

The study of the extent of villagers' participation in constructive plans (case study: Chahar Roostaei village-Ganaveh environs-Booshehr Province)

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Abstract: This study was performed through a field research. It aimed to investigate the extent of villagers' participation in constructive plans in the case study of Chahar Roostaei Village (environs of Ganaveh, Bushehr). 626 families from this village participated in this study. 238 people from the family supervisors were selected based on the Cochran's sampling formula, as the samples of this study, and answered the questionnaire. Data analysis of the results from the questionnaire was performed using inferential statistics and applying Spearman's correlation test on a very high significance level of 99%. Awareness of the importance of participation and group work or correlation coefficient of 0.348, and on the other hand, the extent of actual participation in rural constructive plans are proved correlated. The results of the study indicate that the villagers are very interested in offering their recommendations and plans in order to participate in programming and the implementation of constructive plans in village. While, the programmers are not so willing to contribute them in decision making and participating in constructive programs of the village, and no correlation was found between the two variables of awareness of the importance of participation and group work, and the extent of actual participation in rural constructive plans.

Key words: Village; Participation; Social participation; Constructive programs; Bushehr province

1. Introduction

Rural construction is one of the major and the most important movements in the framework of physical and spatial affairs in villages.

A constructive project can be the basis for the development of a region, if, in addition to the acceptance of the habitants, it involves their participation as well. Generally, it could be stated that the public participation of habitants in rural construction is one of the factors that has been treated from various angles with different considerations and perceptions. But the common point of all these viewpoints is latent in this general definition that participation is the basic and determinant factor in the process of growth, development, and construction of all human communities including the developed and undeveloped ones.

2. Statement of the problem

Rural construction with a participatory approach plays a basic and fundamental role in the multilateral development of rural communities. This factor can be obtained by providing public facilities such as fresh water, bathrooms, schools, and roads to optimize the life quality for villagers and participation of the villagers.

However, the results from many years of experience indicate that ignorance of villagers' participation can waste the national assets including physical and spiritual, and can led to the villagers' dissatisfaction of constructive activities. Because of a constructive project cannot be the basis for the development of an area unless it involves participation of the people along with their acceptance. Since the objective of implementing constructive and developmental process will be the people, and in another word the beneficiaries. The lack of participation of the people arises from factors such as people's unawareness of constructive plans or non-prediction of people participation in the planning structure of the country in constructive plans or cases like this. Since villagers' presence and their participation in the administration of the plans and rural constructive projects have been weakened, and this enhances the existing problems. We aim at investigating the extent of the village inhabitants' participation in constructive plans in addition to the case study in Chahar Roostaei village. The findings and the results of this study can be useful in enhancing people's participation level. Appropriate distribution of constructive budget, planning, participation attracting methods, particularly in constructive affairs and approaches that enable people to participate in construction.

Also it can be a step for the executive correspondents of rural affairs in Rig district, in Ganaveh to succeed.

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3. Significance of the study

One of the main reasons in the lack of development and construction in villages is inappropriate planning in rural level that leads to a waste of capitals and budgets specified to rural areas. It can be claimed that it is only the people of the village that are familiar with the problem and the issues related to their village.

Based on the importance of participation and rural development and construction, this topic accounts for one of the objectives and guidelines of the rural development. And it can be stated that participation is the main key factor in constructive plans.

One of the essential reasons for facing a dead end in any plan is the ignorance of participation and considerable contribution of people in the implementation of those plans. Participation of people in construction and development is of a great importance, so that the development is considered equal to participation.

Reaching a practical participation depends on providing two necessary conditions: 1) willingness to participate, 2) the possibility of participation.

Participation does not mean the villagers' cooperation in the plans provided by others, but it has different levels. And the desired participation occurs, only if people of the village can contribute in intellectual and visual levels, decision making, and execution. Therefore, they will have more engagement and responsibilities in the performed action. The objective of the current research is determining the role of Chahar Roostaei villagers in participating in constructive plans. So that by knowing these issues, one can be able to use them for future plans in rural areas.

4. Theoretical frameworks

4.1. Village

Generally, the term village refers to a harmonic, natural, social, economic, cultural and physical unit, that is formed of a population center, workplace, and hesitancy (including, intensive, proximate, or sporadic) or a given notarial or transversal domain. And most of its employed habitants are engaged directly or indirectly in one of the main farming, landscaping, ranching, hunting, rural industry activities, or a combination of them, and earn money of them. And there is a deep socio-cultural linkage among them in this community (Langroodi, 2003).

4.2. Participation

Participation is considered as the voluntary participation of people in the process of development. A process that includes, decision making, execution, reviewing, and evaluation. Or we can consider participation as conscious acceptance

and effective and active participation of people in a society to achieve a specific goal.

The most fundamental issue in participation infrastructure is the acceptance of the principle of equality for people, and it aims at sympathy, cooperation, and collaboration of the people in order to optimize the quality and quantity of life in all social, economic, and political contexts (Anbari et al., 2010).

Generally, participation is regarded in three levels in codifying and planning the programs, participating in implementation of the programs and finally participation in evaluation and investigation of the results and outcomes of the implementation of the entire program or specific plan (Estephano, 2010). One of the most important impacts of participation in planning and management can be making interest in people for development and promotion, reinforcement of social correlation and cooperation and sympathy, optimal utilization of public and private resources and facilities and reducing centralism.

Participation is one of the key concepts for the implementation of constructive programs. One of the major reasons for the dead locks in every plan is derived from the ignorance of the considerable participation and contribution of the people and local institutions in execution.

5. Types of participation in thematic terms

Social participation is closely related to public participation, in that, firstly, it is a kind of participation that comes from the context of society. Secondly, it embraces various areas of social life. Such a participation in social developmental programs, particularly in rural levels, is of a great importance, and its ignorance and the lack of providing the necessary foundations for its extension and appropriate utilization, will put the social development programs of different levels in a great trouble and inadequacy. Therefore, social participation can be considered as an organized process that is performed by people in the community in a conscious, voluntary and collective manner and considering specific and definite objectives in order to contribute in power resources.

5.1. Economic participation

Economic participation, meaning, administration of economic activities with the people's common assets in a connected form, has a limited scope and it is often done among the main members of the relatives. Cases in which a part of economic activity is performed in groups, there will be less resistance, especially if participation does not eliminate economic independence and the limitation of the grants related to personal ownership and management (Efati, 2001).

5.2. Cultural participation

People have the right to get involved in creating their own cultures in their own ways, whether by means of language, dogmatic, art etc. there are thousands of cultural elements in any of these cases that affect human beings. (Mohamad Efati, 2001).

5.3. Political participation

Although achieving a constant and intact democracy is impossible, there are various categories for their achievement that embrace legal assurances (Efati, 2001).

6. Constructive plans

The most important tools for the government are, having an influence on social and economic processes, and planning and implementation of constructive programs. And these important issues have been pictured in recent years. Modification of economic structure and getting economic independence, providing social justice, eliminating illiteracy, unemployment, poverty, and homelessness would be impossible without programing that is the key factor in achieving economic goals with minimum costs and within the shortest possible time (Tadaro, 1994).

7. Research background

Table 1: Insider and outsider research:

Researcher	Year of administration	Research Topic	Research Results
Ghasemi	The awareness s of participation and the extent of participation of habitants Nesa Village was more significant in comparison with Velayatrood Village, and based on that, growth, development, and promotion of constructive plans Nesa, outshines Velayatrood.	The investigation of effective socio-economic factors on the extent of villagers' participation in constructive plans, case study: central district of Kashan	Pathway analysis indicates direct and indirect impacts of satisfactory variables, social performance, development motivation, involvement in public entities of the village, and on the extent of family supervisors' participation in constructive plans.
Mehmandoost	2010	The Role of villagers' socio-economic participation in constructive plans, case study: Nesa and Velayatrood Villages	
Baghaei et al	2012	The importance of the necessity of villagers' participation in the implementation of rural constructive plans, case study: projects of irrigation in Behbahan	prove of Art 44 of constitutional law, and achievement of development perspective in future horizon of these plans and manifestation of development in rural areas for these projects, can be mentioned
Tolen	2013	Villager's participation	Participation is known as a basic proviso for the development of a village. In this process, the villagers' ideology and theory must be taken into account, and no decisions must be made outside. The villagers must feel that they are managers of their own destiny and not a retainer at the service of others profits.
Chambers		a book on rural development	He believes that the supreme goal of participating villagers in developmental programs is to make them aware of the information and the valuable experiences of local people and getting the native knowledge.

Source: Author's research, 2014

8. Research objectives

The current research was conducted, with the general objective of the investigation of the extent of villagers' participation and their willingness to cooperate in constructive plans in Chahar Roostaei village.

- 1.The investigation of the correlation between villagers' awareness of the importance of group

work, and the participation and success of constructive plans.

- 2.The investigation of the correlation between villagers' participation in the implementation of the plans and the success of constructive plans.
- 3.The investigation of the correlation between the habitants' level of satisfaction and the success of constructive plans.

9. Research hypothesis

1. There is a correlation between villagers' awareness of the importance of group work, participation, and the success of constructive plans.
2. There is a correlation between villagers' participation in the implementation of constructive plans, and the success of constructive plans.
3. There is a correlation between the villagers' level of satisfaction and the success of constructive plans.

10. Research methodology

The present research was a field study, in terms of usage. In field study, interviews, completing the questionnaires, and the observation of the village under the investigation, were conducted.

Within the questionnaire of the present research, the level of people awareness about the importance of participation, the extent of participation in the implementation of constructive plans and the extent of rural constructive plans' prosperity, were investigated. The research method is correlational. This study consisted of two independent variables, and a dependent variable (the success of rural

constructive plans). The statistical population of this study was the family supervisors of 626 families from Chahar Roostaei village (a district of Ganaveh, Booshehr). 238 people from family supervisors were selected using Cochran's sampling formula, as the participants if this research.

Data analysis was done using SPSS software. Spearman correlation test, for the correlation of the variables and Kendall & Gamma's test of significance were utilized in order to test the significance of the Hypotheses.

10.1. Tools and Methods of Measurement

Research measurement tool was a questionnaire made by the researcher including variables of the extent of villagers' awareness about the importance of group work, the extent of actual participation in the implementation of constructive plans, and the extent of prosperity in rural developmental plans in the village. It got accepted by the through distribution of 30 experimental questionnaires, and based on that, Cronbach's alpha coefficient for the set of questions was calculated as follows:

Table 2: Questions related to variables and Cronbach's Alpha for the set of Questions

Row	Questionnaire	questions	Cronbach's Alpha
1	The extent of villagers' participation in constructive plans	1, 2, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16	0.764
2	Measurement of the extent of villagers' awareness about the importance of group work and participation and implementation of constructive plans	1-11 to 5-11	0.789
3	Measurement of the extent of success in rural constructive plans based on the habitants' satisfaction level	3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 17 and 18	0.752

Source: Author's research, 2014

10.2. Population and sample

The population under the investigation included 626 family supervisors living in Chahar Roostaei village. The sample under investigation was calculated using Cochran's formula. The volume of the selected sample was selected 238 participants using this computational formula. The questionnaires were classified and distributed randomly.

10.3. Knowing the area under investigation

Chahar Roostaei village is located in Hayat Davood Bakhsh region in Rig, Ganaveh, Booshehr province. With an area of about 120 Hectares, and a population of 2505 people, based on a census in 2011. The village is located 35 meters above the sea level. The longitude is 50 degrees and 47 minutes, and the latitude is 29 degrees and 23 minutes. Language of the people is Farsi, and the religion is Islam-Shiite. Weather condition is hot and humid. It has a flora of Lotu (Sedr) tree. Most of the habitants are farmers and do dry farming (wheat and barley),

and in case of adequate rain, they cultivate summer crops and vegetables.

11. Statistical description of the sample

11.1. Gender

Of the selected sample, 180 participants, 75.5%, were male, and 58 participants, 25.4%, were female.

Table 3: Sample features (Gender)

	frequency	Frequency percentage	Cumulative frequency percentage
male	180	75.6	75.6
female	58	24.4	100
total	235	100.0	

Source: author's research, 2014

11.2. Age

From the 238 questioned participants, 10 participants, 4.2%, were under 25 years old, 15 participants, 6.3%, were 55 years old, and 143 participants, 60.1%, were between 41-55 years old.

Also, 70 participants, or 29.4%, were 25-40 years old.

Table 4: Sample features (age)

	frequency	Frequency percentage	Cumulative frequency percentage
Under 25	10	4.2	4.2
25-40	70	29.4	33.6
41-55	143	60.1	93.7
Above 55 years old	15	6.3	100.0
total	238	100.0	-

Source: author's research, 2014

11.3. Education

From the 238 questioned participants, 130 participants, 54.6%, had elementary degree of education. 51 participants had a diploma or under

diploma, 40 participants or 16.8%, were above diploma or had bachelor degree, and 17 participants, or 7.1%, were postgraduate or above that

Table 5: Sample features (education)

	frequency	Frequency percentage	Cumulative frequency percentage
elementary	130	54.6	54.6
elementary to diploma	51	21.4	76.1
Above diploma to bachelor degree	40	16.8	92.9
Post graduate or above that	170	7.1	100.0
total	238	100.0	-

Source: author's research, 2014

11.4. Occupation

As far as occupation is concerned, about 112 participants, 47.1%, were self-employed or homemakers; 47 participants, 19.7%, workmen; 31

participants, 13%, were farmers; 21 participants, 8.8%, were employees; and 27 participants, 11.3%, were teachers.

Table 6: Sample features (occupation)

	frequency	Frequency percentage	Cumulative frequency percentage
workmen	47	19.7	19.7
Self-employed & homemakers	112	47.1	66.8
farmer	31	13.0	79.8
employee	21	8.8	88.7
teacher	27	11.3	100.0
total	238	100.0	-

Source: author's research, 2014

11.5. Data Analysis

The Extent of Rural Constructive Plans' Success, Based on the Habitants' Satisfaction Level:

In order for a project to be successful, it must be able to satisfy the people and must have a positive effect on their lives. The prerequisite for a plan is the acceptance of that by the villagers. In order for the plan to get accepted, it must not hinder the individuals' revenues and tenements in the village. In this sector, the extent of constructive plans' success based on the habitants' satisfaction, according to the questions 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 17, and 18 of the questionnaire was investigated. Also, question 9, investigated the role of different forces on the success of rural constructive plans. The results of the

findings are summarized in table 7, based on descriptive statistics.

Almost 85 percent of the questioned participants have considered the implementation of constructive plans to be effective in the improvement of their village (question 3). While only 65 percent believed that implementation of those plans have led to a development in their village (question 4). About the same number also consider the implementation of constructive plans efficient in the continuity of hesitancy in the village (question 6). The situation will become clearer when we see that only about 42 percent of the habitants say that they are satisfied with the quality of the performed action (question 7).

The least satisfaction level about the programming and constructive activities of the executives were related to their attention to the

recommended plans by the habitants, so that almost 54 percent of the respondents believed that their suggestions have been disregarded (question 13).

The table above, about the executives in constructive activities, indicates that, over 70% of the questioned participants, the executives, the council, and about 59 percent of the habitants, 55

percent the government, and about 33 percent of them consider the role of charity makers wonderful in this issue. On the other hand, only 54 percent of the questioned participants were satisfied with the village executive's decisions on the development of the village (question 18).

Table 7: Percentage of respondents to the questions related to the variables of the success of constructive plans, based on the habitants' satisfaction.

Questions	Percentage of choices from the respondents				
	Very high	high	average	Low	Very low
3. To what extent has the implementation of these types of constructive plans improved the village conditions?	52.5	31.9	15.5	-	-
4. Has the implementation of these plans led to the development of the village?	36.6	28.6	34.4	4	-
5. In your opinion, to what extent has the implemented constructive plans in other villages been successful?	11.8	33.6	41.6	13	-
6. To what extent has the implementation of constructive plans influenced the continuity of habitancy in the village?	41.2	22.7	18.9	12.2	5
9. To what extent have the supervisors influenced the implementation of constructive plans in your village? 9-1) by the government 9-2) by the council and the executive of the village 9-3) by the villagers 9-4) by the charity	43.7	12.6	43.7	-	-
	29.4	47.5	15.5	2.9	4.6
	7.1	51.7	13.9	27.3	-
	5.5	26.1	36.6	29.4	6
13. If you have suggested the executives a constructive plan related to your village so far, to what extent did they welcome and implement your recommended plan?	8.4	23.9	13.9	35.5	-
17. Are you satisfied with the quality of the implemented plans in your village?	15.1	27.7	40.3	16.8	-
18. To what extent are you satisfied with the decisions being made by the council and the executive about the development of your village?	34	20.2	34.5	2.9	8.9

Source: author's research, 2014

11.6. The Extent of Villagers' Participation in Constructive Plans

Any project or constructive plan that is going to be implemented in different spaces including habitancy, sometimes rural and urban, deals with peoples' lives. Nowadays, the project, whether urban or rural, will not be successful without the considering the ideas of the people who benefit the plan, and using their suggestions. Participation in the level of implementation, through financial helps, services, thoughts, consultants, and providing human resources, and the role of executives in the implementation of constructive plans must be investigated for this issue. The extent of participation in the implementation of rural constructive plan was investigated based on questions 1, 2, 7, 14, 12, 10, 8, 15, and 16 of the questionnaire. Similar to the variable in the previous case, the results are summarized in table 8, using descriptive statistics.

Almost 70 percent of the questioned participants have announced their willingness for the advisory and intellectual participation; 60 percent were ready for participation in the form of human force; and only 44 percent were willing to provide financial support.

Of the 238 questioned participants, a large number, about 60 percent, have suggested at least one plan for the development of their village, and about 50 percent of them have had physical participation in at least one constructive plan. While, only 22 percent of the participants were allowed to attend in formal meetings for programming and decision making for constructive plans. But the suggestions of about 26 percent of the questioned participants had been used in programming of the plans.

11.7. The Extent of Villagers' Awareness about the importance of participation and group work

Awareness is the prerequisite for participation. At this stage, the reason and the necessity of their cooperation and role must be taken into account.

Experience indicates that, people will be willing to spend time for problem solving, only if they get aware of that problem in order to be motivated.

Awareness of villagers about the extent of importance of participation and group work have been investigated through the set of 5 subset of 1 to 5, in the eleventh question of the questionnaire. The results of finding can be summarized in table 9, using descriptive statistics.

Table 8: Percentage of respondents to the questions related to variable of the extent of villagers' participation in the implementation of constructive plans.

Questions	Percentage of choices from the respondents				
	Very high	high	average	Low	Very low
1. Has there ever been a constructive plan or project such as (road, bathroom, health center, educational center, mosque, fresh water ...) implemented in your village?	10.5	54.6	30.7	4.2	0
2. Have you ever noticed the implementation of such plans in other villages, before their implementation in your village?	5	35.7	20.2	6.3	32.8
7. Have you ever volunteered to cooperate in the implementation of constructive plans in your village?	15.5	38.2	23.9	6.7	15.5
8. To what extent have you helped financially, with the implemented plans in your village, so far?	21.8	26.9	19.7	15.1	16.4
10. In case of government need for your help with the implementation of constructive plans, in what fields are you interested to cooperate?	3.4	40.3	48.7	7.6	-
10-1) financial participation	23.5	45.8	27.7	2.9	-
10-2) advisory and intellectual participation	29.4	30.3	32.8	7.6	-
10-3) participating in human resources	29.8	29.3	13	16.8	18.1
12. Have you ever suggested the executives, a plan associated with your village needs?	5.5	21.8	23.5	32.4	16.8
14. To what extent have your ideas been utilized in programming and decision making in the constructive plans for your village?	12.2	11.3	31.5	26.5	18.5
15. Have you ever participated in the meeting related to programming and decision making for constructive plans in your village?					

Source: author's research, 2014

Table 9: Percentage of respondents to the questions of the variable related to villagers' awareness about the importance of participation and group work.

Questions	Percentage of choices from the respondents				
	Very high	high	average	Low	Very low
11-1) Does participation makes the task easier?	75.2	23.5	0.8	0.4	-
11-2) Does participation result in collaboration and consensus?	77.3	18.9	3.8	-	-
11-3) Does participation result in a feeling of responsibility and commitment in villagers?	66.4	27.3	3.8	2.5	-
11-4) Does participation result in financial and non-financial facilities in the village?	44.1	48.7	7.1	-	-
11-5) Does participation result in active presence of government providing facilities and services?	55	16.4	0.8	27.7	-

Source: author's research, 2014

All of the questioned related to the current variable were confirmed over 90% by the questioned participants, except for the question related to the role of participation in the presence of government. While, the mentioned question was also confirmed over 70% by the questioned participants.

12. Analysis of correlation

As the table indicates the resulted correlation coefficients with the 95% certainty. There is no significant correlation between the indexes of awareness of the importance of participation and group work, and the extent of actual participation in constructive programming. The awareness of the importance of participation and group work or the correlation coefficient of 0.207, and with the significance level of over 99%, is correlated to the success of constructive plans. On the other hand, the extent of actual participation in rural constructive plans with the certainty level of over 99%, and with the coefficient of 0.620, also recognized as having

correlation with the success of rural constructive plans.

12.1. Hypothesis test

For the Hypotheses test, Kendal and Gamma's Hypothesis tests were utilized.

1. There is a correlation between villagers' awareness of the importance of group work, participation, and the success of constructive plans.

According to the 3 results 0.041, for Kendal's test, and 0.043, for Gamma's test. The current hypothesis can be accepted.

1. There is a correlation between the villagers' participation in the implementation of constructive plans, and the success of constructive plans. Kendal test indicates 0.038 for this hypothesis and Gamma test indicates 0.041 for it. Therefore, this hypothesis can also be accepted.

2. There is a correlation between villagers' level of satisfaction and the success of constructive plans.

As far as this hypothesis is concerned, although the Error standard for Kendal's test is 0.038, and for Gamma test it is 0.040, due to the closeness of their

associated correlation coefficient to zero, this hypothesis cannot be accepted.

Table 10: Correlation of variables

Success of constructive plans, based on the satisfaction of village habitants		Awareness of the importance of participation and group work	The extent of participation in the implementation of constructive plans	Success of constructive plans
Awareness of the importance of participation and group work	Spearman's correlation coefficient	1	-0.084	<u>0.620**</u>
	Mutual significance coefficient	-	0.195	0.000
The extent of participation in the implementation of constructive plans	Spearman's correlation coefficient	-0.084	1	<u>0.207**</u>
	Mutual significance coefficient	0.195	-	0.000

** correlation coefficient for the significance level of 99% is meaningful

Source: author's research, 2014

13. Conclusion

The present findings indicated that the extent of villagers' actual participation in constructive plans and the extent of the habitants' awareness about the importance of participation and group work has a significant effect on the success of constructive plans, without having a clear correlation between these two factors.

Also, it was found that the habitants of the village completely understand the importance of participation and sympathy; and consider them. Also, most of them believe that constructive plans lead to the development of the village, although, a considerable number of them are not satisfied with the quality of the executives' work in programming the development of their village, and do not completely confirm the success of the plans in providing developmental conditions.

On the other hand, the other findings indicated that the villagers are very interested in suggesting their own plans in order to get involved in the programming and implementation of rural constructive plans, while, programmers are not very willing to contribute them in their decision makings. Also, most of the villagers' interests for cooperating with the executives are elated to the two scientific and intellectual dimensions. Also, based on the findings of this study, and the data in descriptive statistics, it can be accepted that implementation of rural constructive plans, and their success, have been able to enhance the willingness for habitancy in villages, and to prevent villagers' immigration.

14. Recommendations

1. Participation of the villagers in decision making in the framework of the two categories of participating in the meetings and joint societies, and offering their viewpoints and recommendations at the meetings related to rural constructive plans.

2. The required support (financial, consultive, thought, human resources) for the success and appropriate reinforcement of constructive plans by the government and the executives.

3. Offering training and promotive programs that prepare the context for amenability and role playing of villagers in constructive activities.

4. impart local institutions, according to the villagers' recognition of their own village, they can prepare the context for a better implementation of the plan in the village and be somewhat expeditor in the dwvelopmental process in their village.

Besides preparing the context for villagers' participation enhancement in implementation and maintenance of the stage of constructive plans, the following emprises by the related institutions can act as an expeditor:

a) The recommended constructive plans be acceptable by the villagers.

b) The implementation of the constructive plan be one of the basic requirements of the village.

c) The villagers being aware of the positive consequences of the implementation of constructive plan.

d) Villagers' participation at this stage should not be considered only as their financial participation or using their work force.

5. Villagers' consciousness raising and their familiarity with constructive plans and projects .

6. Picturing the objectives and advantages of the plan for the villagers.

7. In the implementation of constructive plans, the plans that are essential and required by the villagers must be put into priority and the villagers themselves must be willing to implement and participate in them.

8. Cooperation and consistency of the members of council and village executives with the people, and providing the required facilities for villagers attendance at the meetings and the programs of the village council.

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