Introduction

Management of Rural areas in Iran has two pillars "village council" as the decision maker and "Rural municipality administrators" as the executive was laid. The entity has the legal and financial independence. In addition to the national side's ability to levy and collect toll for local public services as well, and Rural Development in rural areas is considered a trustee.

According to the statistics of the Act establishing rural municipality administrators sufficient villages, until the beginning of 1389, about 23,000 licenses have been issued in the country rural municipality administrators established. More than 18 million people in the public administration and management of rural development and the development of the country's total area of 23,000 geographical points has taken over.

Experiences and ideas in the field of local management implies that balance between social needs, economic and environmental concerns of present and future generations, the government has created a paradigm shift. This paradigm shift Login concepts such as civic participation, civil society, transparency, accountability, justice and equality has resulted in the efficiency and effectiveness of local management and "local rule" as a precondition for sustainable development and a model for the management of urban and rural is presented. This means that less than a decade, the management literature community inspired by the principles of "good lord" is entered, the function value at the optimized utilization of available resources to minimize the effectiveness of the approach, transparency and accountability, services, and draw equality participation of local actors in management has led to a rapid assessment of local management should be considered.

In recent years, major efforts of experts and scholars on the definition and characteristics were in order to measure the current status of the rule. And lower factors to explain the causal factors govern the direction of the local rule are considered rural. Factors Affecting Rural rule managers and planners can promote positive and effective local management and elimination of negative factors in rural lord help. This study aims to explain the factors affecting rural local govern a case in

the local administration (Islamic Councils in rural and rural municipality administrators) took Qazvin city. In other words, this paper seeks to answer this question is the most important factor associated with local administration rural lord?

Findings and Results

This study is based on the objective of the study is to develop a practical functional knowledge of the local administration (rural municipality administrators) is performed and its results are used in planning and decision making. The dominant approach in survey sampling is a technique which tries to generalize the results of this survey to local governments in rural areas of Qazvin city. All rural municipality administrators research population and Qazvin city councils, county and heads of rural households in 2009.

Considering that some variables (such as job satisfaction, social capital, and management) were measured to scale, the "reliability" of the scales was assessed using alpha coefficient to assess the validity of the scales, the formulate questions of teachers and experts and deputy governor of Qazvin was used rural municipality administrators the questionnaire was revised several times and terms that have been applied.

With regard to the dependent variable "rule of rural" in rural areas of study in order to assess the structural performance of the 25 indicators in four dimensions, equality, participation and accountability were used to measure and analyze the rule of the village of techniques "similar to the ideal option» (TOPSIS) was used.

Also, to clarify the factors affecting rural rule, given the sheer volume of potential variables affecting the dependent variable statistical calculations were performed in two steps. The first rule of relationships and correlations between the two possible factors, affecting rural areas were examined. Variables with correlation coefficients significantly and one percent were respectively. Next step techniques using path analysis, the impact on the dependent variables were screened. Therefore, to investigate the factors related to rural lord of the coefficients of Pearson, Spearman

and scale variables and chi-square fit of the model to explain the rule in rural and path analysis techniques were used.

Findings and Results

Rural rule status

After determining the assessment and identification of components and indicators of rural lord, lord rural indexed using techniques "like an ide Local governments in endogenous factors, two variables' properties of the organization "and" human factor "Local governments were investigated. The results indicate that the organizational characteristics of the group, the profile of rural rule with variable income, " rural municipality administrators ", "owned office building", "construction equipment and service", "Land Acquisition Requirements", "Personnel Dhyary "," line personnel to staff ratio "(which represents the potential financial and personnel are local governments), as well as the variable" management style "local government (which is calculated based on the theory XY)," development performance - Services "and also" Local government engagement with relevant institutions ", positive correlation was observed.al choice" was in the range of zero to one hundred, and the results were as dependent variable. The result shows the calculated average profile of rural rule 49/66 percent. The low profile 32/25% and the highest 67/64 percent. The results show that rural classification rule profile, the bulk of local management (Boards) study (75 percent) are concentrated in the middle of rural rule. The 9/13 percent of the rural poor management of local rule and 11/1 of a rule is a strong country. In other words, the rule of rural local governments in the state is average. But due to lack of proper interaction between the local administration of the Housing Foundation and municipalities, and organizations with limited telecommunications, electricity, health and registration activities and the nature of the working relationship, the relationship between these variables and variable dependence was observed.

As well as in human factors research indicates that the variable 'education', 'experienced management personnel and executives rural "and" in the course of "the multiplier is rural municipality administrators knowledge and skills, and the

dependent variable (index rule rural) positive correlation was observed. In other words, rule index rural local governments that have staff with higher levels of knowledge and skills, they are better off.

Also rural municipality administrators of job satisfaction and relationships within a group have better performance in rural areas are the rule. But since rural municipality administrators majority (over 88%) are employed part-time basis and all members of the rural community councils and council rural municipality administrators than they earn, the revenues and expenses related to the management of rural life is therefore communication significant levels of household income and expenditure and rural municipality administrators village council members with no dependent variable.

Based on the research results, the variables "degree of rural municipality administrators ", "rural population", "job satisfaction", " rural municipality administrators education", "Style", "social cohesion", "with adjoining rural municipality administrators " and experience" to the main factors that directly affect the profile of rural rule.

Conclusions

This study aimed to identify factors affecting the management of the local lord of the city of Qazvin and its rural area managements. After identifying the possible variables affecting rural rule, based on internal and external research studies, field visits and interviews with local leaders, village, county and managers and experts in Qazvin Province, using association tests in the first step and the second step of the analysis, factors Affecting rural rule was identified. Conclusions of our results indicate that the rule should be variables. The first groups of variables are directly dependent variables change. The second groups of variables are mediated and indirect influence on rural rule.

Each of these factors can influence the way in promoting rural rule. In other words, rural transformation rule indexed by a set of parameters and system variables to be

accounted for. Therefore, the adoption of policies and strategies to improve rural management and systematic set of factors, considering that some environmental factors such as location factors - spatial segregation in a language other variables change. Only in the medium and long term, and some national and regional programs are subject to change. Therefore, this article is limited to the extent of internal control and management, as follows:

1 - Pay special attention to the efficient and effective training courses enhance the knowledge, insight and skills of local government leaders, including members of the Islamic Council of Rural and rural municipality administrators;

2 - Modify terms and office rural municipality administrators Join the Village Council with the aim of increasing the minimum level of education required, particularly in densely populated villages;

3 - Rural municipality administrator's regulatory reform to improve job security and job satisfaction and therefore increase the maximum use of experienced managers. One reason is because the results rural municipality administrators decreased job satisfaction, job security is low as a result of their experience, it also reduces the activity and

4 - To improve the interaction between village leaders (council and rural municipality administrators) with institutions and government agencies through conflict resolution and the possible transfer of them. Potential of this important legislation in the Fifth Schedule (Article 137) are also available.