

## PAPER DETAILS

TITLE: Dehyariha A Successful Participatory Model for Sustainable Management and Development in Rural Regions of Iran

AUTHORS: Farhood GOLMOHAMMADI

PAGES: 52-67

ORIGINAL PDF URL: <https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/download/article-file/515462>



**Research Article**

Volume 1 - Issue 2: 52-67 / July 2018

(Cilt 1 - Sayı 2: 52-67/ Temmuz 2018)

# DEHYARIHA A SUCCESSFUL PARTICIPATORY MODEL FOR SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL REGIONS OF IRAN

**Farhood GOLMOHAMMADI<sup>1\*</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Department of Agricultural Extension and Education, Islamic Azad University- Birjand Branch- Birjand, Iran

**Submission:** December 16, 2017; **Published:** July 01, 2018

**(Gönderi:** 16 Aralık 2017; **Yayınlanma:** 01 Temmuz 2018)

**Abstract:** Nowadays we see a new and local model for rural management in Iran namely "Dehyariha" from 1998. For accessing to sustainable rural development, local management is a very important and necessary issue. This local management must consider villagers and training them in several related concepts such as local development, appearing initiatives, collectivism and participation in rural affairs and applying as an agent for analyzing and diagnosing economic, social and environment aspects in these residence places. "Dehyaran (Officers in Dehyariha)" as selected agents by villagers, also are agents of Iran government in rural regions are responsible for various duties such as fundamental and infrastructures, economic, social and environment aspects. "Dehyariha" as Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and popular organizations with utilizing of helps and financial and etc. are getting various assistances from the Municipality Organization and from Ministry of the Interior. In this research author investigating and discussing various aspects of sustainable economic, social and environmental development effects of Dehyariha in the South Khorasan province in east of Iran. Also find correlation relationships between independent variables (age, education, economic situation of villagers) and dependent variables (Economic, environmental, collectivism, social capital, sustainable rural development, and amount of adaptation services presented by Dehyariha with real needs of villagers in this province). Findings of this research indicated that despite approximately short time of establishing and working of "Dehyariha", they could have major positive changes in economic, social and environment aspects in the villages in order to accessing sustainable development in these rural regions of Iran. In the end, author developed approaches and alternatives for increasing positive economic, social and environmental effects of Dehyariha in Iran.

**Keywords:** Dehyariha, Economic, Social, Environment, Rural regions, Sustainable development, Iran

---

**\*Corresponding author:** Department of Agricultural Extension and Education, Islamic Azad University, Birjand, Iran

**Email:** farhood.gol@gmail.com (F. GOLMOHAMMADI)

## 1. Introduction

For Independence must begin at grassroots level, whether each village can perform its affairs, it can be done, MAHATMA GANDHI (Golmohammadi, 2013). "It's fun to be the sucker – If you can afford it" (Svendsen et al., 2010).

There are two senses of the world development: one refers to programs of poverty alleviation and social welfare implemented by governments and NGOs; the other refers to the overall process of political-economic change. While many studies of social capital have focused on the ability of rural people to access

government programs, fewer have focused on their ability to obtain benefits from the major economic changes that are sweeping their countries (Levien, 2015).

Economic development requires regional or local economic development capacity and the formulation of response to changes in economic, technological, and social. As a result, local economic development is part of the extensive process of community development. In this regard, the objectives of the institutions and the various associations are full employment jobs and diversify the local economy. However, it is necessary for building efficient and flexible infrastructure able to support the development of profitable activities for community (Ciocchina et al., 2014). Rural people constitute a major part of the population of low-income countries. These people often do not have access to basic needs, education, health care and sanitation, and lack knowledge and skills (Yazdanpanah et al., 2015).

Iran is a country of over 1.5 million km<sup>2</sup> (making it the 18th largest country in the world) with a population of around 80 million that about 27 percent of them living in rural areas. Agricultural sector constitute 13 percent of GDP in country (Statistical Center of Iran, 2016). In the long history of Iran we can see many events in rural management of this country. It causes that rural management encounters with many problems (Lahsaeizadeh, 1999).

Iran's rural sector is having hard times struggling with prolonged drought, low commodity prices, high inflation, agricultural imports, growing gap of living standard between urban cities and rural areas, and lack of basic information and easy access to public services (Zamani-Miandashti et al., 2014). Because of problems that occurring after each revolutions and changing governments, we saw a vacuum in rural management affairs in Iran during about one decade after Islamic revolution of Iran in 1978, and this caused worse conditions of rural regions in first years after Islamic revolution of Iran (Naseripoor, 2010).

Rural management is not a new concept in villages. It exists from thousand years ago and rural society resolves some problems with rural institutions that exist in each time. Management has important role in rural development because it orchestrate finance, material, policy and science for development. Therefore it is essential that a powerful management direct village. This attitude causes that different model present in villages. Some models have many problems, for example rural people do not have effective role in rural management. Thus it was essential that a new model design that rural people have important role in rural management and "new rural management" approve. This model (Dehyari and its plural format in Persian language namely Dehyariha) was a good idea

for rural management in Iran. (Azmi et al., 2016).

After several years and specially ending of eight years war between Iran and Iraq during 1980-1988, this matter later caused pay attention of policy makers to rural management subjects and finally caused for preparing and approving a legal bill in government and after in parliament of Iran as "Dehyariha" in 1998. "Dehyariha" as a new model for rural regions management (villages which must be constitute at least from 100 households that they are resident and permanent living in these rural regions) constituted and for first time, people participated in rural management. On the basis of this legal bill "Dehyaran (Officers in Dehyariha)" as agents of government that selected by local people in rural regions are responsible for various duties such as fundamental and infrastructures, economic, social and environment aspects (Naseripoor, 2010).

Dehyari is a public and none government institution that have an independent personality and aim of its establishment is rural management. This institution is selfish reliant and it was established by rural people request. Dehyar (Officer in Dehyariha) appointing by rural council members (that themselves also are selected by local and resident people in their villages) for 4 years. Dehyari have 47 tasks in villages in various aspects of sustainable management and development, social, environmental and economic growth, collectivism, and governance in rural regions of Iran. Everything that destroys independent of Dehyariha because of it is injurious and harmful for village (Naseripoor, 2010; Azmi et al., 2016).

There are 2000 Dehyariha in Iran until June 2016 that they can play a major role in sustainable economic, social and environmental development in rural regions of country (Statistical Center of Iran, 2016). In this regard, author discussing and investigating various aspects in role of Dehyariha as a new and participatory model for accessing to sustainable management, social, environmental and economic growth, collectivism, amount of adaptation services presented by Dehyariha with real needs of villagers and self-governance development in rural regions of the South Khorasan province in east of Iran.

## **2. Most important research works on the role of Dehyariha in rural regions**

Farahani and Ahmad (2013) in their research showed that quality of life in rural areas with comparing the eight indicators of educational, environmental, social support networks, economic, health and safety, residential environment, infrastructure and leisure had significant differences between villages with and without Dehyariha in seven indexes of the compared

eight indicators. From the findings that reviewed in this study differences showed no significant only in the leisure index (Farahani and Ahmad, 2013).

Fallsolayman et al. (2014) argued that Dehyariha performance indicators are included in three categories: social, economic and physical environment. In view of the importance of rural management and inefficiency relative in this theme are continual in many years and due to recent changes in the assignment of managing which is in Dehyariha. In results of their research indicated that pests attack, infection, diarrhea and malnutrition were among the major health and therapeutic crisis. The evaluation of Dehyariha situation according to their own assessment in this regard was the fact, Dehyariha participation in of health – therapeutic of crisis, plans for prevention in moderate to low significance level (0.806), and effectiveness of measure of Dehyariha participation in and of health-therapeutic of crisis in prevention plans impressive, and too much significance level (0.00), and their participation in the organization of public health of zone in the event of natural disasters was on average, with a significance level (0.42). The satisfaction of measure the zone villagers is desirable of Dehyariha participation in projects to prevent health - therapeutic crises (Fallsolayman et al., 2014).

Azmi et al. (2016) in results of their research indicated that deficiency of finance, weak linkage among Dehyaran (Officers in Dehyariha), rural people and rural organizations, and a low level of literacy and teaching and weak knowledge among people, Dehyaran and rural organizations, are some major problems in new rural management in Iran and it is essential that these problems resolve. And finally people believed that government intervention was a serious challenge in villages (Azmi et al., 2016).

Anabestani et al. (2015) in their research emphasized for making a new approach to evaluate and prioritize Dehyariha performance and the factors that affect the development of waste management in the south east of the country's rural settlements. Dehyar, as one of the rural managers, is bounded for supervising and assessing of garbage gathering and exclusion, positive interaction and participation with health officials and health care centers, and other rural institutions. The gained results of study showed that there is direct and meaningful relation (confidence: 0.73) between waste management and local managers duties and turnovers that contain separation and recycling, gathering and maintaining, transport, final disposal and participation (Anabestani et al., 2015).

### 3. Methodologies

South Khorasan province as the most eastern province

of the country is located in 32.8653 degree of north and 59.2164 degree of east. It has little rainfall which caused the lower agriculture production and it is one of the most deprived and dried regions in Iran. Extent of this province is 151,913 km<sup>2</sup> and the third degree extensive province of Iran. Its population is 732192 and its population density is 4.4/km<sup>2</sup> and 43 percent of people living in rural areas.

There are about 3555 villages in South Khorasan province and in this region have established 882 Dehyariha since 2001 until June 2016 that coverage about 40 percent of people whose livings are in these rural areas (126000 rural people that constitute statistical society of this research). Because of this region has long frontiers with Afghanistan (about 331 kilometers shared boundaries with Afghanistan from the east side), it is the unique province of Iran that central government allowed it in 2015 for establishing Dehyariha in its villages that constitute at least from 20 households for maintaining people in these strategic boundary regions with Afghanistan. About 800 officers as "Dehyaran (Officers in Dehyariha)" are working in Dehyariha as full time and half-time in these Dehyariha (Table 1; Statistical Center of Iran, 2016).

**Table 1.** Number of established Dehyariha in South Khorasan Province

Year	2001- 2006	2014	2015-2016
Established Dehyariha	775	42	65
Total	775	817	882

Statistical and Information Department of the Governorship of the South Khorasan province, 2016

In this research, author tried for finding correlation relationships between independent variables (age, education, economic situation of villagers in rural regions under supervising of " Dehyariha" in the South Khorasan province) and dependent variables (Economic, environmental, collectivism, social capital, sustainable rural development, gender inequality, and amount of adaptation services presented by Dehyariha with real needs of villagers in the South Khorasan province). Also author prioritized viewpoints of villagers in above issues. For this research author used Spearman correlation statistical test. Statistical society of this research was villagers in rural regions under supervising of "Dehyariha" in 2016 (126000 rural people). Main instrument for gathering information in this research was questionnaire and plus of it researcher used discussions, observation, and documents. After achieving validity and reliability of questionnaire (Table 2), by using Cochran formula, size of sample statistic was determined 500. Type of

sampling was simple random sampling. After acquiring validity and reliability of the questionnaire, it was distributed among villagers and finally 495 of them returned and were usable for data extraction in this research.

**Table 2.** Cronbach Alpha Coefficient of various parts of questionnaire

Parts	Issues that coverage by this part of questionnaire	Alfa Cronbach
1	Sustainable rural management and development	0.94
2	Social capital and sustainable social development	0.91
3	Sustainable economic growth	0.93
4	Increasing collectivism among rural people	0.97
5	Skills development in rural areas	0.89
6	Improving conditions of remote rural areas	0.92
7	Protecting environment in rural regions	0.96
8	Balanced urban-rural development	0.97
9	Development rural areas on the basis of Bourdieu's Theory	0.93
10	Capacity development in rural regions	0.92
11	Improving public policy, work and social behavior in rural areas	0.97
12	Improving rural households welfare	0.91
13	Improving gender inequality in rural areas	0.89
1-13	Total	0.91

## 4. Results

In this part of article, author discussing various duties and works of Dehyariha. For achieving this purpose, first discussing their literature review on defined duties and works for Dehyariha and then comparing findings of this research with them.

### 4.1. Descriptive Data on Dehyariha

As showed in Table 3, most of the Dehyaran are male and this is maybe because of working in rural regions especially in remote, deprived and frontier areas in South Khorasan province are more suitable for men.

**Table 3.** Gender of Dehyaran (Officers in Dehyariha)

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	771	97.3
Female	21	2.7
Total	792	100

Statistical and Information Department of the Governorship of the South Khorasan province, 2016

As showed in Table 4, major education degree of Dehyaran is Diploma. This indicates that by providing in-service training for them, we can increase their productivity and efficiency very significant, soon and noticeable.

**Table 4.** Education degree of Dehyaran\*

Education degree of Dehyaran	Frequency	Percent
Under diploma	50	6.31
Diploma	350	44.19
Senior diploma	287	36.23
B.A/B.C	98	12.37
M.A/M.C	7**	0.88
Total	792	100

\* Dehyaran include all of the full and part time officers in Dehyariha that working in rural areas.

\*\* All of the Dehyaran with M.A/M.C education degree are working as part time in Dehyariha.

As showed in Table 5, men are major respondents of questionnaires in this research. It is because of more available opportunities in a man leader society for presence and work of men in rural activities, affairs and environment in these areas.

**Table 5.** Gender of respondents \*

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	412	84.4
Female	76	15.6
Total	488**	100

\* Villagers in rural regions under supervising of "Dehyariha"

\*\* Villagers in rural regions that their questionnaires were useable (in this table and later).

As showed in Table 6, major education degree of villagers is under diploma. This show weakness of education in these regions.

**Table 6.** Education degree of respondents

Education degree of Dehyaran	Frequency	Percent
Under diploma	387	79.3
Diploma	75	15.3
Senior diploma	12	2.5
B.A/B.C	9	1.8
M.A/M.C	5	1
Total	488	100

### 4.2. Dehyariha and growth of social capital in rural areas

Nearly, half of the world's population lives in the rural areas of developing countries. Rural areas in Iran include vast geographical areas with small towns and villages of one thousand or less in population dotting

the landscape. These small communities are necessarily linked to agriculture with very little diversification. These communities are solely dependent upon the fortunes of one or two primary enterprises that are in many cases controlled by actions a thousand kilometers away. This is an extremely tenuous situation and these communities must diversify to insure economic and social viability.

The advantages of rural development have long been recognized and the newest role of the government has been to encourage and whenever possible assist in these endeavors. Rural areas in Iran are necessarily linked to agriculture with very little diversification. These communities are solely dependent upon the fortunes of one or two primary enterprises. This is an extremely tenuous situation and these communities must diversify to insure economic and social viability (Ardehali, 2006).

Ever since the late 1950s and particularly after the rise of social capital studies, the relationship between social trust and grassroots governance has attracted enormous attention from both the academic and policy-making communities. A large part of the literature suggests that social trust, as the "lubricant of society," is indispensable for effective democratic governance at various levels. Subsequent empirical studies further confirm that in democratic countries, higher levels of social trust usually come in tandem with more active government and more cooperative communities, which in turn lead to better performance of grassroots governance. Apart from the context of varying regimes, the relationship between social trust and governance is further confounded by the multi-dimensionality of social trust. Increasingly, scholars have found that the use of the term social trust depends on the identities of participants in the trust relationship, and individuals tend to place different levels of trust in people of different relational categories (Huhe, et al., 2015).

Social capital is most plausibly seen as an aspect of social inequality that hinders inclusive development. Individuals within any social unit are endowed with social networks of unequal quality and quantity, which are rooted in class inequalities (economic and cultural capital). In fact, individuals more often than not use their networks for individual gain (converting it into other forms of capital) rather than collective good (Levien, 2015).

The notion of social capital implies recognition of the power inherent in network cooperation. These networks are invisible, but they arguably have visible socioeconomic effects for single actors as well as, it has been proposed. Putnam defines social capital as economically productive "social networks [among individuals] and the norms of reciprocity and trustworthiness that arise from them", beneficial not only to single agents and groups but to whole societies (Svendsen et al., 2010).

Social capital and economic performance: Knack and Keefer (1997) build a case for the economic relevance of social capital by showing that regions with higher levels of perceived trust exhibit higher economic performance. This association is also present when one uses an alternative measure of social capital, specifically the average number of social ties, social ties refer to self-reported number of friendships/acquaintances, i.e., ties that are not familial (Anchorena and Anjos, 2015).

Social capital and indigenous rural development: Social capital is inherent in the indigenous development of a rural business and business community. Social capital has been defined as the good-will created through social relations that can be mobilized to facilitate the attainment of resources, influence and defined goals (Moyes et al., 2015).

**Table 7.** Viewpoints of respondents about effects of Dehyariha on social capital in rural regions

Issues	RN	Mean	Range (1-5)	SD	Rank
Increasing involvement of local people in village affairs	485	4.55	3	0.78	1
Increasing people participation in local councils elections	483	4.53	2	0.75	2
Increasing monitoring local people in village affairs	481	4.50	4	0.73	3
Increasing companionship of local people in village	482	4.46	3	0.68	4
Increasing effective presence of people in public sessions	487	4.41	3	0.85	5
Increasing trust of local people to each other	486	4.38	3	0.75	6
Increasing trust of local people to government	481	4.32	2	0.84	7
Increasing presence of local people in group works	487	4.25	4	0.91	8
Improvement in doing social duties by local people	483	4.15	3	0.88	9

RN: Number of respondents, SD: Standard deviation

As showed in Table 7, most of the villagers evaluated effects of Dehyariha on social capital in rural regions

very high and valuable (their attitude means in this regard over 4 from 5 possible grades). This indicate



that despite only 15 years from establishing first Dehyariha in the South Khorasan province, they can creating high positive impacts on people mood in its rural regions.

#### 4.3. Dehyariha and moving from individualist to collectivist society in Iran

While an individualist society prizes personal control, autonomy and individual accomplishments, a collectivist one puts a premium on loyalty and cohesion and imposes mutual obligations in the context of in-groups. It has been argued that, in contrast to collectivism, individualism will promote economic development directly by sharpening individual incentives to invest, innovate and accumulate wealth. The individualist-collectivist (I-C) dimension has been identified by social psychologists as the most fruitful way of explaining cultural differences across societies. An individualist society is one where ties between individuals are loose and everyone is expected to look after themselves and their immediate family while in a collectivist one people are born into tightly knit in-groups that protect them in exchange for unquestioning loyalty (Kyriacou, 2015). Individualist societies put rights above duties and emphasize personal control, autonomy and accomplishments while collectivist ones impose mutual obligations and expectations in the context of in-groups that are perceived to have

common fates and goals (Kyriacou, 2015).

By imposing social obligations on individuals to share their resources with other members of the groups, collectivism may dull individual incentives to maximize income to the detriment of economic growth. Moreover, because individualist cultures attach social status to self-reliance and personal achievements while collectivist ones tend to be conformist, then the former are likely to foster, entrepreneurship, innovations and discoveries that are instrumental in promoting long run growth (Kyriacou, 2015).

Rural societies in Iran traditionally have individualism morality and are individualist societies. This is because of some historical and geographical causes such as various and continuous aggressions from alien tribes and countries to this land, long periods of droughts from 3000 years ago to present, weak, oppressor and ruthless central and regional governments in the length of time and history and etc. (Lahsaeizadeh, 1989).

As showed in Table 8, major of villagers evaluated effects of Dehyariha on moving toward collectivist society in rural regions very high and valuable (their attitude mean in this regard over 4 from 5 possible grades). This indicate that despite only 15 years from establishing first Dehyariha in the South Khorasan province, they could create high positive impacts on people collectivism morale in their rural regions.

**Table 8.** Viewpoints of respondents about effects of Dehyariha on moving toward collectivist society

Issues	RN	Mean	Range (1-5)	SD	Rank
Development education and improving skills for collective moral and works among local people	485	4.85	2	0.88	1
Raising culture for collective works among local people	483	4.73	3	0.85	2
Providing necessary incentives in conditions of group works (such as establishing cooperatives) for villagers	481	4.58	3	0.83	3
Increasing and facilitating better unity and solidarity among public, private and local sectors	482	4.46	3	0.98	4
Issues	RN	Mean	Range (1-5)	SD	Rank

RN: Number of respondents, SD: Standard deviation

#### 4.4. Dehyariha and environment protection in Iran

Rural areas are places where traditions, cultural heritages and nature are intricately interwoven in a fragile equilibrium which is often meta-stable.

Traditional farming systems and other activities such as craftsmanship (e.g. manufacturing activities, local food production), represent a sustainable example of human integration with nature. Their maintenance and development, with opportune adaptations to the current socio-economic situation and cultural/technological advancements, are therefore valuable.

The challenge is to integrate participatory planning, people's attitude to traditional work with favorable strategy for rural development (Gobattoni et al., 2015).

Changes in climate, technology, policy and prices affect agricultural and rural development. To evaluate whether this development is sustainable, impacts of these multiple drivers need to be assessed for multiple indicators. Land use patterns and land use change are critical for sustainable development (Reidsma et al., 2015).

The occurrence of factors such as population growth, economic development, welfare, changing consumption

patterns and etc. produce massive amounts of waste unbridled rural, it's led to creation of serious and newly crisis in the rural settlements. Changes of life style, consumption pattern and population increasing in rural community had been caused to produce of massive amount of waste and garbage. This trend, changed rural waste nature from perishable material to imperishable such as paper, plastic, metal etc. The continuation of this process in the future could be resulted in great environmental pollution of rural regions. Therefore,

rural waste management is one of the most important activities for prevention of damages and hazards related to human and his living environment especially in rural areas (Anabestani et al., 2015).

As showed in Table 9, major of villagers evaluated effects of Dehyariha on environment protection in rural regions very high and valuable.

**Table 9.** Viewpoints of respondents about effects of Dehyariha on environment protection

Issues	RN	Mean	Range (1-5)	SD	Rank
Better utilizing from physical possibilities in rural environment	485	4.56	3	0.75	1
Pay attention for happening and fulfilling real and available environmental needs of villagers	483	4.51	2	0.78	2
Preventing from transforming land farms for other unproductive activities	481	4.44	4	0.77	3
Increasing and facilitating better and more correct conserving and utilizing from natural resources	482	4.41	3	0.63	4
Improving and conserving available green spaces such as parks and etc. inside and outside of rural areas	487	4.35	3	0.65	5
better utilizing from uncultivated lands for establishing and development employment and production opportunities in rural regions	486	4.28	3	0.79	6
Utilizing correct, sustainable and hygienic waste management procedures in rural regions	481	4.22	2	0.88	7

RN: Number of respondents, SD: Standard deviation

#### 4.5. Dehyariha and improving remote rural areas

The ever-growing concentration of population in urban areas, coinciding with low and declining rates of growth in regional areas, has reignited debate over the relative advantages of different approaches to regional development. Increasing disparities in growth rates can arguably be attributed to economic, social and technological changes on a global scale, which have contributed to changes in the economic structure and intensities of diversification within regional areas in many countries (Mc Farlane et al., 2015).

Remote rural areas are areas with low population density that are distant from urban areas. The EU and the OECD define remote rural areas as rural areas (areas with populations less than 150 inhabitants per square kilometer) more than 45 min from a populated centre of 50,000 or more (in Europe), and more than 60 min away in North America. Countries in Europe with large remote rural populations include Norway where 45% of the population live in remote rural areas, Greece (35%), Ireland (27%) and Finland and Sweden (20%), whilst in North America, 13% of Canada's population live in remote rural areas.

**Table 10.** Viewpoints of respondents about effects of Dehyariha on improving conditions of remote rural areas in comparing with before establishing them.

Issues	RN	Mean	Range (1-5)	SD	Rank
More ability in remote rural areas and border villages (with Afghanistan) for utilizing social-economic services	487	4.75	3	0.75	1
More effective applying any regional rural and agriculture development program	486	4.63	2	0.79	2
More effective utilizing from potential possibilities for economic development	487	4.52	4	0.83	3
Increasing incomes of villagers and reducing poverty	492	4.49	3	0.98	4
Development commerce and exchange between remote rural areas and cities	487	4.44	3	0.85	5
Improving quantity and quality itinerary transportation among remote rural areas	486	4.38	3	0.75	6
Improving connection among remote rural areas to cities	481	4.35	2	0.84	7
Improving quality of rural people life in these regions	487	4.22	4	0.93	8

RN: Number of respondents, SD: Standard deviation



Remote rural areas differ from other regions as they tend to experience slower population growth (sometimes population decline), slower growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), fewer employment opportunities and lower productivity in agriculture, industry and services relative to the economy as a whole. In an economic context what makes a remote rural economy distinct is that choices of employment, opportunities to fill vacancies and choices of supplier when purchasing goods and services are limited. So market distortions are particularly likely to exist in these remote economies (Laird and Mackie, 2014).

As showed in Table 10, major of villagers evaluated effects of Dehyariha on improving conditions of remote rural areas very high and valuable.

#### 4.6. Dehyariha and moving toward balanced urban-rural development

A growth of urban areas is taking place in many countries at the expense of rural areas, which are increasingly lagging behind urban areas socially, economically and environmentally.

This awareness has attracted research efforts in seeking to achieve a sustainable development between urban and rural areas through the provision of public facilities and infrastructure.

Adequately planned and implemented infrastructure projects make an indispensable contribution to development in both urban and rural areas in societal, ecological and economic terms.

**Table 11.** Viewpoints of respondents about effects of Dehyariha on moving toward balanced urban-rural development in comparing with before establishing them.

Issues	RN	Mean	Range (1-5)	SD	Rank
Pay attention for happening real and available economical needs of rural households	480	4.65	3	0.98	1
Increasing and facilitating rural people investment in non-farm enterprises	480	4.63	2	0.95	2
Increasing and facilitating for receiving governmental services, budget and donors and payment received by rural people from banks and financing institutions	482	4.60	4	0.83	3
Increasing employment, job security and hopefulness for future pertaining jobs by rural people	482	4.56	3	0.88	4
Development stores and home workshops in rural areas	483	4.51	3	0.95	5
Empowering ability of economical competition among villagers and urban people	481	4.48	3	0.75	6
More equitable income distribution among various social stratus of villagers	484	4.42	2	0.94	7
Increasing and facilitating for establishing diversity in rural economic	482	4.35	4	0.97	8
Providing conditions for promoting health and social sanity in rural areas	481	4.31	3	0.96	9

RN: Number of respondents, SD: Standard deviation

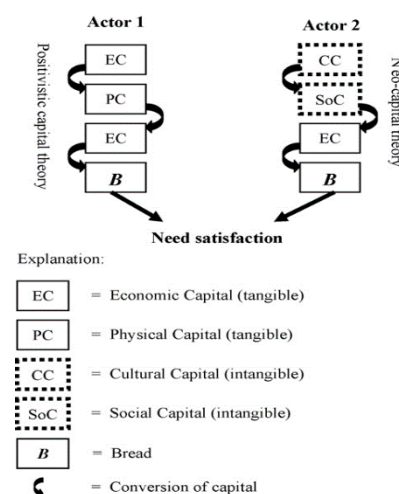
In other words, coordinated urban-rural development relies largely on the improvement of infrastructure conditions. Urban-rural development has been regarded as one of the key pillars in driving regenerative development that includes economic, social, and environmental balance (Zhang et al., 2015).

As showed in Table 11, major of villagers evaluated effects of Dehyariha on moving toward balanced urban-rural development very high and valuable.

#### 4.7. Bourdieu's Theory in social capital and situation of Dehyariha

Bourdieu's (1986) General Theory of the Economy of Practices assumes that people perpetually transform tangible and intangible forms of capital according to certain 'laws of conversion'. In economic sociology, Bourdieu's neo-capital theory has regularly been applied by sociologists eager to reject the rational

action theory (Figure 1; Svendsen, et al., 2010).



**Figure 1.** Conversions of capital: two lines of conversion (Svendsen, et al., 2010).

Take, for example, a respected business director rich on human, economic, physical and social capital (connections, colleagues, and friends, family). It is this man's mix of valuable forms of capital that makes him powerful and trustworthy among people, here not least his network of resourceful connections, who give him important information, render him services, etc. not only his material wealth or his position. Thus, in this understanding Economic Man, characterized by narrow

economic interests, becomes an incomprehensible, irrational actor rather than a universal standard rational actor (Svendsen et al., 2010).

As showed in Table 12, major of villagers evaluated effects of Dehyariha on development rural areas on the basis of Bourdieu's Theory very high and valuable.

**Table 12.** Viewpoints of respondents about effects of Dehyariha on development rural areas on the basis of Bourdieu's Theory.

Issues	RN	Mean	Range (1-5)	SD	Rank
Pay attention for happening real and available social – cultural and economic needs of rural households	487	4.55	3	0.98	1
Affinity with real needs of villagers (composition, subsistence, individual priorities and future needs)	489	4.53	2	0.85	2
Better utilizing from social – cultural environment in rural areas (values and attitudes, social structure)	487	4.50	4	0.73	3
Development innovative and inventive behavior among villagers	489	4.46	3	0.68	4
Improving consumption pattern among villagers	487	4.41	3	0.85	5
Improving respected legal criteria behavior by villagers	486	4.38	3	0.75	6
Improving affinity and homogeneity among villagers	489	4.32	2	0.84	7
Teaching villagers for obtaining effective interaction in social – cultural and economic issues	487	4.25	4	0.91	8
Obligating villagers for respecting to social – cultural and economic criteria and principles in rural areas	483	4.15	3	0.88	9
Strengthening monitoring and security rules in social – cultural and economic fields in rural areas	488	4.25	4	0.95	10
Providing local and indigenous fields for villagers participation in process of sustainable development	489	4.15	3	0.98	11

RN: Number of respondents, SD: Standard deviation

#### 4.8. Dehyariha and improving public policy, work and social behavior

Public policy as a multidisciplinary science is a significant factor affecting a number of important social impacts and their consequences on the general population. A particular policy is always influenced by

the specific economic and social situation in a given country and is effectuated under certain conditions and relations. Impact of economy as a key factor affecting behavior of individuals and of a society.

**Table 13.** Viewpoints of respondents about effects of Dehyariha on improving public policy, work and social behavior in rural areas.

Issues	RN	Mean	Range (1-5)	SD	Rank
Improving education courses specially in entrepreneurship domain for villagers	485	4.18	3	0.88	1
Improving and changing concepts and culture of work among villagers	483	4.13	2	0.85	2
Planning and managing for optimum utilizing from available work force and potential resources	481	4.10	4	0.83	3
Introducing purposeful programs for increasing investment and economic growth	482	4.06	3	0.68	4
Establishing local organizations and group activities such as rural cooperatives for economic growth	487	4.03	3	0.85	5
Planning for developing employment opportunities	486	4.02	3	0.95	6
Presenting consultative services to villagers in social – cultural and economic issues	481	4.01	2	0.94	7
Improving education courses specially in entrepreneurship domain for villagers	485	4.18	3	0.88	1

RN: Number of respondents, SD: Standard deviation

Work is a factor that significantly influences behavior of each individual, and society as a whole. Work is an essential socialization factor including elements of self-fulfillment and social interaction and is a means of obtaining social status, usually associated with some external and internal rewards. The development of socially pathological behavior corresponds with the economic and social status of the country (Vykopalová, 2014).

As showed in Table 13, major of villagers evaluated effects of Dehyariha on improving public policy, work and social behavior in rural areas very high and valuable.

#### 4.9. Dehyariha and improving rural households' welfare

The household, in the economic terms, is considered in conjunction with other economic categories, such as manufacturing, exchange, distribution and consumption. These categories are seen as the rational purposes of the existence of household. However, from a social point of view, the household, seen as a family to which many rules of functioning of the economic entities do not apply (Shedenova and Beimisheva, 2013).

**Table 14.** Viewpoints of respondents about effects of Dehyariha on improving rural households welfare.

Issues	RN	Mean	Range (1-5)	SD	Rank
Improving rural households income	485	4.35	3	0.79	1
Increasing job opportunities for various members of rural households specially girls and women	483	4.24	2	0.95	2
Increasing education opportunities for various members of rural households specially girls and women	481	4.21	4	0.93	3

RN: Number of respondents, SD: Standard deviation

As showed in Table 14, major of villager evaluated effects of Dehyariha on improving rural households' welfare very high and valuable.

#### 4.10. Dehyariha and their role for improving gender inequality

Gender inequality was measured from three dimensions of woman in development: health, empowerment, and participation in the work force. In this regard, social capital assessment tool utilizes trust, norm and networks of the assessed community to measure the level of capital. The roles of community groups and institutions are important here (Surjono et al., 2015). In the following, some duties of Dehyariha in this context are noticed:

Communicating with rural women for studying their deficiencies and problems and inviting them for participation and co-working for removing and resolving them;

Establishing necessary conditions for decreasing difficulties and hardships of rural women's various works and duties in village society;

Emphasizing on importance of other roles of rural women in their socialization;

Organizing weekly and monthly meetings and inviting rural women for absorbing their participation and more familiarizing them with their viewpoints in regard of implemented programs and projects for improving their executive conditions in a continues manner (Figures 2);

Holding educational courses for rural women in regard to introducing duties and tasks of Dehyariha for absorbing their participation and co-working for delivering necessary programs by themselves;

Collaborating with village health services by Dehyariha for better and more effective implementing educational courses for rural women in the basis of their real needs and problems such as various parts of waste management, environmental and animal health care, vaccination and etc.;

Facilitating and following-up for establishing charitable and cultural institutions and benevolent funds for small interest – free loans for rural women;

Recognizing employment fields of rural women and helping them with collaboration of the relevant organizations;

Delivering Technical – Vocational Educations (TVE) for rural women by communicating with the relevant organizations;

Supporting from establishing small rural women cooperative organizations in the context of agriculture and handicrafts;

Improving rural women access to agricultural extension and housekeeping services;

Improving rural women access to financial credits by removing their obstacles (Anonymous, 2011; Farahani and Ahmad, 2013).

As showed in Table 15, major of villagers evaluated effects of Dehyariha on improving gender inequality in

rural areas very high and valuable.

**Table 15.** Viewpoints of respondents about effects of Dehyariha on improving gender inequality in rural areas

Issues	RN	Mean	Range (1-5)	SD	Rank
Organizing weekly and monthly meetings and inviting rural women for absorbing their participation	488	3.46	2	0.88	1
Holding educational courses for rural women in regard to introducing duties and tasks of Dehyariha for them	488	3.44	2	0.85	2
Collaborating with village health services by Dehyariha for better and more effective implementing educational courses for rural women	488	3.41	3	0.98	3
Facilitating and following-up for establishing charitable and cultural institutions and benevolent funds for small interest – free loans for rural women	488	3.40	2	0.85	4
Delivering Technical – Vocational Educations (TVE) for rural women by communicating with the relevant organizations	488	3.36	2	0.98	5
Supporting from establishing small rural women cooperative organizations in the context of agriculture and handicrafts	488	3.33	2	0.85	6
Improving rural women access to agricultural extension and housekeeping services	488	3.26	3	0.98	7
Improving rural women access to financial credits by removing their obstacles	488	3.21	2	0.84	8
Supporting from women employment in handicrafts sector in rural areas	488	3.16	3	0.98	9
Providing social-cultural backgrounds for presence and participation of rural women in various parts of the society	488	3.11	2	0.87	10

RN: Number of respondents, SD: Standard deviation



**Figures 2.** Providing educational courses for men, women and girls and establishing small and locally schools for teaching of daughters and boys by Dehyariha in Mavdar and Sorond villages of Tabas City, 300 km distance to Birjand, centre of South Khorasan province (May 23, 2016 and May 8, 2017).

#### 4.11. Dehyariha and sustainable rural development in Iran

Nowadays sustainable rural development is a pillar and focal point in most discussions for betterment of conditions especially in developing countries such as Iran. Before Islamic revolution of 1978, there were important differences in social and economic development between urban and rural areas. But in three past decades, because of philosophy of leaders of revolution for attaining equity and removing the huge gap between development degree in rural and urban regions especially capital namely Tehran, rural

development has been gotten very more attention in comparison to previous government namely Shah. But because of many causes such as eight years war between Iran and Iraq during 1980-1988, international sanctions against Iran in three previous decades, and absence of a holistic and systematic view in rural development programs in Iran, many of these plans didn't get pre-determined goals and objectives with comparing to budgets that consumed for them and immigration rate from rural to urban regions didn't decrease after Islamic revolution (Golmohammadi, 2013).

Rural regions of Iran still face a large number of problems, even if many plans and policies have tried for resolving them as following:

Drought and its effects on rural development in Iran:

Iran experiences various climatic conditions due to its range of geographical regimes. Its long-term average annual rainfall is in the range of 224–275 mm/year, making Iran one of the most arid regions of the world. By way of comparison, annual precipitation in Iran is less than one third of the world average (ca 990 mm). The lack of water is a major limitation for agricultural and rural development. The pressure on water resources is increasing as demands for water consumption expand. Increases in population, socially demanded rises in living standards, and the expansion of irrigated agriculture have drastically increased water use to the extent that the sustainability of the water resources is being threatened (Statistical Center of Iran,

2016).

High rate of migration especially among young farmers and better situations for work and living in cities and urban regions;

Lack of adequate infrastructure in several important areas, such as roads, railways, public service management, water and sanitation sewerage, modern telecommunications (most of them are not adapted to the existing socioeconomic requirements in rural regions of Iran);

Weak entrepreneurial spirit among villagers;

Prevailing of subsistence and small peasantry agricultural farms;

A poor endowment of agricultural farms with specific equipment and machinery;

Insufficient and lack of job offers in rural areas especially for rural youth and girls;

These discrepancies between rural and urban regions in Iran are large, but should be outlined through long-term actions (Lahsaeizadeh, 1999; Statistical Center of Iran, 2016).

In this regard, we can note following cases as priorities

of the sustainable rural development:

1. Favor the knowledge and innovation transfer in agriculture, forestry and the rural areas;
2. Improve the viability and competitiveness of all the types of agriculture in all the regions and promote technological innovation and the sustainable management of the forests;
3. Promote the organization of the food chain, including the processing and trade of food products, the animal welfare and the risk management in agriculture;
4. Restore, preserve and reinforce the ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry;
5. Promote the efficient use of the resources and support the transition towards an economy with low CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and resilient to climate change, in the agriculture, food and forestry;
6. Promote social inclusion, poverty reduction and the economic development in the rural areas (Iacob, 2015).

As showed in Table 16, major of villagers evaluated effects of Dehyariha on sustainable development in rural areas very high and valuable.

**Table 16.** Viewpoints of respondents about effects of Dehyariha on sustainable rural development

Issues	RN	Mean	Range (1-5)	SD	Rank
Affinity with government policies in planning and attracting its supports in fiscal, pricing and taxes issues	487	4.33	3	0.98	1
More ability for utilizing from opportunities and possibilities in local, regional and national markets	489	4.21	2	0.95	2
Helping for removing local and tribal conflicts and rows	481	4.14	4	0.93	3
Helping for decreasing social – cultural contrasts and antagonism among villagers	482	4.11	3	0.98	4
Helping for strengthening social structure among villagers	487	4.07	3	0.89	5
Increasing government investment in rural regions	486	4.05	3	0.79	6
Helping villagers for prevailing upon drought outcomes	489	4.02	2	0.89	7
Decreasing migration rate	487	4.01	4	0.99	8
Helping for establishing infrastructures	489	4.00	3	0.89	9
Helping for establishing small industries	485	4.00	3	0.93	10

RN: Number of respondents, SD: Standard deviation

#### 4.12. Dehyariha and capacity development in rural regions

Agricultural and rural institutions flourish best in the context of a broad, national capacity development strategy and program. Yet capacity development cannot be done in a top-down service-provision mode. It requires learning by doing, in which communities, local governments, farmer organizations, and private-sector actors have opportunities and resources and can exercise control over their own development. These actors need mandatory training in areas including diagnosis and planning, financial management and reporting, procurement, and monitoring and

evaluation. Other training should be provided largely on a demand-driven basis. Capacity development must build on the considerable latent capacities found in rural communities. Rules and regulations for program execution must be participatory and empowering, eliminating complex features that discourage initiative and hinder local mobilization and finally, requires that sector institutions involved in rural development become more accountable to their clients (Owen et al., 2012).

As showed in Table 17, major of villagers evaluated effects of Dehyariha on capacity development in rural areas very high and valuable.

Establishing a pool for accumulation and saving water in the mountain slope by Dehyariha for drinking by



flocks of goat and sheep and other purposes in Mavdar and Sorond villages of Tabas City were shown Figure 3 (300 km distance to Birjand, centre of South Khorasan province).

**Table 17.** Viewpoints of respondents about effects of Dehyariha on capacity development in rural areas

Issues	RN	Mean	Range (1-5)	SD	Rank
Providing educational courses for self-employment	485	3.85	3	0.98	1
Providing educational courses in fiscal issues	483	3.65	2	0.79	2
Providing educational courses for establishing and managing self- help groups	481	3.53	4	0.73	3
Providing contexts and conditions in which villagers encourage for establishing local enterprises and SMEs	482	3.50	3	0.88	4
Accelerating and facilitating two- way access of villagers to relevant institutions involved in rural development	487	3.45	3	0.89	5
Providing conditions for monitoring local people to relevant institutions involved in rural development	484	3.41	3	0.88	6

RN: Number of respondents, SD: Standard deviation



**Figures 3.** Establishing a pool for accumulation and saving water in the mountain slope by Dehyariha for drinking by flocks of goat and sheep and other purposes in Mavdar and Sorond villages of Tabas City,

300 km distance to Birjand, centre of South Khorasan province (May 23, 2016)

#### 4.13. Dehyariha and skills development in villages of Iran

There is increasing emphasis placed by policy on the role of skills in enhancing productivity and economic development. This implies a need for investment in skills development on the supply side of the labor market and both the better utilization of existing skills and an increase in the level of skills demanded of the workforce by employers (Owen et al., 2012).

**Table 18.** Viewpoints of respondents about effects of Dehyariha on skills development in rural areas

Issues	RN	Mean	Range (1-5)	SD	Rank
Increasing educational courses for skills development	481	3.85	3	0.72	1
Diagnosing necessary required skills in each rural region	483	3.65	2	0.71	2
Increasing educational courses in handicrafts	485	3.45	4	0.77	3
Providing and facilitating conditions that youth rural people access to Technical-Vocational Educations easily	482	3.25	3	0.66	4
Providing contexts and conditions for establishing clubs for youth rural people	489	3.11	3	0.89	5

RN: Number of respondents, SD: Standard deviation

As showed in Table 18, major of villagers evaluated effects of Dehyariha on skills development in rural areas very high and valuable. As showed in Table 19, major Hypothesis of the research were confirmed and

only between economical situation (wealth) of villagers and their viewpoints about economical effects of Dehyariha in rural regions did not found meaningful correlation



**Table 19.** Test results of hypotheses.

No.	Hypotheses	Tests results
1	There is meaningful correlation between education degree (years of schooling) of villagers and their viewpoints about effects of Dehyariha on social capital in rural regions.	Confirming (H1) *
2	There is meaningful correlation between age of villagers and their viewpoints about economical effects of Dehyariha in rural regions.	Confirming (H1)
3	There is meaningful correlation between economical situation (wealth) of villagers and their viewpoints about economical effects of Dehyariha in rural regions.	Confirming (H0) **
4	There is meaningful correlation between education degree (years of schooling) of villagers and their viewpoints about effects of Dehyariha on sustainable rural development.	Confirming (H1)
5	There is meaningful correlation between education degree (years of schooling) of villagers and their viewpoints about effects of Dehyariha on gender inequality in rural regions.	Confirming (H1)
6	There is meaningful correlation between education degree (years of schooling) of villagers and their viewpoints about collectivism effects of Dehyariha in rural regions.	Confirming (H1)
7	There is meaningful correlation between education degree (years of schooling) of villagers and their viewpoints about environmental effects of Dehyariha in rural regions.	Confirming (H1)
8	There is meaningful correlation between education degree (years of schooling) of villagers and their viewpoints about amount of adaptation services presented by Dehyariha.	Confirming (H1)

\* The Alternative Hypothesis

\*\* The Null Hypothesis

\*\*\* Villagers in rural regions under coverage of Dehyariha South Khorasan province, Iran.

## 6. Discussions

Throughout "Dehyariha" as Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and popular organizations with utilizing of helps and financial and etc. assistances from the Municipality organization and Dehyariha organization of the Ministry of the Interior can play a major role in economic, social and environment sustainable development in these rural regions of Iran. On the basis of this new legal bill of rural management in Iran, "Dehyaran (Officers in Dehyariha)" can with utilizing of local capacities and co-working with beneficiary organizations, preparing necessary conditions for participatory development and establishing a secure economic and social environment. "Dehyariha" as an independent and popular Organization have an excellent situation in sustainable rural development in Iran that we can point their roles in conserving rural environment, job creating and entrepreneurship in rural regions (Anonymous, 2011).

Some problems of new rural management relate to out of villages. Institution activities with Dehyariha overlap with together and it is a serious problem. These institutions have variety of aims and plans and some institution have urban attitude that it is not profit for rural development. An important problem in new rural management is deficiency of finance and experts. They needs to government but it is important that their independent should not weaken.

"Dehyariha" as independent and popular organizations have an excellent situation in sustainable rural development in Iran that we can point their roles in conserving rural environment, job creating and entrepreneurship in rural regions. "Dehyariha" must applying participation of villagers and utilizing a

bottom-up planning approach, but observation and findings of this research revealed that because of some reasons such as un-internalizing participation concepts for villagers, financial shortages, vast intervening central government in "Dehyariha" and etc. they couldn't remove all of the development problems and obstacles in rural regions. These also confirmed by Fallsolayman, et al. (2014).

But despite approximately short time of establishing and working of "Dehyariha", Findings of this research showed that they could have significant and major positive changes in economic, social and environment aspects in villages of the South Khorasan province in order to accessing sustainable rural development in these deprived, dried and remote rural regions.

Establishing "Dehyariha" could provide a huge amount of possibilities and facilities for villagers and helping for decreasing and removing many problems and deficiencies of them.

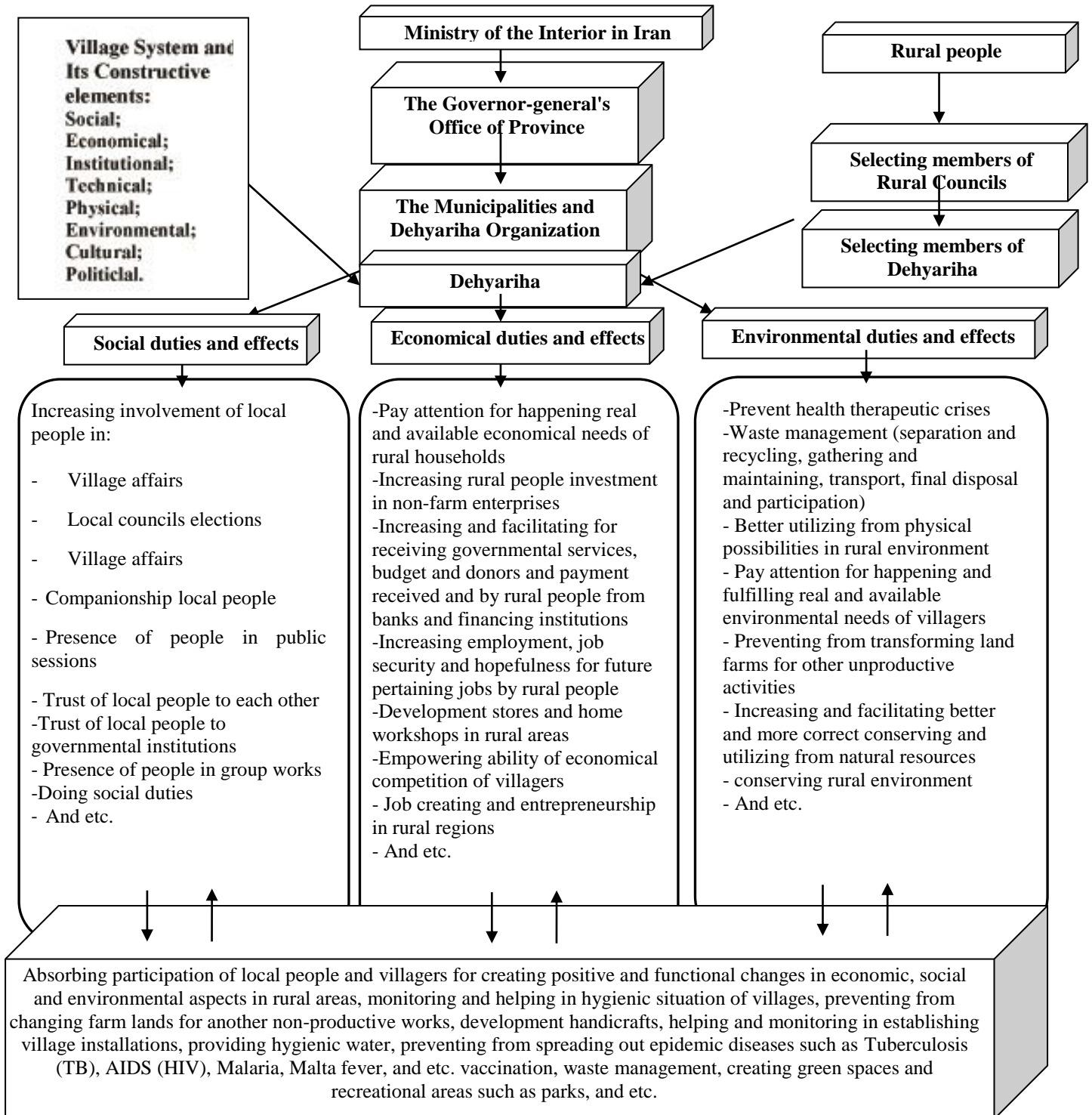
Also findings showed that "Dehyariha" could have favorable participation with local people in various social, economical and environmental aspects of their living.

From the legal viewpoint "Dehyariha" recognized as the last executive institution in the country for rural areas. On the other side with regarding to being self – sufficiency and nongovernmental type of them, they have acquired an independent nature from central government with comparing to another appointed governmental organizations in the viewpoints of the villagers. Because of they are such as the municipalities are public and nongovernmental organizations that with confirming and monitoring of the rural council are being selected and doing they works. On the other side

"Dehyariha" obligated for doing some parts of duties and works that are in the exclusive domain of another organizations in the higher level of villages. It results an excellent and inclusive situation for "Dehyariha" among villagers. In the whole and general rule "Dehyariha" with regarding to their organizational constructions and functional situations, can play a very important effective role in bottom-up participatory planning process and sustainable rural management and

development. Also "Dehyariha" must provide necessary cultural, social, economical and environmental contexts for presence and participation of rural women in their bodies and frameworks.

We can be hopeful in future with decreasing their weaknesses and improving their strengths, we will be seen more positive effects of them in order to accessing sustainable rural and human development (Figure 4).



**Figure 4.** Final exigency model of the research in the role of Dehyariha as a participatory approach for accessing to sustainable management and development in rural regions of Iran

## References

- Anabestani A, Sojasi Qeidari H, Raesi I. 2015. The performance impact of Dehyary on waste management in the villages of rural perspectives (Case Study, Sarbok District, Qasreqand County). *J Rural Res*, 6(2): 275-298.
- Anchorena J, Anjos F. 2015. Social ties and economic development. *J Macroecon*, 45 63-84.
- Ardehali MM. 2006. Rural energy development in Iran: Non-renewable and renewable resources. *Renew Ener*, 31: 655-662.
- Azmi A, Imani B, Nosrati F. 2016. Study of Rural Management and Its Challenges in Iran Case study: Caraganrood District in Iran. *Caspian Sea J*, 10(1): 187-191.
- Ciochina I, Iordache C, Marin C. 2014. Analysis of Economic and Social Development of Valcea County Based on the Models with Simultaneous Equations. *Proc Econ Finan*, 16: 480- 488.
- Fallsolayman M, Sadeghi H, Ferozan MM. 2014. The Evaluation of Dehyariha Role in Prevention and Reduction of Health – Therapeutic Crisis in Rural Settlements. Case Study: Shosf District of Nehbandan County. *Geog Plan Space Quart J*, 4(12): 54-78.
- Farahani H, Khani Ahmad R. 2013. Evaluation the rule of Dhyariha in quality of life in rural areas; case study: Keresf, Khoda Bande. *Urban Manage*, 10(30): 195-206.
- Gobattoni F, Pelorosso R, Leone A, Ripa MN. 2015. Sustainable rural development: The role of traditional activities in Central Italy. *Land Use Policy*, 48, 412-427.
- Golmohammadi F. 2013. Sustainable rural development in Iran: challenges and opportunities (case study: south Khorasan province). *Tech J Engin Appl Sci*, 3(1): 170-185.
- Huhe N, Chen J, Tang M. 2015. Social trust and grassroots governance in rural China. *Soc Sci Res*, 53: 351-363.
- Iacob SE. 2015. The role of the forest resources in the socioeconomic development of the rural areas. *Proc Econ Finan*, 23: 1578-1583.
- Kyriacou AP. 2016. Individualism-Collectivism, Governance and Economic Development. *European J Polit Econ*, 42: 91-104.
- Lahsaeizadeh A. 1989. Social changes and development in villages of Iran (In Farsi). Shiraz, Iran: Navid Publications.
- Lahsaeizadeh A. 1999. Sociology of Rural Development (in Farsi). Shiraz, Iran: Zar Publication.
- Laird JJ, Mackie PJ. 2014. Wider economic benefits of transport schemes in remote rural areas. *Res Trans Econ*, 47: 92-102.
- Levien M. 2015. Social Capital as Obstacle to Development: Brokering Land, Norms, and Trust in Rural India. *World Develop*, 74: 77-92.
- Mc Farlane JA, Blackwell BD, Mounter SW, Grant BJ 2016. From agriculture to mining: The changing economic base of a rural economy and implications for development. *Econ Anal Pol*, 49: 56-65.
- Moyes D, Ferri P, Henderson F, Whittam G. 2015. The stairway to Heaven? The effective use of social capital in new venture creation for a rural business. *J Rur Stud*, 39: 11-21.
- Naseripoor H. 2010. The Symbol village (in Persian). Mashad, Iran: World Nutrition Publications, The Governor-general's Office of Khorasan Razavi Province.
- Owen D, Hogarth T, Green AE. 2012. Skills, transport and economic development: evidence from a rural area in England. *J Trans Geog*, 21, 80-92.
- Reidsma P, Bakker MM, Kanellopoulos A, Alam SJ, Paas W, Kros J. 2015. Sustainable agricultural development in a rural area in the Netherlands? Assessing impacts of climate and socio-economic change at farm and landscape level. *Agri Syst*, 141: 160-173.
- Shedenova N, Beimisheva A. 2013. Social and Economic Status of Urban and Rural Households in Kazakhstan. *Proc Soc Behav Sci*, 82: 585 – 591.
- Statistical and Information Department of the Governorship of the South Khorasan province. 2016. Statistics of the Dehyariha in the South Khorasan province, <http://www.sko.ir>.
- Statistical Center of Iran. 2016. The Yearly Book of Iran's Statistics. <http://Salnameh.sci.org.ir/AllUser/DirectoryTreeComplete.aspx> (accessed 23 Jun 2016).
- Prasiscas SY, Sutikno FR. 2015. Gender Equality and Social Capital as Rural Development Indicators in Indonesia (Case: Malang Regency, Indonesia). *Proc Soc Behav Sci*, 211: 370-374.
- Svensden GLH, Kjeldsen C, Noe E. 2010. How do private entrepreneurs transform local social capital into economic capital? Four case studies from rural Denmark. *J Socio Econ*, 39: 631-644.
- Anonymous. 2011. The Municipality and Dehyariha Organization of Iran. Rural Management (A Manual Text for Distance Education of Dehyaran-Officers in Dehyariha), [www.imo.org.ir](http://www.imo.org.ir).
- Vykopalová H. 2014. Economic development and individual and social behavior. *Proc Soc Behav Sci*, 109: 1116 – 1119.
- Yazdanpanah B, Safari M, Vafaei F, Zandi K. 2015. Life skills education of rural families in Iran: a community-based participatory study. *Pub Health*, 129: 587-590.
- Zamani-Miandashti N, Pezeshki-Rad G, Pariab J. 2014. The influence of telecenters on rural life and their success correlates: Lessons from a case study in Iran. *Technov*, 34: 306-314.
- Zhang X, Wu Y, Skitmore M, Jiang S. 2015. Sustainable infrastructure projects in balancing urban-rural development: towards the goal of efficiency and equity. *J Clean Prod*, 107: 445-454.