

The Interaction between Sustainable Rural Development and Social Welfare

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ABSTRACT

One of the pillars of sustainable rural developments, social welfare provision. conceptual ideal and the ideal background for a good all-round human development, to ensure a decent life and able to provide social categories one finds relevance in the development process. on the other hand, as the underlying context for the development of comprehensive economic, social and political acts. the present article is to examine the relationship between rural development and social welfare theory and the interaction of these two variables using a library of place analysis. The research results show that social welfare is closely tied to rural development. the research results show that social welfare is closely tied to rural development and rural development implementation, will pave the way to the welfare of the community. the planning and the move towards social welfare, rural, itself, rural development has to follow.

KEY WORDS: development, welfare, rural development, social welfare

INTRODUCTION AND STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Rural Development as a process changing social, economic and cultural In rural environments, including improved efficiency Increase rural employment and income, Provide a minimum acceptable level of nutrition, housing, education and health and total welfare is (Bahat, 2003). Undoubtedly, social welfare product development process is and the pervasive sense of economic development, this occurs when the poverty and the symptoms can be eliminated from society. ponder the implications of rural development will help the main aspects of the autopsy And welfare issues It will be realized in the light of Reveal better. Friedman's views on 'development' a creative process, and innovation in order to make fundamental changes the social system (Friedman, 1972). development perspective, the the process of improving the quality of life all people three aspects are important (Bakhtiari, 1992) A - Improving people's lives that is, the income level of their food consumption, Level of medical services, dictation through the appropriate processes economic growth.

B - A condition causing growth "self-esteem" to the people, through the establishment of and social institutions, political and economic encourage respect for humans.

C - Increases people's freedoms. in Elections by expanding selection of variables like increasing the variety of goods and services consumed.

To this the economic development a significant role in improving the quality of life and enhance the public welfare its main purpose. In addition, radical economists are of the opinion that development is a dynamic process from a historical point In political life – economic a community begins. this dynamic process equitable distribution of income and eliminate injustices in society. in fact, the only way forward to the development of Or economic characteristics are not the multi-dimensional Internal and external communication.

Between them, the adds to the complexity of the development process. Todaro (Todaro, 1986) In the book "Economic development in the third world." the emphasis is on the same basis, His words should be developed multi-dimensional process that considered require fundamental changes in social structures, Public attitudes and national institutions and accelerate economic growth, reducing inequalities and eradicating absolute poverty. Originally developed to show that Complex social system, Consistent with the diverse needs and desires of individuals and social groups Within the last bad out of state and the condition or state of life It is the spiritual and material, Will move.

Thus, the process of rural development be managed in an appropriate manner without hesitation, public welfare Indicators and everyone can improve. It is important that policy sectors, planning and execution in the right place and there is a coordination of the entire system. vain to prevent humanitarian objectives Surely the preservation of human greatness is not. in an overview can be said of social welfare one of the main aspects development process and quality of social in order to achieve social justice, Integration and social cohesion, And enhance the quality of life (Rafii and others, 2000). development and prosperity several explanations have been put of course they all have a common feature: motion and advancement of the status quo desired status. various

aspects of economic development, social, political, cultural, that these dimensions are closely related to each other. Subject to fulfillment of all sizes realize the full development of it. development process is time consuming. Its realization requires extensive changes at the macro level; So the goal would not be achieved in the short term. Seems to rural development and social welfare are two sides of one coin. It is said in the welfare and social security these are aimed at developing itself, are developed. we can know that the community is developed the minimum needs of the residents in the areas of housing, Education, nutrition and health care providers is provided. (Naraghi, 2000: 144). according to the definitions of the various topics in the field of rural development, appears to be closely linked to social welfare rural development and rural development has a realization; will pave the way to social welfare in the community. therefore, in this study the relationship between rural development and social welfare as a subject of study has been strategic issues important to social welfare Units associated with socio - economic - environmental village Science is right analytical framework.

Theoretical approaches

2-1 - Rural Development

2-1-1 - sustainable rural development

Rapid changes during the past few decades. Drkrh land occurred advances of science and technology and sing new tools to take advantage of resources and environment, respectively. environmental problems caused in the first World Conference 1972), Stockholm) followed and environment committee President Brandt Land in 1987 Other councils develop.

One of the most important conference in 1992 the conference was and the theory of sustainable development the novel was made. sustainable development environmental protection is an integral part of Improve the quality of life and human life, bearing in mind the capacity of the ecosystem and type of development that the equality between generations, groups of species similarly, the transfer of natural resources, or improved future generations that it is inherited. sustainable development, a process that Seek to achieve a higher standard of living (albeit interpretation) for human beings this recognizes that the It does not damage the environment originality. (Fathi et al, 2010: 20-19). Ever since the Stable extension proposed for development. was formed to develop a new perspective about as part of the sustainable development water resources, sustainable agriculture, Sustainable development of forests, towns, villages named. the overall approach rural development strategies Can be expressed as follows (Nasiri, 1999: 174).

1-Physical approach (including strategies to improve. under construction)

2 -The economic approach Strategies include the Green Revolution, agrarian reform, industrialization and basic needs

3 -The socio-cultural approach Public participation, including community development strategies

4-Spatial approach regional area (including strategies for spatial analysis, hierarchical system Habitats, develop an area of fabric, Sustainable development and environmental development of the area.

Approach to sustainable development the last approach is acceptable to rural planning issues.

Line to achieve sustainable development, there are many challenges Sustainable development will be hindered. These challenges include the challenges of managing Social, economic, physical, and physical to be therefore, planning for sustainable development all four components of environmental systems, Social, cultural, economic and physical Should be considered. Based on these studies Planning and Sustainable Development Should be considered a systemic approach and since evaluation of ecological Sustainable development is the infrastructure. it should be noted that Sustainable development also be required to observe the prerequisites the most popular participation, educational activities and empowerment of grassroots organizations Sustainable development is a process, (sick, 2002: 29).

2.1.2 - Goals rural development

The study of literature, rural development, sustainable national development 6 is a common goal Most experts agree that the these include (pillar honorary al, 2003: 146).

1. Basic necessities

2. Increased poverty and decreased production

3. Food security

4. Income increases

5. Environment

6. Development jobs Increasing participation and confidence

In these specific objectives rural development, sustainable development includes: food security, increase participation, environmental protection and poverty reduction. today, the quadruple objectives as the Charter of the International implementation is considered in all scientific circles. that all countries, including developed countries and developing a strategic program to objectives for each of these categories,

2-1-3 - Theory of Rural Development

In recent decades, development of the concept of paradigm once the economy. Synonymous with other domains with concepts such as human development, Social justice, education and human creativity, Regulations all economic equality, or Social, Political, for all the people is expressed. the village is the smallest geographical unit, It is Settlements gathering place for groups. there are also issues because the human habitat. despite urban sprawl Urban centers in each country. yet most people in the world Scattered villages. "Dktrazkya" characteristics common to villages the systematic were classified in the following categories:

1. The low standard of living
2. Work economical and lowest unemployment rate of labor productivity
3. High dependence on exports of agricultural products or raw materials
4. Vulnerable economic interdependence in international relations
5. Social characteristics
 - A - social inequality
 - B - weak middle classes
 - C - Illiteracy
 - D - health and treatment issues

6 - Political characteristics (Azkia, 2002: 20).

It is the common point there are about development the main source of problems. related to poverty Growing up among the growing disparity rapid population growth Venice unemployment at record growth Recession and economic life the rural areas. tenth decades of 1960 and 1970 efforts to improve the living rural policies promoted by rural development was development programs to promote rural development requires A). Accelerated growth products by small farmers B). Local demand C). Diversifying the rural development activities Non-agricultural agricultural communities protection actually is.

The success of these efforts had limited however, there is a tendency away from projects promoting rural development government movement toward activities that were run by non-governmental organizations Occurred. Purpose NGO (nongovernmental organizations) not only to increase production but also increase the quality of life. It is admitted that rural development will not only increase production Such a development also requires employment outside the agricultural land, education, health and social services (Todaro, 1990: 296). objectives of rural development can be divided into four general categories: (Paply Yazdi, Ebrahim, 2002: 53).

Economic, social and political goals of natural

1. For economic purposes are as follows: Fixed and permanent income: job security, job stability (A combination of agriculture, trade and industry), the possibility of acquiring a free life, the ability to share resources, accountability, distribution of consumption for a long time.
2. Social goals are: the health of a community life available as well, making its distribution at the community level, Education that guided the development and create a healthy lifestyle. Achieving Self-Sufficiency based on cultural values, preserve the natural environment for public health.
3. Political goals of different societies can be different, however, the general principles

With rural community with government policies followed by the village as the power supply is stable. 4. Are natural targets Preservation of the natural environment So that is bearable, Change of life In a way that requires types of food different pattern is productive, standards complement the natural environment realities of social life in all its acts. International responsibility despite the separation of humans within the global context (Paply Yazdi, 2002: 53).

2-1-3-1 - Views of Rural Development

Based on the theory of economic growth this theory mainly decade 1950 formed Influenced by two distinct ideological currents Including schools, evolutionism and schools are independent. evolutionism, theory development Consistency of rural and precursor development step England style development (DHV Consulting Engineers of the Netherlands, 1992: 41-32). another view of the importance of this school, duality model of bokeh and his followers, such as the Huygens. This view is contrary to theory development Rvstv Compatible with most developing countries are dichotomy suggests Economic development Countries of the world. Based on the facts, Economic growth in developing countries, repression of the rural environment and the like, new sectors, traditional sectors are not growing. a view on the direction of decades of rural development, decade (1960) developed countries, Cast shadows. Unfortunately not load balanced growth the origin and development of modernization theory and was modernization. Origin theories of modernization the duality of the faced with the resistance of traditional Originated emphasis on modernization the traditional development process is to advance.

This view is Contrary to theory development Rostow compatible with most developing countries are Suggest duality economic development countries of the world. Based on the facts, economic growth in developing countries, Repression of the rural environment Like, new sections, Traditional sectors are not growing. a view on the direction of rural development decades of development, the (1960) underdeveloped countries, the shadow cast.

2-1-3-2 - Rural Development Perspectives based on community development as primary approaches for rural development mainly focused on economic growth, views of with emphasis on the social dimensions of development. Provided that due to a more holistic approach the concept of rural development, became more maturing, especially the efforts for economic growth. In many communities, contrary to expectation, bring the desired results.

Some of these views in some neighboring countries worldwide experienced, including community development, participatory development and the basic needs approach (Razavi et al, 1998: 7).

Community development approach after World War II, one of the main patterns rural Development. In developing countries was and in over 60 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Community development was more interesting. A prominent example is the this view is Indian country experience from one of the local relatively successful decades of the 50s. Create a national model of rural development. Principle. Participation of local community to solve common problem.

The democratic process. Support and transfer of appropriate technology, the essence of this view. This time it was thought that no revolutionary changes. Structure of political and economic system we can also help with its emphasis on people welfare and rural development policies providing construction.

2-1-3-3 - Environmental Perspective

Rural development environmental perspective first. Western societies problems with the incidence increasing environment emerged. Roots of the disorder environment and lack of balance in industrial societies. But Western culture underdeveloped societies, environmental concepts as part of this culture, was extended after following World consecutive meetings attention to environmental considerations the Development Strategies, cast shadow.

Of course in developing countries, poverty, rapid population growth inappropriate exploitation of natural resources and destroyed it, ecosystems to be ignored population density and activities all together clutter caused by environmental balance environmental and packages suitable for forming opinions provided. Sustainable development, the basic theory. It is in this context that seeing all developed land, including rural development is also on. The theory that the pursuit of international institutions recent decades has become a global covenant, on this basis, the shaped not the needs of the present generation, risk falls needs further development. As defined by the United World Food (FAO), Sustainable Development, management of resources and protection base. Using technology achievements. Concerning the appropriate organizational structure for planning to the human needs of present generations and well want continually be guaranteed.

2-1-3-4 - modern theories of rural development

The main objectives of rural development decades of 1970 and 1980. "Vytz" is one of the thinkers of the 1980s, rural development. Similar calls to national development. Success of rural development will be evaluated in two ways: meet the basic needs of the individual as defined by the United Nations ensure the social values by conditions that him to live decently beside enable fellows (Hamid Moghadam, 1992: 64). terms "reserve Michael" Agriculture and Rural Development. Core of national development. Wedderien therefore believes that If the national development third World countries be true, Should be a better balance. between rural and urban development occurs. Because most projects priority the 1950s and 1960s focused on urban renewal and development department. So in future should be more emphasis on developing economic opportunities and social the rural areas. the objective of rural development.

Not only agricultural growth. Limited economic these objectives should be developed based on Balanced economic and social with emphasis on equitable distribution of income. Venice to create quick profits check the high life (Todaro, 1982: 97).

2-2 - social welfare

2-2-1 - Jeremy Bentham according to Adam Smith, Bentham the only thing that whole sections is not agreed and believed that we do not have that to talk strictly limited to personal welfare. see Bentham, welfare can be measured and the ability to measure we allow welfare of the individual we combine and the aggregate social welfare. Overall measure. It means welfare simple and wet a good density of individual welfare is. according to Bentham, social welfare and social benefit and the highest good and happiness is equal to the maximum people (Patrick, 2002: 32-31).

2.2.2 - A. Thirty. Pygmalion welfare economist, argued that the Comparisons between individuals can be made, it is a welfare issue hopes and dreams are related to and if you wish to be on measured in monetary criteria: what I am willing to pay for what is more, I long to be greater and on this basis, access / ownership of the object. Increase well-being and my well-being. the personal welfare. Choices are closely related to the market and we can say that The fitness boom of social welfare. Or declining national wealth, Such that the index Gross national product is measurable, is low or high (ibid.: 33).

2-2-3 - Vilfredo Pareto the economists who argued that however, the comparison between individuals in terms of access to the social welfare is not possible. according to Pareto, a society that is unable at least the quality of life one of the better sections makes improve their living conditions are attempted. however, when it seems that the community can only worsen the situation for some. Performance of the individual "is better, and some conditions. In this case, Community to discuss his stage is reached and make any further changes the no other explanation. so

we "can best Bentham without make comparisons enefit between you and I, we meaningful and useful way we talk about social welfare

2-2-4 - schools of thought related to social welfare, rural (Eftekhari and Tavakoli, 2003).

Table (1). Economic Schools Related to the welfare of rural

Reinforcing mechanisms of social welfare	Mechanisms that reduce social welfare	Schools of economic thought
Government interference in the market, improve market function	An imbalance in supply and demand, Lack of competition, poor functional market Freedom in exchange Government intervention in the production and distribution	Schools of thought related to microeconomics
Investment boost birth rates, Increase employment, deployment mechanisms macro In the public sector funding	Increasing unemployment Influenced by fiscal and monetary flows, As inflation and recession, Absence of accumulated lack of material and financial capital, Funding that will flow coefficient, Low interest rates	Schools of thought associated with Macroeconomics
According to NGOs, Employed dilatory mechanisms in economics And collective mechanisms to solve problems, And government interference in the balance	Functional deficiency states The free market economy In social welfare, Ignoring the people And community groups, Lack of attention to domestic issues, Weak public sector And poor communication between people, Government and NGOs	Thought institutionalism And the Welfare State

Table (2). schools of political thought Related to the welfare of rural

Mechanism to reinforce social welfare	Mechanisms that reduce social welfare	Schools of political thought
Using radical techniques Disrupting the system of ownership and capital Collective interests And the means of production and distribution facilities	Concentration of capital and power In a particular class, Preference to individual sources of mass System of private property Poor distribution and lack of means of production	Marxist views
Changing roles, defining new functional areas for community Taking advantage of the reforms rather than radical transformation	External and internal forces, Weak social systems In accordance with the terms, Lack of logical analysis The social conditions And failure to identify weaknesses In terms of functional	Working thoughts arise
According to the parties, Groups influence And unions and political pressure	Lack of attention to the social masses, Unequal distribution of social power And the lack of national interest and public benefit	Intellectual pluralism (pluralism)
The system components, Reinforce hierarchy Mechanisms and adopting healthier relations operation	Interaction was not sustained, Poor functional components, Lack of functional relationships And lack of motivation and feedback amplifier	Interactionist theory perspective
Religious institutions and national Like life needs Employment, health and education. Public finance and budget Balanced distribution of goods and services	Lack of family and social responsibilities, Contraction of government services, Poor Credit And low allocation to the social sector	Modern ideas of pluralism

Table (3).schools of social thought Related to the welfare of rural

Reinforcing mechanisms of social welfare	Mechanisms that reduce social welfare	Schools of social thought
Equitable distribution of wealth and power, Determination of the legal framework And community-based strategies	Unequal distribution of wealth and power, Due to the lack of natural rights and civil And privatization and individualism	Theory and Thought Social Justice
Equitable distribution of resources and income. Provide a minimum life According to the Department of Social Minority and improving distribution systems and production	Lack of access to goods and services, Unequal distribution of resources and income And social isolation.	School prospects Explaining poverty
Using participatory mechanisms, lack of attention to the following Social and economic infrastructure, Removed and trimmed down the legal and social barriers, The rights of children, Minorities and marginalized people, Equal opportunities in social Distributional range of social services and human development	Lack of attention to human development, Non-participation, discrimination, Due to the lack of property rights, Lack of social security and employment, Lack of suitable living and talk of educational infrastructure	Thought Right to Development
Addressing the Learning As the founder and principal underlying the development of other aspects And strengthening the role of Programs and policies	Due to the lack of human capital, Ignoring the social context and human development	Theories of Human Development

Table (4). Environmental schools of thought Related to Rural welfare

Mechanism to reinforce social welfare	Mechanisms that reduce social welfare	Schools of thought Environmental
Due to various aspects of social life, The causes of poverty and social activities Economic and Planning Systems Design Based on site conditions	Due to Lack of physical (body), Social, economic and environmental Incompatibility between the Vulnerability factor Lack of holistic approaches in programs	Vulnerability theory
The livelihoods of people Place in the context of their environment, Adopting local strategies Compliance with environmental and social conditions, Strengthen the chain of communication and community livelihoods And the process of structural And the transitional government levels, Public and private	Communities depend on primary sources, Subsistence patterns are not varied, Lack of an environment and spatial abilities And Lack of sustainable approaches In order to reduce the pressure surrounding Effects on human and social livelihood	Sustainable livelihoods approach
The patterns and flows And quality of life; Boost to media To achieve a good life. And coordinating the programs and activities of Physical, cultural, social and mental	Lack of attention to people and living In the planning process, Individual reagents were Determine the social, economic, Not meeting the material needs And the spiritual person within the community And lack of coordination between objective and subjective well-being	Quality of Life Theory
Rational exploitation of the environment, Consider environmental regeneration process And ecological conditions Places And develop constructive relations between human beings, His activity in the space environment	Lack of the environment, exploitation of resources and enhance environmental load	Theory of Sustainable Development

3 – METHODOLOGY

In this research study is analytic. So that in this work attempts to the way documents analysis related to rural development and social welfare, with emphasis aspects of rural the theoretical content of science is interactions in order to these two variables were analyzed.

4 - The findings of the study

The development and structural factors (structural) and functional (functional) it The vast fields take into account the period after the Second World War in scientific and political circles. Chance was the most important. as we know, most experts, development (development) the transition from stance to another or change and transformation and advances in the nature, function and structure can be learned. Process Development through the development process conceptual framework and the general perception and also limited the in the mid-1980s, appropriate mutation the evolution began. One of the common themes In order to achieve development Or the development Social welfare for the masses. looking at the literature we find Much of the history of social welfare in relation to religion and political developments Search traditionally with financial support charities the poor start (Jghtayy, 1989: 6).

However the Concept and content of social welfare over the past few decades has had numerous changes. In the 1970 it is a social welfare rule set, programs and services that are organized it aims at providing basic needs all the people of the country. during the 1980s this concept was changed, so that the set of measures and social services in order to meet the needs of individuals and community groups and overcome the social problems were defined. right now from the 1990s onwards, social welfare set the conditions that will affect the satisfaction of human ensure life (honors, 1378: 8). however the scientific schools some of the planners and policymakers largely welfare Category person to know. thinking in the context of development, Social welfare as the extract is considered. however, substantial differences are considerable between these two concepts is not most researchers assume that they are identical;

However, at the same time some also systematic stability being inclusive. they develop specifications social welfare is lacking. the debate about the structure and purpose, part of the extensive scientific discussions the government's role in life design and Social Policy for the various places and people. what is seen most policies that are lead to satisfaction and welfare of the public especially the villagers. therefore can not be elements of social welfare payments in the nature of the material defined. nevertheless the using theoretical background and social theory Support the deep importance and place value these terms are in different schools. (Tables 1 to 4); (Jafari, 1992: 9). based on rural development with an emphasis on sustainable development paradigm Shows is sought to simultaneously issues such as the environment, life, well-being of rural people in human-human interaction, Man with his artifacts and man does the circumference and respond appropriately to economic activities. and social links with the present. (Zainuddi, 1999: 27).

5 – Conclusion

For development and prosperity several explanations have been put however, they all have a common feature: motion and progress the present situation desired status. various aspects of economic development Social, political, cultural, etc. these dimensions are closely with each other. full realization of development Subject to the fulfillment

all its dimensions. development perspective, the process improvement quality of Life all people. rural Development generally as follows: renovation of villages, renovation style farming operation, education and training of human resources, improved quality of life and increase rural incomes and provision of public services rural required. Can rural development progress toward social goals such as poverty, unemployment and inequality are also defined. thus, social welfare not only is the development of but it is the ultimate goal.

Based on what during the study mentioned the findings theoretical experimental and numerous the importance of rural development the promotion of social welfare rural communities show. since the level of development. the immediate represents the level of social welfare is a general can the relationship between rural development and social welfare realized and concluded that mechanisms of development the village can higher level provide social welfare. in other words, social welfare one of main components rural development is development is based on Promote the general welfare is defined. what theories of rural development through and Welfare obtained this is the between rural development and Welfare Correlation between there are close.

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