

Study the role of administrative office of a rural district in the modern rural management of Kiar province, Iran

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Abstract: In one hand, role and position of villages in economic, social and political development in various scales and on the other hand consequences of underdevelopment in rural regions including severe inequality, rapid population increase, unemployment, emigration, urban suburb housing, etc. have necessitated more attention to rural development planning. As tries to study and recognize the relationship among variables in the present conditions, this study is in descriptive research cluster. Statistical society of the present study includes administrative office of a rural district of Kiar, Iran. Main toll for collecting the data was questionnaire. Results obtained from the above table show that: significance level of correct using the time is less than significance level (0.01) then correct using the time has some effect on management. Also significance level of human skills is less than significance level (0.01), and then human skills have some effect on modern management. Aim-making and devoting the authority is among the other effective factors on management. Results show that t-test of all these factors is less than test significance level. In the other words it can be claimed that all four factors have effect on management. Then, Beta-coefficient (showing direct effect of each above variable) has more effect than human skills.

Key words: Role of administrative; Rural district; Rural management

1. Introduction

In one hand, role and position of villages in economic, social and political development in various scales and on the other hand consequences of underdevelopment in rural regions including severe inequality, rapid population increase, unemployment, emigration, urban suburb housing, etc. have necessitated more attention to rural development planning (Rezaian, 2000).

With regarding to the importance of rural management in attaining at rural development and to this fact that stable development in the present condition of the world is based on knowledge-orientation, Iran rural development management (IRDM) should emphasis on knowledge-orientation and provide required force for knowledge-orientation (No) in the village of the country. Then, as the smallest life unit in country divisions, villages require suitable settlement in development cycle of country and better recognition of predicted social and economic Marco- purposes in development programs especially "regional reconstruction and development" and "organizing the rural areas and settlements". For attaining at development aims, local management is needed to implement the best possible solutions by studying and identifying the problems of the village. Looking at the evolution course of rural management (RM) in Iran, it can be said that the in relation to RM, presence of a

manager matched with various requirements of rural society is needed and those are required who are from rural communities and in charge of village leadership, so that rural people are developed under their supervision. From long ago, such managers have been existed. But property Reforms in 1963 led to aldermen is removed from RM area, resulting in completing RM.

Then, by following victory of Islamic Revolution and created revolutions in the villages, RM was founded by changing the thought from single – manager into council- based management and management task of village management was given to a new institute entitled "Rural Islamic council" which was enforced by Assembly in 1982 to take the responsibility of rural affairs. Administrative problems in RM to allowed country ministry to establish an organization called.

Administrative office of a rural district: "by enforcing a law as" establishing self- sufficient

Administrative office of a rural district in the villages of the country (Rezaian, 2000).

2. Problem Representation

As one of the most important events in the villages of the country is RM, then dealing with RM which is based on participation of the people in the fate of their village, is necessary. Also correct RM in RM trend, in addition to create employment and income for various groups of rural community can result in development the facilities, investment, rural

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transportation and finally developing the villages of the region. The aim of the present study is to analyze RM in Kiar, Iran and study the role of administrative office of a rural district in rural development so that a suitable guideline is presented to rural development (RD). Management is a process of effective and efficient employment of human and material resource in planning, organizing and mobilizing the facilities and resource, control and leadership which is implemented to attain at organizational aims and based on accepted value system. Researchers and professionals have differently defined management, although finding a comprehensive definition is difficult, but definitions are different. Some define management in term of "the type of tasks they do", others emphasis on "process of working with individuals", "coordination" or "decision making", but what is common in all definitions is "attaining at determined aim". According to a definition, management is coordinating the human and material resource for attaining at an aim. In simpler word, "benefiting from the resource for attaining at desirable aims" in another definition of management.

Some persons describe management as the sort of performing the affairs by others and emphasis on the role of the others. Others have defined management as the science of coordinating the attempts of organization members and using the resource to attain the determined aims. In general, management can be divided into two types: traditional and modern. Rural management isn't except from this rule and accordingly administrative office of a rural district as the most important administrative element of village Islamic council are considered as modern management and should have all characteristics of modern management (Alvani, 1998).

The aim of the present study is to examine the role of administrative office of a rural district in modern rural management in Kiar, Iran, 2014.

3. Purposes of the investigation

3.1. Main purpose

Determine the role of administrative office of a rural district in modern rural management.

3.2. Secondary purposes:

Determine the relationship between correct using the time and modern by administrative office of a rural district rural management.

Determine the relationship between using human resources (mental, physical), by administrative office of a rural district and modern rural management.

determine the relationship between aim-making by administrative office of a rural district and modern rural management.

Determine the relationship between devoting the authority of administrative office of a rural district and modern rural management.

4. Literature

About rural management and related issues, some academic and organizational investigations have been done including:

- Rokn-el-in Iftekhari (2007) in an article entitled "New attitude toward rural management with emphasis on effective institutes, first discussed various definitions of rural management and development. Then he has dealt with various dimensions of stable development including economic, social and environmental dimensions, and finally has studied the main actors in rural management and explained the role and positions of each one.
- Karimai (2007) in an investigation has evaluated the performance of administrative office of a rural district in rural development. He has concluded that there isn't a relationship between the services and activities presented by administrative office of a rural district and Islamic council-based on satisfaction of villagers with cultural, social, agricultural and reconstruction actions. In the other words, in comparison to councils, administrative office of a rural district is more successful in rural development and meeting the requirements of villagers.
- Koochakianfard (2007) in an investigation entitled technology challenges in Islamic council of villages and administrative office of a rural district has studied the history of the appearance of governor of a rural district and administrative office of a rural district in the villages of country. Then he has compared the councils and administrative office of a rural district in term of rules and regulations and noted the interference in the tasks of Islamic council and administrative office of a rural district. Finally he has presented some suggestions and guidelines for the success of council and administrative office of a rural district performance.
- Naeiji (2009) in a study "Role of training administrative office of a rural district in rural development" has concluded that in the area of training the studied villagers, administrative office of a rural district could create some revolutions about training index.
- In addition to the mentioned research, investigations done by Mehdizade, Hossein Abari, Nemat and Badri about management can be noted.
- Clappo and Berzenscoph (2007) in an article, employed social capital like as social relations and confidence in agricultural environment and presented its possible effect on the development of agriculture specially economic promotion. In fact,

importance of voluntary selection of the farmers is significant

- Kandul Srinivas R (2009) in an investigation entitled "study the necessity of management performance on the organizations and its theoretical principles" explained: performance management is an integrated activity whose aim is to enforce and internalize the performance management as an underlying system of the organization. This study tries to explain the necessity and importance of performance management and its theoretical principles. Based on the findings of this study, importance of performance management can be noticed. Through systematic planning and promoter implementation, this management tries to transform the interferences, guidelines of performance management and human talents into performance. It also tries to improve the lower levels of the organization and exacerbate the competitive advantages in business environment and provide the requirements of human resources

personally and in vocational life. Motivational and learning theories are the underpinning of performance management theory.

5. Method and type of research

As tries to study and recognize the relationship among variables in the present conditions, this study is in descriptive research cluster.

Statistical society of the present study includes administrative office of a rural district of Kiar, Iran. Main toll for collecting the data was questionnaire.

6. Discussion and Findings

6.1. Testing the first hypothesis

For testing this hypothesis, Pearson coherence coefficient was used. With regarding to the collected information, coherence coefficient between these two variables is obtained as the following:

Table 1: Results of coherence coefficient between correct using the time by administrative office of a rural district and modern rural management.

Variables	r	p	Non-parametric alternative	Cohen interpretation criterion
Modern rural management	0/002	0/688	Spearmen rating coherence	Big
Correct using the time				
N=30				

**Is significant in p(0/01)

Results of the above table show that: for describing the severity and direction of the relationship between two variables, we use person coherence coefficient test. Relationship between correct using the time by administrative office of a rural district and modern rural management was studied by using person coherence coefficient. Preliminary analysis was done for assuring non-deviation of Normality, linearity and discrepancy equality. Results show that: coherence between using correct using the time by administrative office of a rural district and modern rural management is significant in $r=0.002$ which is less than 0.0. Then with 99% confidence, it can be said there is a significant relationship between correct using of time by administrative office of a rural district and

modern rural management. Pearson coherence interpretation criterion is Cohen interpretation which is in big level for coherence 1 to 0.50. then first hypothesis is affirmed.

6.2. Testing the second hypothesis

There is a significant relationship between using human skills (physical and mental) by administrative office of a rural district and modern rural management.

For testing this hypothesis, Pearson coherence coefficient was used. With regarding to the collected information, coherence coefficient between these two variables is obtained as the following:

Table 2: Results of coherence coefficient between using human skills by administrative office of a rural district and modern rural management.

Variables	r	p	Non-parametric alternative	Cohen interpretation criterion
Modern rural management	0/000	0/708	Spearmen rating coherence	Big
Human skills				
N=30				

**Is significant in p(0/01)

Results of the above table show that: for describing the severity and direction of the relationship between two variables, person coherence coefficient was used. Relationship between using human skills by administrative office

of a rural district and modern rural management was studied by using person coherence coefficient. Preliminary analysis was done for assuring non-deviation from normality, linearity and discrepancy equality. Results show that: coherence between

using human skills by administrative office of a rural district and modern rural management is strong and significant in $r=0.000$ which is less than 0.01, significance level. Then with 99% confidence it can be said that there is a significant relationship between using human skills by administrative office of a rural district and modern rural management. Pearson coherence criterion is Cohen interpretation which is in big level for coherence 1 to .50. Then the second hypothesis is affirmed and the relationship between using human skills by administrative office of a rural district and modern rural management

6.3. Testing the third hypothesis

There is a significant relationship between aim-making of administrative office of a rural district and modern rural management

For testing this hypothesis, person coherence test used. With regarding to the collected information, coherence coefficient between these two variables is obtained as the following.

Table 3: Results of coherence coefficient between aim-making of administrative office of a rural district and modern rural management

Variables	r	p	Non-parametric alternative	Cohen interpretation criterion
Modern rural management	0/0012	0/562	Spearmen rating coherence	Big
Aim-making				
N=30				

**Is significant in $p(0/01)$

Results of the above table show that: for describing the severity and direction of the relationship between two variables, we used person coherence coefficient. Relationship between aim-making of administrative office of a rural district and modern rural management was studied. Preliminary analysis was done for assuring normality, linearity and discrepancy equality. Results show that. Coherence between aim-making of administrative office of a rural district and modern rural management is significant in $r=0/0012$ which is less than significance level 0.01. Then with 99% confidence, it can be said that there is a meaningful relationship between aim-making of administrative office of a rural district and modern rural management. Person coherence interpretation

criterion is Cohen interpretation which is big for coherence 1 to .50. Then the third hypothesis is affirmed and the relationship between aim-making of administrative office of a rural district and modern rural management is affirmed.

6.4. Testing the forth hypothesis

There is a significant relationship between devoting the authority to administrative office of a rural district and modern rural management.

For testing this hypothesis, we used person coherence coefficient test. With regarding to the collected information, coherence coefficient between these two variables is obtained.

Table 4: Results of coherence coefficient between these two variables is obtained

Variables	r	p	Non-parametric alternative	Cohen interpretation criterion
Modern rural management	0/0023	0/611	Spearmen rating coherence	Big
Devoting the authority				
N=30				

**Is significant in $p(0/01)$

Results of the above table show that: for describing the severity and direction of the relationship between two variables, person coherence coefficient test was used. Relationship between devoting the authority to administrative office of a rural district and modern rural management was studied by using person coherence coefficient. Preliminary analysis was done for assuring non-deviation from normality, linearity and discrepancy equality.

Results show that: coherence between devoting the authority to administrative office of a rural district and modern rural management is significant in $r=0/0023$ which is less than significance level 0.01. Then with 99% confidence, it can be said that

there is a significant relationship between devoting the authority to administrative office of a rural district and modern rural management. Person coherence interpretation criterion is Cohen interpretation which is big for coherence 1 to 0.50. Then the first hypothesis is affirmed and the relationship between devoting the authority to administrative office of a rural district is also affirmed.

7. Study the role of testing the hypotheses by step-by-step

7.1. Regression

7.1.1. Step-by-step regression analysis test

Table 5: Study the role of each hypothesis by using step-by-step regression

Variables	Non-standard coefficients		Standard coefficients	t-test	r
	B	Standard error	B-coefficient		
Correct using the time	0/068	0/066	0/113	1/061	0/001
Human skills	0/071	0/050	0/247	1/256	0/0012
Aim-making	0/114	0/052	0/315	1/32	0/002
A devoting the authority	2/53	0/168	-	0/89	0/000
Non-parametric alternative	-				
Basic significance level	**Is significant in p(0/01)				

Results obtained from the above table show that: significance level of correct using the time is less than significance level (0.01) then correct using the time has some effect on management. Also significance level of human skills is less than significance level (0.01), and then human skills have some effect on modern management. Aim-making and devoting the authority is among the other effective factors on management. Results show that t-test of all these factors is less than test significance level. In the other words it can be claimed that all four factors have effect on management. Then, Beta-coefficient (showing direct effect of each above variable) has more effect than human skills.

8. Suggestions:

1. Economic, social and environmental dimensions of RM should be taught to the administrative office of a rural district of the studied villages.
2. Administrative office of a rural district institute in the villages of the region should be credited to increase the confidence of people in them.
3. People participation should be emphasized in all steps including planning, decision-making, implementation and utilization.
4. Lack of stable employment governor of a rural district is a big challenge for his in-motivation for performing his tasks, resulting in the studied region administrative office of a rural district to divide into two groups as fulltime and part-time. Then it is recommended to consider a administrative office of a rural district for the neighbor villages so that governor of a rural district can continue his activity as fulltime.

Administrative office of a rural district of the central part of Kiar should present a comprehensive and lawful proportional to the conditions of the region.

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