



A Survey on the Effects of Rural Guide-Plan of Lajim Village on its Development

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to consider, how Lajim Rural guide-plan has affected its textural, economic, social and cultural development. The theoretical modeling of the study is in accordance with the present guide plans of the country and the previous studies done. In this study which is based on visiting and observing, the research has used a questionnaire to gather data. Sample of the study is households of Lajim village in Mazandaran province; from which 40 people were randomly selected. In this study, four hypotheses considered and data analysis has been presented descriptively and inductively. Statistical methods and independence model, applied for more analyzing. The results show that the guide-plan of Lajim, positively affected Lajim's development economically, culturally and also socially. The authors provide some suggestions to improve rural guide-plans.

Key words: Lajim village, rural guide-plan, development

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INTRODUCTION

The natural bed of an area and the changes applied to it such as buildings, streets, facilities and infrastructures as structural elements can occupying space. Of main factors in the stability of habitats, especially in rural areas are preparing suitable structural elements and providing the residents with necessary facilities of the time. The increasing inequality between the life conditions of rural and urban area starting in the 1960s, triggered immigration waves from rural to urban areas. The intensity of the phenomenon in the following decades created great concerns for officials to cope with the problem and find solutions. (Hesamian, 1984). As inequality of development and convenience between rural and urban areas has been one of influencing factors in the immigration, there have been attempts made to reduce this inequality since the Islamic Revolution in social and economic plans of the country (Azhdari & Ahmadvand, 2011). In this connection, there have been considerable attempts for the two previous decades to develop and improve rural conditions to reduce the intensity of

the inequality. The results of such affairs have been considerable services to villages including road, healthy water, pumping and piping, electricity, telephone system, medical care, etc. One of the ideas offered in 1980s by the former Jihad Sazandegi Ministry and later followed by housing foundation was the necessity of improvement the villages with a high population so that the villages could function as the first impediments against the wave of migration to cities, hence in the 1990 area a general office called Improvement of "Housing in Rural" areas was creates and incorporated in the ministry, whose function was to prepare plans for guidance and improvement of rural areas. Following years observed Rural Guide Plans prepared by housing foundation, and now the office is the main responsible one in preparing and applying the guide plans in the country. For the past two decades, there have been remarkable villages enjoying the plans, accordingly, being improved and of a higher life standard. This has led to a greater rate of interest for the villager to stay in the rural areas (Fanni, 2006).

The aim of this research work is to investigate about, a thorough study of the village (natural, Socio-economic, structure), a study of the village changes during different areas and courses of the changes and finally study of weaknesses of plans and to find a solution for improvement (Fereshteh, 2011). The methodology used is based on descriptive, using qualitative and quantities techniques and statistics work. The research is an applied one in the aim. Data gathering was done in different ways such as library work, questionnaire, and others. The region of study is Lajim Village which is located in Mazandaran province. The nearest city to Lajim Village is city-Zirab, with 27 km in distance. The study region lies at $52^{\circ} 59' 44''$ seconds longitude, and $36^{\circ} 14' 54''$ latitude.

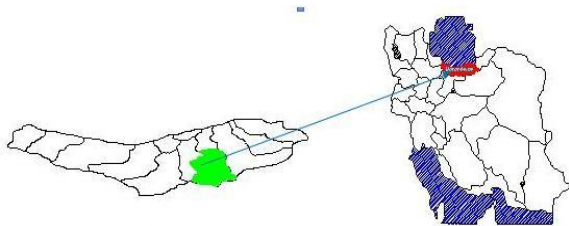


Figure 1: Location of Mazandaran province in Iran

The statistic population of Lajim house-holds is 115. Sampling of this research work is based on Cochran formula with the reliability of 95%. According to the formula the index 40 was obtained.

METHODOLOGY AND ANALYSES

The methodology we used is based on descriptive, using qualitative and quantities techniques and statistics work. The research is an applied one in the aim. Data gathering was done in different ways such as library work, questionnaire, and others. The region of study is Lajim Village which is located in Mazandaran province. The nearest city to Lajim Village is city-Zirab, with 27 km in distance. The study region lies at $52^{\circ} 59' 44''$ seconds longitude, and $36^{\circ} 14' 54''$ latitude. The statistic population of Lajim house-holds is 115. Sampling in this research work is based on Cochran formula with the reliability of 95%. According to the formula the index 40 was obtained. In this study, four hypotheses has been considered and has been analyzed include:

Hypothesis 1: There is a meaningful relationship between guide plans and textural development.

Hypothesis 2: There is a meaningful relationship between guide plans and economic development.

Hypothesis 3: There is a meaningful relationship between guide plans and social development.

Hypothesis 4: There is a meaningful relationship between guide plans and cultural development.

The procedure and analysis of the work shows, a meaningful relationship does not happen for H_0 but for H_1 , there is a meaningful relationship. Using the following equation

$$k(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = x^2 = \sum_{i=1}^s \sum_{j=1}^t \frac{(m_{ij} - m'_{ij})}{m'_{ij}}$$

for sample selection and also $w(x^2 \geq x^2_{1-\alpha}, (s-1)(t-1))$ with $\alpha = 0.05$, the result is $w(x^2 \geq x^2_{1-\alpha}, 36)$ or $w(x^2 \geq 55.76)$ and finally we make decision.

The data analysis has been presented descriptively and inductively. Statistical methods and independence model with use of SPSS, applied for more analyzing. This research was conducted according to the following definitions:

Development of this work is defined as development of mankind as individuals, and as a social creature, aiming to freedom and prosperity. Development should be considered as a factor helping meet the needs and remove poverty. World Bank and other international organization have placed their emphasis on the increase on the boosting of productivity and efficiency, employment, and land use (Motiee Langroodi & Shahi Ardabili, 2007).

Development basically is a human function in which all people of the society are united. According the vicious circle of poverty and misery is broken and the quality of life in a certain geographic area improves. Rural development plans: Basically, rural development plans are a collection of policies, and strategies of economy, society, and structures covering the rural developments in long terms (Darabi, 2010).

Such policies and strategies in the conditions of rural developments and its various fields necessitate a thorough and comprehensive development. According to house foundation of Islamic Revolution approved by Islamic Majlis 1987, a rural guide plans defined as: the preparation of the suitable beds for the purpose of reviewing and guiding the village considering social, economic and physical issues and dimensions of the village (Azimi, MOLAEI HASHJIN, & ALIZADEH, 2011).

A theoretical study on the aims and progress of rural guide plans considered here. According to a 10 term regulation, after achieving the designs and patterns and determining the criteria in two parts, physical and non-physical. Non-physical programs are; 1-Programs and plans on the increasing of rural productions using more land and water in farming industries, 2-Programs and public services to develop a balance between spaces, facilities, functions and qualitative and quantitative needs of the villages, 3-Program and locations and selections of population settlement via cooperation with the village.

The physical progresses also are; 1-Designing for the purpose of development of necessary spaces due to population of the next 10-50 years of the village, 2-Regarding the communication system of the village, locally, 3-Plans on removing and draining surface water and using it in natural resources, farming and useful industries, 4-Designing sewage systems, 5-Presenting suitable housing type through comprehensive use of local pattern and suitable technology of building.

Introducing schedules on the plans applications. 6-Preparing executive maps (phase 2) for the executing agents or local ones to guide housing issues when functioning (Ehsani, 2009).

LITERATURE OF THE STUDY

The Islamic Revolution Housing Foundation has done research on the effects of rural guide plans so far, as well universities have done studies on guide plans.

It should be mentioned that there have been some studies on Lajim tourism.

RESULTS

In this study Results of review questionnaire, responses and hypothesis is important because in a glimpse, as the amount for the tester criterion is in a criteria area, hypothesis h0 is

refuted and h1 is accepted with a 95% degree of reliability. In addition, all hypotheses have the same results. The guide-plan of Lajim, positively affected Lajim's development economically, culturally and also socially.

Table No.15: Total result of hypotheses testing ($\alpha=0.05$)

Hypo No	α	K	Amount of critical area	Result	Refusal/acceptance
1	0.05	326.95	55.76	$k \in w$	approved
2	0.05	69.25	18.31	$k \in w$	approved
3	0.05	112.31	25	$k \in w$	approved
4	0.05	46.66	9.49	$k \in w$	approved

CONCLUSION

In this work four hypotheses of textural, economical, social and cultural variable considered and tested. Using statistical methods all hypotheses tested with a 95% degree of reliability. The research, considering the facts, concludes that the application of guide plan of Lajim village has had a positive role on the textural, economic, social and cultural development of the village. According this research we are editing service descriptions for different area based on their social, economic and cultural conditions. The timed-condition will develop between preparing and executing of guide plans and Government must pay proper budgets and funds for demolishing process and widening and opening pathways, to give them to the villagers losing properties and supervise

contractors more by the housing foundation ,also in applying guide plans to give more facilities to those whose housing is destroyed and considering the existing potentials in the rural areas of employment ,Supporting rural tourism and creating jobs in the field ,Attention to the young people in the villages on employment and educational spaces, No-return supports to the deprived and the needy losing something by applying, Equal distribution of funds, Attention to the convenience of the villagers and starting workshops and industrial careers.

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