

## **The study of problems and obstacles which rural guide plans will face. (Proper study: Lieutenants and rural councils related to the central part of Kermanshah City)**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Guide plan in the rural areas, has been performed with economic, formative, social and cultural motivations; therefore, due to the potent influence of this plan on rural people's lives, it is important to assess the influences. As a result, this essay intends to study guide plan's dimensions from the point of view of lieutenants and rural council member.

Study's approach and descriptive-analytic and study's tools were questionnaires.

Statistic society consists of lieutenants and rural council members, in which lieutenants were chosen by census and rural people by Cochran Formula.

The sample of lieutenants concluded 31 persons and the sample of rural council members concluded 103 persons. The results indicate that the guide plan had influenced the formative conditions of the villages positively.

Nevertheless, it did influence them economically or culturally and the compiled plots of the village were not applicable.

The results of the study show that the lieutenants and the council members were satisfied with the guide plan and they claimed that their attitudes also must have been considered in performing the guide plan.

**KEY WORDS:** Guide plan, Lieutenants, Rural council members, Central part of Kermanshah City, Physical Development.

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### **INTRODUCTION**

Unstable formative conditions and inappropriate quality of rural people dwelling are some of rural people major problems.

According to precedence of some villages, rural constructions are combined of two kind of structures, old and new-built which are settled together aside. [1] Village's old structures has been in general adjusted to the economic, social, cultural and technological conditions in the past and according to the changes of rural living conditions during the periods of time and in different areas, it evidently lacks the concord with the modern life.

So at least, some changes must occur until the desired living qualities are provided. [2] Providing the suitable formative situation and supplying the living's necessary facilities adjustable to the time terms, are main factors for dwelling the constructs to remain especially in rural areas. The gradual increase in inequalities, the living conditions between the rural and urban areas since 1340 till now, created progress of immigrations from rural to cities [3].

The guide plan is one of the major rural constructive plans which can be a basic and fundamental role to develop the rural areas in all aspects.

This plan by using potentiality and capabilities can be causative to improve the public and welfare facilities such as: New-built rural houses, New-built roads and dwelling privacy areas, improving rural people's living conditions and their participation.

One of the important steps to improve and stabilize the effect of such these type of plans, very helpfully, is to survey and assess.

Actually, by acting so, it will create awareness of point of views and attitudes of that of experts and detecting the week points and potentialities of plans and developmental plans. [4]. Therefore, considering the importance of guide plans and also continuing to design and perform the plans, studying and assessing the effects of these plans on different dimension can be very important and necessary.

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Since these studies provide necessary information for managers by using a feedback process in order to enable them to choose a better and more suitable approach for performing the future plans. Also they can help finding solutions by detecting weakness and performances obstacles; as a result, they will make the performances of future plans more effective and more applicable.

However as mentioned earlier, although main reliance and concentration of guide plan are over physical and formative aspects, certainly this reverses and changes in the frameworks of the rural districts will affect other dimensions of rural conditions.

The conclusion of different studies in this case indicates that performing the rural plan as an exterior variable, in addition to physical dimensions, had affected other aspects of rural development, such as economic, social, environmental, etc. as well and also it had varied influence over it, which are important to be studied.

Also most of the studies in guide plan were related to rural districts and housing foundation's administrators, or they had been performed by means of quality and quantity indicators to study the plan and they tried to use little of ideas of lieutenants and members of council as local managers and middlemen between people and governments, which is why it's necessary for discovering new ideas by studying this case.

Kermanshah province and specifically Kermanshah city, since being marginal and deprived and being varied in culture, nationality and geography, is a very suitable place for studying guide plan from different aspects like economic, cultural, social and formative, which enables the studies better be performed from those mentioned aspects. Therefore, the questions asked in this study will be addressed to the lieutenants' and rural councils'. What problems and matters will the guide plan face?

## RESEARCH METHOD

The research method is analytical and methodological. Questionnaires had been used.

Statistic society consists of lieutenants and members of rural council in the central parts of Kermanshah (30 persons of lieutenants and 103 persons of rural councilors) and the sample's size is 134 persons. In the case of lieutenants, all of the villages which had lieutenants, (Table 2) were studied, but for councils the approaches were selecting the sample's size by means of Kukran formula.

The approach of random sampling was systematic. The stability was considered to be correct by means of Cronbach Alpha coefficient. (Table 1) and the validity was verified through the experts and specialists of rural planning and development.

The respondents were all ordinary people. Their education is according to the chart no.3. Their average ages were 39.66 years old, and the youngest of them was 23 and the oldest was 78 years old.

**Table 1.** Research's reliability

| Alpha Coefficient | Dimensions   |
|-------------------|--|
| 0.76              | The state of infrastructure services and the satisfaction of its guide plan                            |
| 0.71              | The state of cultural and social activities after the implementation of guide plan.                    |
| 0.74              | The state of physical structure and it's method in the village after the implementation of guide plan. |
| 0.75              | The economic impacts of guide plan   |
| 0.82              | The state of passages after guide plan   |
| 0.70              | The lieutenants and rural council's satisfaction   |
| 0.70              | The quality of the prepared rural maps   |

**Table 2.** Villages name

| Number of Questionnaires | Village's Name    |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 34                       | Bala_darband      |
| 37                       | Mian-Darband      |
| 52                       | Dorud and Faraman |
| 11                       | Gharesu           |

**Table 3.** Level of education

| Percentage | Abundance | Level Of Education |
|------------|-----------|--------------------|
| 55.2       | 74        | Under Diploma      |
| 32.8       | 44        | Diploma            |
| 6          | 8         | Associate Degree   |
| 4.5        | 6         | Bachelor's Degree  |
| 1.5        | 2         | Master's Degree    |
| 100        | 134       | Total              |

### The Studied Area:

The Kermanshah city extends to nearly 8547 km<sup>2</sup>, is strategically important as being the major city of the province. Accordingly the dimension of the distance from this city to the border of Khasrani (Iraq), to the center of Kurdistan, capital city, to the center of Lorestan Province (through Harsin and Nourabad towns), neglecting of a little difference is equal. This town has 4 divisions, 13 rural districts, 815 villages and a population of 970362 individuals

Kermanshah City is located in 34 degree and 19 minutes northern latitude and 47 degrees and 7 minutes northern longitude against the Prime Meridian.

The city's location is geographically very special, since it is located in the vast and fertile plain named Mahidasht, and it is alongside with the Gharezu River which its agricultural potential capability increased the importance of the city.

In the service matters, the coefficients' infrastructure, related to sanitary and environment which include the sanitary disposal of garbage and domestic sewage, also leading the surfaces waters, the rural peoples' satisfaction was low and in these cases, there hasn't been any efficient actions, yet in some rural districts in which the leading of the surface water has been done, it wasn't correct or made by expert's surveys and it caused double problems for some of the inhabitants.

But the rural people's satisfactory in contributing gas, electricity services and plumbing drinking water to the rural districts was almost good, especially in gas services, there were good and acceptable considerations, although there were some cases in which drinking water had problems and some of the rural districts lacked plumbing drinking water.

Although most of the people were satisfied of their village's cemetery, most of them have very old cemeteries and they lack mortuary.

**Table 4.** The state of infrastructure Services.

| Attitude | Average | Items  |
|----------|---------|--|
| Bad      | 2.23    | How and where is the garbage's sanitary disposal?    |
| Bad      | 2.21    | How are the domestic sewage of the village disposed? |
| Bad      | 2.29    | How are the surface waters disposed and led?         |
| Good     | 4.26    | The state of plumbing drinking water in the village  |
| Good     | 4.13    | The state of contributing gas to villagers           |
| Good     | 4.38    | Electricity services to villagers                    |
| Good     | 3.98    | The state of the village's cemetery                  |
| Average  | 3.49    | Total  |

Studying the conditions of cultural and social activities in rural districts after performing the guide plan shows that government's actions in guide plan matter and the resulted constructional activities has increases the rural people's trust toward government and its performing plans logically, although in some rural districts, people were unsatisfied because of guide plans not being completely performed and they ask for completion.

But the rural people were a little satisfied with the educational condition, sanitary and treatment services, since there weren't any efficient action, or if there were, they were related to the time before performing the guide plan.

It's better to mention that in the part of cultural and social activities, a minor share of rural people's satisfaction was related to the coefficient improvement in religions and cultural conditions in rural districts, so that in only one rural district there has been efforts toward building a library and in some rural districts some scientist houses were built.

**Table 5.** The state of cultural and social activities

| Attitude | Average | Items   |
|----------|---------|---|
| average  | 3.09    | Increase the confidence of the villagers to the government and its action plans |
| bad      | 2.31    | Educational services have been improved and enhanced in the village             |
| bad      | 2.11    | Improve and upgrade health services in rural areas                              |
| bad      | 1.79    | Improvement and promotion of religious and cultural situation in the country    |
| bad      | 2.32    | Total   |

Very Low... Average... very high

By the study of formative structure and the method of structuring in rural districts and changes out of performing the guide plan in this area in aimed rural districts, it was clear that recently after performing the guide

plan in rural districts, structuring and retrofitting of buildings and also using durable materials have increased the building façade and new-built houses are more durable and resistant than before and they are environmentally more suitable than before.

It also has been determined that new structures mostly match the local patterns. There have been good and positive changes in villages in the aspects of visual aesthetics, changing the façade of the village and making the villages more city-like.

In the formative structure part and methods of constructing, there were only some performances of which rural people were not satisfied and they would state that rural green environment were only shown in those maps and practically there were no related actions. (Table 6)

**Table 6.** The formative state of the village.

| Attitude | Average | Items   |
|----------|---------|---|
| Average  | 3.51    | Guide plan resulted in increasing constructions and retrofitting of the rural houses. |
| High     | 4.02    | Increase in the use of durable materials (concrete and iron) after the guide plan.    |
| High     | 3.55    | Changes in the architectural patterns of houses and façade of the village             |
| High     | 4.30    | Are new-built houses more durable than before?  |
| High     | 4.33    | Do new-built houses have better environmental conditions?                             |
| Low      | 2.88    | Do new-built houses match the local patterns?   |
| High     | 3.90    | Are new-built houses visually more aesthetic?   |
| Average  | 3.47    | Resulted in changes in the village's façade and making it more city-like.             |
| Low      | 1.29    | Did it result in growth of green environment of the village?                          |
| Average  | 3.47    | Total   |

In studying the economic impacts of implanting the guide plan on villages, it was indicated that this plan resulted in increasing the villagers' interest, the young in particular, in the village and staying in the village and subsequently decreasing the village-to-city migrations. Also the implantation of the guide plan resulted in increasing prize of the village's houses and lands. It's worth mentioning that unfortunately, the villagers have no satisfaction in the matter of increasing occupation and investment on the village, and also no satisfaction in the growth of industrial and commercial activities. There is no appropriate condition, due to the lack of attention to economic infrastructure in the village, which in case the condition continues to be so; these matters will certainly have negative influence on the migration process.

**Table7.** The economic state of the village:

| Attitude | Average | Items   |
|----------|---------|---|
| Low      | 1.45    | Guide plan resulted in improvement and development of the economic activities in the village.         |
| Low      | 1.22    | Guide plan resulted in improvement and development of the industrial activities of the village.       |
| Average  | 3.32    | Resulted in increasing prize of village's houses and lands.   |
| Average  | 2.81    | Decreased the village-to-town migrations.   |
| Low      | 1.51    | Resulted in improvement and increase of occupation in the village.                                    |
| Low      | 1.67    | Resulted in the increase of investments on the village.   |
| Average  | 3.48    | Resulted in the increase of the villager's interest, the young in particular, to stay in the village. |
| Low      | 2.20    | Total   |

Very low... Average... Very High

The state of passages after the implementation of the guide plan than before it has been better. And the villagers are satisfied with the part that includes the quality of street curbs, the coverings of sidewalks, and also the quality of passages and their relevance to the need of the villagers. And it seems as if the main part of activities and spent expenses through the guide plan were used to improve and renew the village's passages.

There have been some problems in this part, despite of the villagers' satisfaction. To name some of them:

In some villages, the contractor has refused to use the durable and appropriate materials and the raw materials, mainly concrete and iron, were used with lack of attention to the necessary and relevant primary materials (cement

and tar), and this has resulted in an inappropriate quality of works, so that parts of the street curbs or the asphalt of the passages of the village have been destructed to the minimum strokes.

**Table 8.**The state of the village's passages:

| Attitude | Average | Items  |
|----------|---------|--|
| Average  | 3.48    | Quality of street curbs                                      |
| Average  | 3.17    | Quality of the coverings of the sidewalks                    |
| Average  | 3.37    | The state of improved passages and their quality.            |
| Good     | 4.05    | Quality of the passages' width to the need of the villagers. |
| Average  | 3.51    | Total  |

Very Bad... Average... Very good....

Regarding the quality of the prepared maps in the guide plan, the villagers were fairly satisfied with the location of the centers and the defined applications, and also in their opinion, the plan's implementation has been according to the primary plans while most of the people are dissatisfied with the fact that the guide plan has not been implemented thoroughly.

According to the performed studies, the guide plan has not been implemented thoroughly in any of the villages and this matter is one of the people's dissatisfaction, and despite of the fact that the majority of people have no problem with the defined applications, in some of the villages, the applications are defined in the way that the personal properties of the individuals are considered as different applications, without the owner's permission and any given thought to the owner's interests and any paid compensations.

**Table 9.**The state of the implemented plans:

| Attitude | Average | Items  |
|----------|---------|--|
| Average  | 3.03    | Are the locations of the centers done appropriately?     |
| Average  | 3.11    | Do people disapprove of the defined applications?        |
| Low      | 1.52    | Is the guide plan implemented thoroughly in you village? |
| Average  | 3.26    | Is guide plan according to it's primary plans?           |
| Average  | 2.73    | Total  |

Very bad... Average... Very good...

## DEDUCTION AND CONCLUSION

This research was aimed at studying and evaluating the guide plan in Kermanshah town, forms the point of view of the rural council members and lieutenants. The first and most important conclusion of this study is regarding the primary problem with the guide plan, which is the fact that many of the guide plan's matters were not implemented thoroughly, which is why this plan failed to result in the possible achievement of all it's economic, social and cultural goals. This matter is consistent with the conclusions of Mansour Vosugh's Study (1988), because he also believed that one of the reasons of the guide plan's failure in decreasing migrations and rural districts developments is the incomplete process of this plan. The conclusions show that forms this group's point of view, the guide plan has affected the infrastructures of the village positively, but failed in its cultural impacts. We can regard this matter consistent with the results of the Motiei Langerudi and Yari (2010). They believed that one of the shortcomings of the guide plan is how it looks over all locations with the same view and fails to consider the geographical, social and environmental differences. The conclusions of our study also show that the low cultural impact of this plan is due to the improvement's patterns not being attentive to the cultural texture of each district. Also the guide plan has been effective in the village's formative aspects but not so much positive on the economic aspect.

The respondents believed that the guide plan has resulted in the improvement of the village's passages, but the quality of the prepared maps in some respects was inappropriate. In summary, the satisfaction of the lieutenants and the council members were low. Meanwhile the findings show that the plan's most important impact has been the improvement of the infrastructures. This study shows that the highest impact has been on the physical structure of the village and the social, cultural and economic impacts haven't been very significant. While the improvement of the physical indicators of the village has been prior, we should not forget that the goal of any plan is economic, social and cultural development of the village and only the improvements of the settlements for people's better livelihood are not enough. Almost all of the studies mentioned in the review of literature agreed with us that the

guide plan has been fairly successful in the physical developments and the infrastructural services of the village, even though this plan has not been implemented thoroughly in some parts.

Another problem with the guide plan is that the council members and lieutenants' point of view have not been used in preparing and designing the plan (especially in the villages' maps). This has resulted in the fact that the guide plan has been performed by some experts that visited the village at last once or twice and therefore, the mentioned plan has caused a few problems in the village. According to Anabestani [5], lack of villagers' participation was an important problem in the guide plan. Our study also engages in this matter that lack of participation and cooperation of the lieutenants and villages' council members as the villagers' selections and those who are aware of the villages' matters, has caused major problems in the village.

So it is suggested that:

- 1- The guide plan be more focused on the social, cultural and economic state of people,
- 2- The views of the lieutenants and council members be considered in the guide plans,
- 3- The people's participations be increased and their advices be asked for,
- 4- In some cases, the guide plans were incomplete, so completing actions be performed.

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