number (12) this difference between the local management variable –

the participation convergence – the stable development and the women position has less than 0/05 alpha meaningful level.

Table number (12) the variables average estimation through variance analyzing

mean of variance					
Villages	Local Management	Participation	Convergence	Sustainable Development	Place Of Women
Amir Abad	44.99	39.15	33.75	31.91	30.34
Hosien Abad	39.01	27.67	39.59	39.31	37.78
Zaqmarz	44.25	38.78	34.40	37.25	34.39
Zinevand	38.51	44.45	36.30	36	41
Asgar Abad	47.81	44.19	41.93	39.11	40.78

Gareh Tapeh	46	42.36	40	38.58	34.67
Lalehmarz	38.86	40.27	45.80	39.17	38.48
Yagooblengheh	48.38	41.75	36.95	39.51	40.72
<b>Yekehtoot</b>	42.12	46.67	40.60	46.23	40.78
Asiabsar	39.05	40.17	38.98	36.25	37.44
Altapeh	41.19	38.38	42.70	40.54	40.36
Emamdeh	42.56	39.37	40.43	40.12	39.09
Saroo	35.65	37.50	32.41	33	37.74
Shahid Abad	44	39.90	40.31	39.66	40.28
Koohestan	34.31	33.14	38.62	29.76	32
Gorji Mahleh	41.89	40.77	44	41.38	38.64
Pasand	49.86	44.22	38.80	38.97	37.59
Tazeh Abad	45.85	46.45	36.15	39.51	40.39
Qarib Mahaleh	42.51	46.89	40.60	45.91	38.89
Mohammad Abad	39.75	40.07	36.12	33.34	33.21
Arzet	40.36	40.97	37.44	34.98	36.11
Paband	35.28	36.49	26.65	29.71	30.72
Pitehnow	40.06	42.71	43.60	45.42	38.69
<b>Sorkh griveh</b>	42.62	39.78	44.39	45.64	40.84
Sefid chah	37.41	44.12	39.57	38.16	39
Lend	43.58	42.50	42.19	42.88	40.73
Yanehsar	39.14	40.91	48.31	46.70	41.36
Yakhkesh	38.13	40.17	31.67	38.59	40.84
Pajim	43.33	44.12	37.75	34.80	37.23
Bishe Beneh	45.95	45.45	33.75	38.11	40.24
Parem	35.66	40.21	39.80	40.17	37.88
Samchool	41.51	42.21	41.64	42.11	39.40
Keva	38.99	48.87	38.08	33.65	35.20
Kiasr	44.25	42.75	39.05	38.71	33.69
Lujendeh	43.19	33.30	40.76	42.34	40.26
Metkazin	36.77	42.07	35.49	35.18	40.26
Perkela	41.56	38.30	42.01	42.67	40.78
SIG	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002

The research results shows that by using the TOPSIS method in ranking Behshahr's villages according to the local management position and also the studied weights in any index as it has been mentioned in table number (13) villages: Zaghmarz-Amirabad-Gorjimahaleh-Altapeh-and Yekehtoot has the most local management position in marshal and villages: Lojandeh- Lend- Pejim- Tazehabad- and gharib mahaleh has the least local management position.

### Pluralization and resulting

Topic named the ministerial thought and the management science and especially leadering, is a topic which has been talked about during the human's social life and even before it, and it should be mentioned that the leading and management method in any society depends on the cultural structure of that society. The time human went to social from individual life gradually will go to tribe life and then the primary agricultural life and after that to the modern industrial life and at last the really complicated today's life. Then the local management is at the same time with the birth of the first villages has been started and during the history according to the exigencies economic-social-environmental-time-place and from place to place has been different

because management and leading in the societies, formations and rural fields has a vital position; all the structures and systems needs management for the continuity. According to the results from the T-TEST the averages shows that it was less than 0/05 alpha level and there is a meaningful relationship between local management position and the rural development which table number (6) shows this reality. Also the Spearman cohesion test shows among the local management position and the rural development in the control society a kind of meaningful cohesion has been seen which is direct; by analyzing the regression simultaneous test in order to study and analyze the effective factors on the management position in the rural development in future of Behshahr county as table number (9) has shown the correlation ( $R^2=0/631$ ) and the sig (the meaningful level) tells about the meaningful reality of this results, according to the table number (13) villages: Zaghmarz-Amirabad-Gorjimahaleh-Altapeh-and Yekehtoot in marshal way has the most local management position and villages: Lojandeh-Lend-Pejim-Tazehabad-and gharib mahaleh has the least local management position. In order to amplification the position of local management position here are some remedies:



Table number (13) ranking of the villages according to the local management position, by TOPSIS method

Villages	Coefficient CI	Priority
Amir Abad	0.00054	2
Hosien Abad	0.00252	7
Zaqmarz	0.00018	1
Zinevand	0.01268	8
Asgar Abad	0.01296	9
Gareh Tapeh	0.02442	15
Lalehmarz	0.01378	11
Yagooblengh	0.27725	25
Yekehtoot	0.00198	5
Asiabsar	0.01354	10
Altapeh	0.00171	4
Emamdeh	0.24701	24
Saroo	0.12663	21
Shahid Abad	0.02407	14
Koohestan	0.02381	12
Gorji Mahleh	0.00088	3
Pasand	0.00224	6
Tazeh Abad	0.52859	34
Qarib Mahaleh	0.46837	33
Mohammad Abad	0.37774	30
Arzet	0.02570	17
Paband	0.39812	31
Pitehnow	0.02648	20
Sorkh griveh	0.22694	23
Sefid chah	0.02400	13
Lend	0.71914	36
Yanehsar	0.45818	32
Yakhkesh	0.21678	22
Pajim	0.60890	35
Bishe Beneh	0.02521	16
Parem	0.28729	26
Samchool	0.29734	27
Keva	0.3650	28
Kiasr	0.02582	18
Lujendeh	0.86926	37
Metkazin	0.02629	19
Perkela	0.36766	29

- We suggest that a wide research about the executive politics should be done about the successful countries and by creating the managing committees in country ministration by participation of specialists the collegians and the council members, that helps to solve the problems in Iran and this area.
- The most activity of the Dehyars were at structuring according to the structures and it shows that in other fields like the social part-agriculture-sanitarian-cultural-economic-and artificial there wasn't enough work. It's urgent to manage about it.
- Making attraction for the people in different structure-culture-social-and local ways (population participation)
- In order to have a monolithic management in the villages areas a common agreement among organs and structures should be written in the village and out of the village (NGO) in the field

of harmony and bookkeeping of all the village works.

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