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Investigation of Rural Area and Development Strategies Case Study of Central District of Semnan County

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Abstract

Generally, studied villages as regard to the Socioeconomic structure have not considerable development in comparison with their around structure due to functional area. Nowadays, regarding rural development, proceeding with economical analysis of geographical areas has a great position. Considering the applied investigations, upon increasing the knowledge and literacy and scientific and practical skills, tendency for employment in the traditional areas has been decreased and interest for employment in modern and service departments has been increased as you may see in the Iran's villages. We may say there are new and not discovered opportunities in these areas. Timely discovering and operating these opportunities, and constituting new and competitive businesses and works can provide salient socioeconomic privileges for the villagers. The results of this research indicates that the most proper rural development strategy in the region, environmental development and planning which is the optimum and sufficient pattern towards achieving the rural sustainable development in the region.

Key words: *rural development, rural environment, sustainable development*

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Introduction

Today, regarding sustainable development, there has been presented different and contrary theories in relation to the viewpoint of rural people in proportion to the environment and development. Whereas enforced conditions in the industrial countries and developing countries and their standing in development route is different, the planner of these countries in spite of difference in the quality and circumstance of bioenvironmental and development, have the joint opinions for solving this universal problem, although in the developing countries such as our country, Iran, in spite of bioenvironmental problems, is considered lesser. Furthermore, the people's outlook in proportion to the development and environment which is deemed the development center is not specified and there is some ambiguities, than the viewpoint of the planners is not clear in this regard and the country suffers from lack of wealthy literature based on fieldwork for utilizing the strategies.

Some people believe that the villagers due to intensive dependency to their living environment and current straits for optimum operation of the environment always are inevitable to without considering the environmental capabilities, operate it non-optimally. In fact, due to rural poverty, the villagers for surviving have to utilize the environment more that it's capacity, or due to economical and rational behaviors not considered the environment and are stubborn advocates of growth.

Thus, some of rural sustainable development specialists raised in Western societies versus-environmental thoughts. Against this thought and viewpoint, it is expressed that the villagers have not unilateral viewpoint and behaviors and elect those methods which confirm to the environment protection and economic development policies. Therefore, for examining these viewpoints we need such knowledge through which the villagers' perspective is recognized and this research is dealing with measuring these perspectives and express the importance and environmental sensibility for applying in socioeconomic development planning.

The present research will considering the not having rich literature in one hand and opposite viewpoints in the literature of industrial world in this case, answers to one of the essential questions raised in rural development literature scientifically.

1- Theoretical Fundamentals

Concept of development

Generally, as the concept of development we can say that development is a flow which accompanies the renewal of organization and different directing of total socioeconomic system. Development, in addition to the improvement of the income production amount, includes essential mutation in natural social-administrative structures as well statics and opinions of people. Development includes in most cases the habits, manner and believes of people (Azkia, 2003, Page 7).

In other word, development is change of current frame and constituting the new frame. Or we can say that it is passing a stage to the other stage or current structure. In this word three concepts of advancement, mutation and change is concealed in which purpose is movement from the present state to the desirable state. In fact, movement forwards and advancement is considered.

Necessity of rural development

Precise recognition of issues regarding Iranian villages is very important; Because the basis of all problems and issues for lagging such as widespread poverty, developing inequality, population quite growth and increasingly unemployment is in rural areas (Tudaru, 1985, Page 255).

Therefore, rural development is a comprehensive effort and not limited to a confine area and includes all socioeconomic, physical etc. sections and fields.

Necessity of considering the rural development arises from the following factors:

1- Not utilizing the productive capacities of

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village;
2- Existence of industrial development limitations in the most countries;
3- Increase of erosion and destruction of environment etc.;
4- Social justice, removing poverty and social limitations;
5- Reliance to the people and utilizing their creative thoughts toward environmental-economical development of village and necessity of comprehensive view to the development (comprehension of economical system with the ecological system) in the bioenvironmental areas whether civil or rural.

Purposes of rural development

1. Production & operation development;
2. Fair distribution of development interests;
3. Constituting useful and profitable employment;
4. Participation of people in decisions making;
5. Changes of production structure;
6. Self-reliance;
7. Preserving the natural and ecological environment balance.

Important preconditions of rural sustainable development

Five important conditions have been considered for success of rural sustainable development including:

1- Processing outlook to the training;
2- Preferring the people, law, people rights and their interests;
3- Safety;
4- Sustainability through self-recline;
5- Making active the aptitudes, their commitment and continuity in the development flow.

2-Research Methodology

The intent of selecting research methodology is that to determine which method is required for investigation of the subject. It depends on our purposes and nature of research subject and its executive facilities. Considering the research subject and purpose, descriptive-analytical method in its wide meaning is applied. In this method, discovering and describing the relations, correlations and hypothesizes and events forecast tests are attended. As well, in present research, bibliographical and fieldwork methods for collecting the data, and statistical instruments for data analysis and hypothesizes tests are applied.

3- Research purposes

This research follows the below purposes:

1- Testing the relation between economical development and environmental protection from the viewpoints of villagers;
2- Providing the literature and knowledge of environmental protection together with economical development and rural sustainable development culture and the importance of raising theses two subjects for rural experts and politicians and planners;
3- Effort for indicating the role and importance of rural culture as a dynamic and realist culture in proportion to the environmental and economical issues;
4- Indicating the importance of sustainable development from the viewpoint of villagers.

4- Hypothesis

The above research, which intends to test the villagers' outlook in proportion to the environmental and economical issues, considering the research questions, attends the following hypothesizes:

1- It seems that recognizing the environmental capabilities and attractions is effective for economical development strategy;
2- It seems that the development and attracting the investments has influenced the structural development strategy of studied area;
3- It seems that rural-civil development strategies are considered as proper strategy for rural sustainable development in the studied area.

5- Investigation of studied area

A brief introduce of Semnan county:

Semnan, 20240 square kilometers in area, containing a population of 159433 people is located at the southern hillside of Alborz Mountains. Its minimum eastern geographical length is 52°: 46' and minimum northern geographical length is 34°: 15', the height of

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central weather station in proportion to the sea surface is 1127m and time difference of county center with Tehran is 740":'.

Weather of Semnan in summer is dry and less rainy and in other seasons is moderate. The only flowing river of this county is Gole Roodbar. Reference (1- Semnan Local Government, Political Affairs & Elections Office, 2- Planning Deputy of Semnan Local Government, Statistics & Information Office)

6- Investigation of social and economical specifications of villages in central district of Semnan

Roknabad Village: This village has been located in Subarea Rural District, Central Dist., Semnan County, Semnan Province.

As regard to the weather, in two seasons is critical, winter is rather cold and summer is warm. This village has been located in weald area. The village's slop is from east to west and the wind is often northern-southern and northwestern and southeastern.

In Roknabad, 44.8% of the people are in the age-group of 15-34, 44.8% in 35-64 age-group and 10.2% in the age-group of 65 and more.

In Roknabad, 97.9% of the residents are literate and 2.04% are illiterate.

The family dimension in Roknabad has been varied in the different decades. Because, due to more developed cultural characteristics, family dimension in this village has a descending route and its cause may be nearness to the Semnan county and having health center and family control policies compiling by health center. As regards to the industrial aspect, there is no active workshop. Therefore, the most employees in this profession and section upon development of industry in Semnan work in Semnan city and approximate 390 persons of Roknabad village and Kheirabad village work in subarea factories and Semnan city. The above investigations indicates that Roknabad and Kheirabad have lost their rural economic structure and has utilized as dormitory zone in subarea of Semnan for labors of different industries which located in Semnan.

The labors of Roknabad village are working in marginal industries of Semnan and farmer labors are often Afghani and among the natives no one intend to work on farming lands.

As respect to the services, in Roknabad, 234 persons are working in this section including works such as sentinel, retailing, teaching, office clerks etc and some people also work in Semnan city as clerk, teacher and sentry.

Regarding dominance of the village, should we say that the villages environs Roknabad crosses only from this village and don't stop in this village for receiving the services, because services level in Roknabad is low and Semnan city is near to this village. Roknabad has been located in 2nd kilometer to Semnan and the villagers prefer to pass this short distance and use the Semnan services, which has very higher services with desirable qualities. We can conclude that the dominance of this village is low and is affected intensively by Semnan (reference: Islamic Housing Formation of Semnan Province, 2004).

Keirabad Village

This village has been located in Subarea Rural District, Central Dist., Semnan County, Semnan Province. This village has been located in 2 kilometer at the south of Semnan and in weald area. 1130m height from the see and has a rather cold winter and warm summer. The wind is often northern, southern and northwestern to southeastern and the village slope is east to west.

Drinking water is provided through piping from Semnan water.

In Keirabad, 32% of the people are in the age-group of 15-34, 40% in 35-64 age-group and 28% in the age-group of 65 and more.

In this village, family dimension has a descending route. This village in addition to sending emigrants of native people accepts emigrant as well so that the entered emigrants are more than exited emigrants. Emigrant-accepting of Kheirabad is in one hand due to nearness to Semnan and o the other hand sale of farming lands by the owners to the emigrants for

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Year	2011			2016		
Population	Total	Civil	Rural	Total	Civil	Rural
	135000	68605	66395	191618	164260	27358
Family	24985	21068	3917	52963	46392	6571

▲ Table 1. Population, family, Province normal families dimension in the years 1986, 1996, 2006 persons; Reference: General Population and Dwelling Statistics, 2006

domicile of entered persons and this matter injures the agricultural economics of village, meanwhile the emigrants entered from other cities with different cultures, disturbs the village cultural-social structure and frame and cause cultural non-homogeneity in the village.

In Kheirabad, as regards to the industrial aspect, there are five active workshops of which two units are producing clothes and one unit is producer of door and window and one unit is carpentry, one unit is mineral industry (wall blocks).

Regarding service works, some people are working as sentry, retailer, teacher, bath-holder, clerk etc., and some people in the county are working as sentry, teacher and clerk.

Kheirabad as Roknabad has been located in 2nd kilometer to Semnan and therefore the around villagers cross from this village and don't use its services, because the villagers prefer to pass this short 2 kilometer distance to Semnan and use its services which has very higher services with desirable qualities. Thus the dominance of this village is low and is affected intensively by Semnan (reference: Islamic Housing Formation of Semnan Province, 2004).

Ala Village

Ala village is from the subdominants of Semnan and is located in Suburbia rural district. By north this village is confined to Semnan, by south to Air Forces plant, by east to Semnan road, Air Forces plant and farm lands and by south-west to Kandu village.

Concerning morphology, this village is located in a plain desert region, while as we move from north to south, the highest increases to some extent and we enter a mountainous region. Following climatic conditions dominant on this region, this village has hot and arid climate.

Drinking water of Ala village is provided from a well by depth of 90 m. after transmission to aerial tank, water is transmitted to the village by piping. Consuming water is appropriate and doesn't have drinking problems.

In Ala village, 50% of residents are between 15-34 years old, 50% between 35-64 years old and 0% in the age group over 65 years old.

90% of the residents are literate and 10 are illiterate.

In Ala village immigration is not in family form, but unemployed individuals seeking jobs who are at the ages 20-24 and 30-39 years old immigrate to Semnan and other regions for work that causes reduction in population of men than women.

Likewise other villages of Semnan, most residents of Ala village are farming and gardening in a way that agriculture is considered as the main occupation of residents. According to received data from Islamic Council of Village, this village in the current situation has 2.5 hectares of farm lands that 1 hectare of that is dedicated to gardens which are majorly melon, watermelon and cantaloupe and the rest of that is dedicated to cultivation of wheat and barley.

One of the activities that plays critical role in economy of rural families is activities related to livestock. In this village, most families have some livestock. The residents of village have predicted some places inside their residential units or outside the village for this task and nourish the livestock by traditional methods and by manual feeding so that this fact is obviously observable in the old texture of village. According to received data, from Agricultural Jihad of Semnan Province, Ala village has 925 livestock that 800 numbers of that are sheep and goat and 125 numbers are cow and cattle.

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In industry section, the number of people active is low and has occupied a low portion of occupation combination of the village's population. In the industry section in Ala village, only carpet and rug weaving workshops are considered as industrial activities. Thus, industrial activities in the existing situation haven't had much effect on quality promotion of the village residents and income portion of this section is very low.

Resource: data gathered from Islamic Council of Ala Village)

Since today, servicing section is one of the most important sections in economical structure of the society, thus in Ala village after agriculture section and by absorption of 46.07% of the village population, this section has the second place of importance. Because in Ala village, still servicing section has not found its real position and this section is less considered by the population. Maybe this is more led by lack of necessary capacities in the village. In the village the individuals active in this section include; employees, minibus drivers, car drivers, daily paid workers and drivers of heavy cars. The sum of annual income of this section is calculated equal to 950,400,000 Rls. Due to lack of superior services and lacking road between villages this village is not having a district and it is known as the center of rural district of the suburb for removal of public needs and achievement if infrastructural services in vaster levels. Currently, according to the short distance of that from Semnan they refer there and it is a part of influence district of that. (Resource: Islamic housing foundation of Semnan, 2004)

Test of hypothesis: the first hypothesis is considered as a general phrase holding a set of detailed phrases. Totally for these variable three dependent variables can be considered:

1- Investment of villagers in the environment

2- Economical and commercial opportunities and protection of the environment

3- Creation of economical and commercial opportunities and not contaminating the environment

The set of these variables can reflect the concept of economical development strategy.

Five variables are considered for the concept of environmental capacities and attractions. There independent variable are in relation to dependent variables. These variables together make the concept of environmental capacity and local attractions and are included of:

1- Cultural element (school) and its effect on improvement of villagers' life

2- Effect of clinic on improvement of villagers' life

3- Rate of inertest of villagers to their living place

4- Villagers' approach toward non-rural people

5- Acceptance of innovation among villagers

The relation between each of the independent variables with each of the dependent variables is indicative of the influence of them on dependent variables. The sum of these results can provide necessary deductions for investigation of accuracy or falsehood of the first hypothesis of the research.

1- The relation of independent variables with the variable of villagers' investment in the environment:

The relation of cultural element (school) with villagers' investment in the environment: the Pierson correlation coefficient calculated in the analysis of relation between the influences of cultural element which is school on villagers' economical investment is equal to 0.072 in significance level of 0.457. According to higher level of significance that is over 0.05 shows that the relation investigated is not significant. On the other words, there is no significant relation between influences of cultural element with villagers' economical investment.

The relation for existence of clinic with villagers' investment in the environment: the correlation coefficient between two investigated variables indicates that there is a significant relation between villagers' investment and influence of clinic on improvement of villagers'

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life. In this case, Pierson's correlation is equal to 0.212 in significance level of 0.028. According to this, it can be said that the clinic and its effect on improvement of villagers' life has significant influence on villagers' economical investment in the environment.

The relation of rate of inertest of villagers to their living place with villagers' investment in the environment: the gained Pierson correlation coefficient in this case is equal to 0.187 in significance level of 0.052. However, this level of significance is a few over 0.05, b compromise it can be said that there is a relation between these two variables rather a weak one.

The relation of villagers' approach toward non-rural people with villagers' investment in the environment: calculated Pierson correlation coefficient concerning this relation shows that there is no significant relation between these two variables. The gained coefficient is equal to 0.077 in significance level of 0.425. Thus, positive villagers' approach toward non-rural people has no effect on their economical investment.

The relation of acceptance of innovation among villagers with villagers' investment in the environment: Pierson correlation coefficient between two variables is equal to 0.218 in significance level of 0.023. This coefficient shows that there is a direct relation between the two variables. In other words, as much acceptance of innovation among villagers is more, intention to economical investment among them increases.

2- The relation of independent variables with economical and commercial opportunities and protection of the environment:

The relation of cultural element (school) with economical and commercial opportunities and protection of the environment: the gained Pierson correlation coefficient in this case is equal to 0.238 in significance level of 0.013 that is indicative of significance of the relation between the two mentioned variables. In the other word, there is a direct relation between influence of school on improvement of villagers' life and creation of economical and commercial opportunities and protection in the village, so that as much the role of school as cultural element is reinforced, creation of economical and commercial opportunities will be more.

The relation of existence of a clinic with economical and commercial opportunities and protection of the environment: the gained Pierson correlation coefficient in this case is equal to 0.2618 in significance level of 0.007 that is indicative of significance of the relation existence and influence of clinic on improvement of villagers' life. So that, as much the influence of clinic and hygiene facilities on improvement of villagers' life is reinforced, the possibility of creation and development of economical and commercial opportunities will be more.

The relation of the rate of inertest of villagers to their living place with economical and commercial opportunities and protection of the environment: according to the analysis of gathered data, Pierson correlation coefficient on analysis of the variables is equal to 0.403 in significance level of 0.000. According to this, it can be said that this has had significant influence on economical and commercial opportunities and protection of the environment so that as much inertest of villagers to their living place increases, the possibility for creation and development of economical and commercial opportunities and protection of the environment with increase too.

The relation between villagers' approach toward non-rural people with economical and commercial opportunities and protection of the environment: the gained Pierson correlation coefficient is equal to 0.261 in significance level of 0.006. This means that the rate of villagers' approach toward non-rural people has direct influence on creation of economical and commercial opportunities and protection of the environment. So that, as much intention of villagers toward innovation is more, the possibility for creation of economical and com-

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mercial opportunities and protection of the environment will increase.

3- The relation of independent variables with the variable for creation of economical and commercial opportunities and not contaminating the environment:

The relation of cultural element (school) with creation of economical and commercial opportunities and not contaminating the environment: the gained Pierson correlation coefficient is equal to 0.250 in significance level of 0.009. According to this, it can be said that the school and its influence on improvement of villagers' life is directly effective on creation of economical and commercial opportunities. So that, as much the role of school in improvement of villagers' life increases, there would be a more appropriate field provided for economical and commercial opportunities.

The relation of existence of clinic with creation of economical and commercial opportunities and not contaminating the environment: the gained Pierson correlation coefficient is equal to 0.204 in significance level of 0.035. According to this, it can be said that the influence of hygienic facilities like clinic on improvement of villagers' life has direct effect on creation of economical and commercial opportunities while not contaminating the environment. So that, as much the rate of influence of clinic and facilities like that on improvement of villagers' life is reinforced, the possibility for creation of economical and commercial opportunities and not contaminating the environment will increase.

The relation between interest of villagers to their living place with creation of economical and commercial opportunities and not contaminating the environment: the gained Pierson correlation coefficient is equal to 0.270 in significance level of 0.004. According to this, it can be said that the rate of interest of villagers to their living place has palpable influence on creation of economical and commercial opportunities and not contaminating the environment. So that, as much the rate of interest increases, the possibility for creation of economical and commercial opportunities while not contaminating the environment would increase.

The relation of villagers' approach toward non-rural people with creation of economical and commercial opportunities and not contaminating the environment: the gained Pierson correlation coefficient is equal to 0.109 in significance level of 0.260 that according to the significance level over 0.05 in the results of statistical calculations, this is indicative of non-existence of significant relation in this regard. Thus, it should be said that the rate of positive approach of villagers toward non-rural people has no influence on creation and development of economical and commercial opportunities while not contaminating the environment.

The relation of acceptance of innovation among villagers with creation of economical and commercial opportunities and not contaminating the environment: the gained Pierson correlation coefficient is equal to 0.104 in significance level of 0.280 that indicates that the rate of acceptance of innovation among villagers has no relation with creation and development of economical and commercial opportunities while not contaminating the environment.

The second hypothesis of the research is itself containing a set of detailed phrases. These phrases are resulting from the analysis of relation between two independent variables and two dependent variables which are under influence of these variables. Two of them are mentioned here as dependent variable:

1- Economical and commercial opportunities and protection of the environment

2- Economical and commercial opportunities and not contaminating the environment

The sums of these variables contain the concept of physical development for the village.

Independent variables considered in the second hypothesis of the research which are defined under concept of growth and attractions of investments are:

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1- Villagers' investment in the environment
2- Villagers' investment for increasing quality of village's environment
The set of relations of mentioned independent variables with each of the dependent variables in this case is indicative of accuracy or falsehood of the second hypothesis of the research.
The relation of independent variables with the variable for economical and commercial opportunities and protection of the environment:
The relation of villagers' investment in the environment with economical and commercial opportunities and protection of the environment:
The gained correlation coefficient in the analysis for relation between two investigated variables is equal to 0.87 in significance level of 0.368 that according to the significance level over 0.05 the hypothesis is rejected.
1-The relation of villagers' investment to increase quality of their environment with economical and commercial opportunities and protection of the environment: The gained correlation coefficient in the analysis for relation between two investigated variables is equal to 0.205 in significance level of 0.033 that is clearly indicative of the influence of villagers' intention for investment to increase quality of the environment on creation of economical and commercial opportunities and protection of the environment. The contradiction between the results of analysis for the relation of the variable of villagers' intention for investment to increase quality of the environment on the dependent variable compared to the variable for villagers' intention for investment in the environment can be considered due to the same type of independent and dependent variables in the first state. In other word, since the independent variable in this section (part 2), which is "villagers' intention for investment in the environment" is somehow related to villagers' intention for the environment of village, logically it will show significant relation with the other variable of "creation of economical and commercial opportunities and protection of the environment" that also considers protection and maintenance of the village environment.
2- The relation of independent variables with the variable for economical and commercial opportunities and not contaminating the environment:
The relation of villagers' investment in the environment with economical and commercial opportunities and not contaminating the environment:
The gained Pierson correlation coefficient in the analysis for relation between two investigated variables is equal to 0.094 in significance level of 0.3290 that is clearly indicative for lack of significant influence of intention for economical investment in the environment with creation of economical and commercial opportunities and not contaminating the environment.
The relation of villagers' investment for increase of villagers' environment quality with economical and commercial opportunities and not contaminating the environment:
The gained Pierson correlation coefficient in the analysis for relation between two investigated variables is equal to 0.057 in significance level of 0.560 that this result is clearly indicative of lack of relation between villagers' intention to investment for increase of environment's quality with creation of economical and commercial opportunities and not contaminating the environment.

Conclusion

According to gained results, it is specified that most relations assumed in the first hypothesis are confirmed. Thus, generally it can be said that the first hypothesis of the research implying that "it seems detection of environmental capacities and attractions has been effective on development strategy" is confirmed. It is reminded that in test of hypotheses, 3 dependent variables are analyzed in relation to 5 independent variables. In other words, according

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to the results of the research it can be said that local capacity of villages in central section of Semnan can be applied as a potential for use of opportunities existing in the region. Also, concerning the test of second hypothesis, it can be said that in 3 items from 4 items investigated, the relations considered in the hypothesis were rejected and it has been significant in only one item. Thus, the hypothesis mentioned implying "it seems that growth and attraction of investment in physical development strategy of the region investigated has had influence" is rejected. In other words, elements such as villagers' intention for economical investment and investment for increase of environmental quality or elements such as creation of economical and commercial opportunities and protection of the environment and not contaminating that do not have relation. Besides the first and second hypotheses of the research, the third hypothesis of research implying "it seems that strategies for development of village-city are assumed appropriate strategy for sustainable development of village in the region" is confirmed, especially according to the items confirmed in the first hypothesis.

Summary of research's results

1- Totally, the results of research imply that villagers of investigated villages do not have much positive approach toward investment by participation in the investments in different fields.

2- Villagers' approach toward concerning development strategies in villages is positive. For this, it cannot be said that villagers find development actions interrupting environmental conditions of their living place.

3- Instead, villagers of investigated villages have positive approach toward creation of economical and commercial opportunities in different fields.

4- From the view point of villagers, critical facilities like school and health center has important on improvement of villager's life.

5- The villagers have high concern and interest for their village and living place and this element can be mental potential for attraction of participation of villagers in execution of programs related to development and welfare of villagers.

6- The rate of acceptance of innovation among villagers in the region is in accepted limit.

7- According to the test of first hypothesis of the research, cases such as cultural and health facilities, villagers' intention for their living place and their acceptance of innovation can provide executive potential for development strategies via reinforcement of elements such as villagers' intention for participation in economical investment in the village environment and creation of economical and commercial opportunities and not contaminating the environment.

8- According to the results gained from test of second hypothesis, elements related to villagers' intention for investment in different fields has no influence on factors in relation to physical development of village.

9- Generally, moreover rural-urban strategies for development are considered as appropriate ones for sustainable rural development in the region, these strategies are not much known by local residents.

10- Existing potentials for creation of economical and commercial opportunities in the region are likes as a potential opportunity. Instead, not much acceptable intention of villagers for investment in economy of the environment or in increase of environmental quality can be considered as weakness points in this region. Villages investigated in central district of Semnan have good potentials for creation of economical and commercial opportunities by considering attention to protection of the environment. Use of these opportunities as provision of facilities for investors of private section and providing infrastructural facilities for installation of economical or commercial units can remove obstacles and weakness points in the region.

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Propositions of research

1-It is recommended to perform educations for cognition of villagers and surrounding regions with development strategies and objectives and results gained from social participation in development programs by use of appropriate methods consistent with residents and age and literate condition of villagers.

2-Use of villagers' opinions and viewpoints as valuable resources from local knowledge, can provide authorities and programmers with compilation of development strategies and better achievement of development objectives.

3-Facilitation of villagers' participation and their investment in village's development can be effective in success of subjective programs for removal of poverty and improvement of villagers' life. For more participation of villagers, provision of appropriate facilities for attraction of participation and their investment in different fields are proposed.

4-Existence of critical facilities like as clinic and school and influence of that on improvement of people's life beside mental potentials mentioned which are intention for their living place and also acceptance of innovation via villagers can lead development programs with more pace toward success.

5- According to the interest and concern of villagers to their living place and environment, paying attention to development programs which are not interrupting environmental balance and not causing disruptions in natural life of the village are critical.

6-According to the results gained from analysis by use of SWOT method, it is recommended to apply existing economical opportunities and investment of private section in the region by reliance on existing economical and social opportunities of the region by review of budget resources and rededication of resources in different fields.

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