

(76)... Investigating the role of social capital in the participation of farmers in the implementation of rural

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وبالنظر إلى حقيقة أن البيانات أمر طبيعي. أظهرت النتائج أن بين رأس المال الاجتماعي وأبعاده (الثقة الاجتماعية، والتماسك الاجتماعي، والعلاقات الاجتماعية) وبين مشاركة المزارعين في تنفيذ مشاريع التنمية الريفية والتنمية صلة ذات معنى. بقصد من هذا أن للذين شاركوا في تنفيذ مشاريع التنمية الريفية والتنمية رأس المال الأكثر من الذين لم يشاركوا. وأيضاً استناداً إلى نتائج (اختبار) الانحدار المتعدد المتغيرات أن للثقة الاجتماعية أكبر أثر على مشاركة المزارعين في تنفيذ مشاريع التنمية الريفية.

الكلمات الرئيسية: رأس المال الاجتماعي، مشاركة المزارعين (الريفيين)، مشاريع التنمية الريفية والتنمية.

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In general, the use of social and economic participation of the villagers and using the potential of social capital are essential for the development of the village and the settlement of the problems of the villagers. Using people's participation in all of the above steps is possible and solves many problems. Therefore, the findings and results of this research can be useful in promoting the level of people's participation, appropriate distribution of development budget, planning, methods of attracting people's participation, especially in civil affairs, and identifying ways of empowering people for development participation. The results of this research can be a step towards success for politicians and officials of rural affairs organizations and agencies in the city of Sari.

دراسة دور رأس المال الاجتماعي في مشاركة المزارعين بشأن تنفيذ مشاريع التنمية الريفية والتنمية (مزارعو قطاع كوليجان رستاق في مدينة ساري نموذجاً)

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الملخص:

قد استخدمت في هذا التحقيق طريقة أخذ العينات العنقودية للحصول على العينة. وكان الاستبيان أداة جمع البيانات. تم الحصول على صحة الاستعلام من خلال الحصول على رأي الخبراء. تهدف الدراسة الحالية إلى دراسة دور رأس المال الاجتماعي في مشاركة المزارعين بشأن تنفيذ مشاريع التنمية الريفية والتنمية (دراسة الحالة: مزارعو قطاع كليجان رستاق ساري). طريقة جمع البيانات هي طريقة المسح. ويتكون المجتمع الإحصائي من ٤٠٠٠ مزارع قطاع كليجان رستاق ساري. استناداً إلى جداول العينات القياسية لساماركانديان ومورغان تم اختيار ٣٥١ شخصاً كعينات الاختبار. وحصل علي صدق الاستبانة استناداً إلى آراء الخبراء والموثوقية المحققة من ألفا كرونباخ نتيجة استبيان رأس المال الاجتماعي الذي يعادل ٠.٨١٢ واستبيان رأس المال الاجتماعي الذي يعادل ٠.٧٩. استخدمت اختبارات بيرسون والانحدار المتعدد المتغيرات من أجل اختبار فرضيات البحث

executive agencies' special budget for villages will not be responsive to all rural development plans and programs. Therefore, a rational solution to the implementation of such plans is the use of public participation. On the other hand, special attention has been paid today by rural thinkers to the issue of sustainable development. One of the pillars of this development is the integrated approach of environmental protection, the provision of minimum needs of villagers, and the establishment of active participation of villagers. As development participation is considered as one of the most important pillars of sustainable rural development, it seems necessary to assess in its comprehensive view of its actual capabilities, especially in rural development projects, because according to many contemporary development theorists, the real meaning of the realization of the goals of development depends on the broad participation of the people.

Unfortunately, one of the reasons for the lack of development of rural planning in our country is the lack of attention to this important and undeniable social capital, which is considered necessary along with other funds.

In fact, by establishing synergies and relationships between other types of capital, such as financial, natural and human capital in the form of a network of relationships based on mutual trust and participation among individuals, social capital guarantees the coherence and solidarity for the realization of the main objectives of such plans and designs. In this regard, the use of social capital is due to the fact that the majority of residents are poor farmers and landowners who are in dire need of partnerships with authorities in order to increase their chance of better lives.

In this regard, the advancement of progress in each of the above areas requires the presence, trust and participation of the villagers in the development process, and this is not feasible, unless the spirit of partnership and social trust and social solidarity is generated among people and the presence of government and non-governmental organizations increase in the village.

It seems that rural professionals and planners need to use this (social capital) as a predictor in order to increase the level of development in villages and share rural, domestic, and human capital.

According to the above table, the effect of social trust, social relations, and social cohesion turned out to be significant on the participation of farmers in the implementation of rural development projects. Social trust, with a beta value of 0/483, turned out to have the highest impact on the participation of farmers in the implementation of rural development projects, in such a way that a single unit change in social trust creates a variation of 48.3% in the participation of farmers in the implementation of rural development projects. Social cohesion, with 0/425, is in second place in terms of impact on farmers' participation in rural development projects, in such a way that a single unit change in social cohesion creates a variation of 0/425 in the participation of farmers in the implementation of rural development projects. Social relations, with 0/285, is in second place in terms of impact on farmers' participation in rural development projects, in such a way that a single unit change in social relations creates a variation of 0/285 in the participation of farmers in the implementation of rural development projects. The value of R² indicates that 84% of the variations in the variables related to the participation of farmers in implementing rural development projects are of three variables of social trust, social cohesion and social relations, and 16% of the changes in the dependent variable of farmers in implementing development are related to factors that are still unknown to us.

Discussion and conclusion

The purpose of this study was to investigate the role of social capital in farmers' participation in the implementation of rural development projects among farmers living in Kolijan Rostaq district in Sari city. The results and findings of the research showed that there is a significant relationship between social capital and its dimensions (social trust, social cohesion, social relations) with farmers' participation in implementing rural development projects; i.e. those who participated in the implementation of rural development were more socially viable than those who did not participate. Also, based on multivariate regression results, social trust has the highest effect on farmers' participation in the implementation of rural development projects. In general, it is essential to use the participation of people in the process of planning and implementation of rural development plans especially in villages, because they have less stable sources of income; additionally, the government and

Table 3. Pearson Correlation of Research Hypotheses

hypothesis	Variables	n	r	P value	Hypothesis tests result
Main	participation and farmers' capital Social	351	891/0	000/0	relationship Significant
First	social trust and farmers' participation	351	912/0	000/0	relationship Significant
Second	farmers social cohesion and the participation of	351	399/0	000/0	Significant relationship
Third	social relations and farmers' participation	351	707/0	000/0	Significant relationship

According to the table above, given the calculated t statistics for the variables (t statistic=0/912 and sig=0/000 for the first hypothesis), (t=0/399 and sig=0/000 for the second hypothesis), (T= 0/707 and sig= 0/000 for the third hypothesis), the zero hypothesis is rejected and the hypothesis of the research is strongly confirmed by the at a significance level of 95%; thus, there is a significant relationship between social trust, social cohesion, social relations and participation of farmers in the implementation of rural development projects, because the value obtained for the probability value (P-Value) is 0/00 and this value is less than the significance level of $\alpha = 0/05$; so, with 99% probability we can claim that there is a significant relationship between social trust, social cohesion, social relations and participation of farmers in implementing rural development and development projects; i.e. increase in one aspect (social trust, social cohesion, social relations) enhances the participation of farmers in the implementation of rural projects.

Regression analysis

Synchronous regression analysis method was used in the present study, according to which all independent variables are entered into the model so that the effect of all important variables on the dependent variable is determined. (Mansour Farh, 2006: 17)

Table 6: synchronous Multivariate regression

Independent variable	B value	Beta value	Significance level	R	R2
Social trust	417/1	483/0	000/0	87/0	84/0
Social relations	258/1	285/0	000/0		
Social cohesion	204/1	425/0	000/0		

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and with the decline of social capital, farmers' participation also diminishes.

Special Hypotheses

Assumption 1: There is a relationship between social trust and farmers' participation in implementing rural development projects. As the social trust grows, farmers' participation also increases, and with the decline of social trust, the participation of farmers also diminishes.

Assumption 2: There is a relationship between social cohesion and the participation of farmers in implementing rural development projects. As social cohesion increases, farmers' participation also increases, and with the reduction of social cohesion, the participation of farmers also decreases.

Assumption 3: There is a relationship between social relations and farmers' participation in implementing rural development. As the social relationship grows, farmers' participation also increases and with the reduction of social relations, the participation of farmers also decrease.

Methodology

The present research is descriptive correlational in terms of method and applied in terms of objective. The statistical population consists of 4000 farmers living in Kolijan Rostaq district in Sari city. Based on the standard Jessi and Morgan sampling table, 351 individuals were selected as samples and cluster method was used to provide access to the selected samples. Required data was collected through a questionnaire. The validity of the questionnaire was confirmed by the experts and the reliability was obtained through Cronbach's alpha 0.812 for the social capital questionnaire and 0.79 for the social partnership questionnaire. In order to test the hypothesis of the research, with regard to the normality of the data, Pearson and multivariate regression tests have been used.

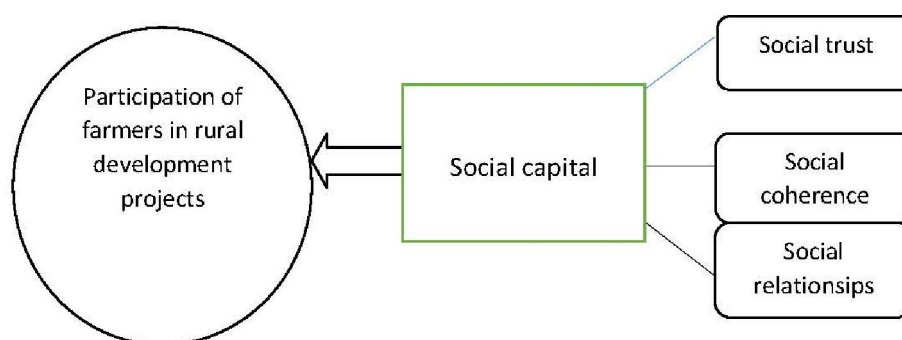
Research findings

Findings of research hypotheses test using Pearson Correlation Coefficient

Farahani, Einali and Abdoli [17], in a study entitled 'Evaluation of the role of social capital in rural areas development Case study; Mashhad village of Meighan', indicated that there is a thoroughly positive relationship between the increase of social capital and the increase of rural development. In other words, by increasing the amount of social capital among respondents, rural development, especially in social and physical dimensions, is evolving further.

By studying the role of public and private sector agents in social capital at the local level, Westland et al. [18] concluded that the creation and transformation of social capital is time-consuming and can contribute to sustainable rural development and local management improvement. According to Westland and Bolton, small-scale social capital can be effective in local development in three ways: 1. changing the atmosphere and providing an overview of the potential for development in the region; 2. strengthening existing relationships among local groups and the working environment; 3. the establishment of a relationship between development groups and decision-makers.

Conceptual model of the research



Hypotheses

Main hypothesis: There is a relationship between social capital and farmers' participation in implementing rural development projects. As social capital rises, farmers' participation also increases,

different levels of participation, and that optimal participation takes place when villagers can interact at the subjective, objective, decision-making and executive levels. Additionally, proper planning and utilization of villagers' ability can provide a good basis for the success of the project.

Anabestani [12] believes that there is a meaningful relationship between the intellectual and philosophical attitude that influences the participation and process of implementing rural conductor projects. In another research, he states that there is a meaningful and weak relationship between the individual factors affecting the participation and the process of implementation of rural guide plans, and based on that, the individual factors affecting participation only explain and justify 14% of the dependent changes.

the participation of local people in the plans reduced the costs of information gathering and provided more realistic solutions, more effective legislation, more coherence among the rural community and better enforcement of laws.

Rezaei et al. [13] and Sharifi et al. [14] argue that there is a significant relationship between villagers' participation in educational programs with educational level, satisfaction rate, social cohesion, motivation to progress, membership in public institutions of the village, ownership of garden and land agriculture, and income.

Danesh Mehr and and Ahmadrish (2009) believe that there is a positive and significant relationship between social cohesion and social participation of villagers.

Kuhi et al. [15] and Kuhi [16] argue that group factors, social factors (social satisfaction, social cohesion and social awareness), cultural factors, attitude, level of education, age, marital status, household size, type of occupation, household production status and cultivation type are effective in rural economic participation of villagers.

Salmani et al. (2010), by studying the main indicators of social capital and field study in two villages of Brun and Baghestan in South Khorasan province, have concluded that among the main components, social interaction indices have the highest role in rural development have.

development of social participation and, most importantly, mutual trust (Individuals and government); these structures are components of social capital. Usually, when speaking of economic problems, the lack of physical capital is often mentioned as one of the greatest problems, and there is no talk of social capital. However, the need for social capital in a situation of "recession and inflation," which requires "building trust", is felt as one of the most crucial requirements of any society and it can take away many unsolved social mysteries from the way of the developmental movement of society [9]. In this regard, one cannot ignore the amount of activity, participation and confidence of the villagers in the process of economic and social development and the use of social capital.

Kolijan Rostaq district is located in the south of the city of Sari. In recent years, several development projects, such as the preparation and implementation of pilot projects, the plan of equipping and rehabilitating agricultural lands, gas supply, and refined water pipelines, have been implemented in this region. Accordingly, the present study seeks to answer this fundamental question that whether there is a relationship between social capital and farmers' participation in implementing rural development projects (Case Study: Kolijan Rostaq District Famers in Sari City).

Review of literature

Anabestani et al [10] conducted a research on the factors affecting the participation of villagers in the process of preparing and adopting and implementing a rural guide plan (case study: Dashtestan). The findings show that the participation of villagers is average in the preparation and approval of the plan. Individual factors with an average of 3.67 and economic factors with an average of 4.01 were the most and least important factors affecting participation of villagers; awareness of villagers can lead to increased participation and the level of economic power of villagers can function as an obstacle. In spatial analysis of factors affecting participation, Nazar Agha and Roodfariab villages had the highest and lowest participation. In total, the factors affecting participation contribute to 34.6 percent of the change in the level of participation of villagers.

Taleb et al. [11] argue that participation does not mean that villagers cooperate in plans prepared by others, but that they have

held with various titles and goals, indicate the importance of participation in development, especially rural development (ibid).

The emphasis on the importance of participation in the rural development process is not a sufficient reason for the participation of villagers because the maximum participation of villagers in the implementation of development projects requires the identification of capacities and capabilities, as well as the proper recognition of the weaknesses in the villages, so that it can be increased by current capacity (Capacity building) fields provide for their maximum participation. According to the research, it has been proven that capacity building in general and social capacity-building in particular are strategies and actions aimed at helping people understand their abilities to improve individual and collective life, because researchers have identified the ineffectiveness of commonly used development approaches to create sustainable human resource capacity, institutions and organizations at the local level as the underlying causes of many countries' inability to advance and sustain economic and social development [6]. Hence, by increasing the skills and capacities of society and, in other words, by building social capacity, the amount of rural participation in development activities increased.

Nowadays, various measures and actions have been taken in order to achieve more development in rural areas, to increase production, improve the level of knowledge and technology, improve communication networks, increase income and create more jobs, reduce poverty and inequality, and diversify rural economy, etc., all of which aim at reaching development in the villages [7].

One of the challenges of rural development is the lack of attention to the social capital of villagers, which have spread in the form of thousands of subcultures in the geographical area of Iran; recognizing social capital will certainly facilitate the process of planning for rural development for the relevant experts and the villagers are more encouraged to participate in development projects if they understand this specific form of capital better [8].

Nowadays, the importance of social capital in order to achieve rural development is a growing issue of many studies in recent years, a necessary condition for the development of any society, especially rural communities, the expansion of social cohesion, the

people in mobilizing resources and institutionalizing local partnerships with an emphasis on empowerment and capacity building. People's participation makes them do not feel alienated with new plans and elements; on the other hand, they feel important in maintaining and implementing plans understand the design and product they have acquired in order to keep the dynamism of the project with high cooperation.

In the past, emphasis was placed on the option of working for rural people, but today, from a participatory point of view, the option of work is having the work done by rural people themselves. Thus, the empowerment of the village people helps them to identify, analyze the issues and events effectively, and thus make the appropriate decision in the face of unpredictable and changing circumstances [2].

However, it is sometimes observed that in a region, there are plans for the development, without the villagers in that area being in the process. Upon completion of programs and projects, due to the lack of participation of villagers in the decision-making, planning and implementation process, it is not favored to use and exploit it. To avoid such a problem, villagers should be involved in decision making and planning even if they are required to participate actively in the implementation, maintenance, and evaluation [3].

Public participation in local planning can lead to decentralization and reduce planning constraints [4].

Nowadays, the influence and importance of the effective role of the people and their participation in moving towards sustainable rural development is not overlooked by anyone. If we want to move towards a dynamic and sustainable development for today's people and future generations, the people themselves should feel satisfied with having have access to the benefits of development [5].

Empirical evidence suggests that many problems in the rural areas of Third World countries are due to the lack of effective participation and role of the residents of these communities.

Today, in social and economic theories, the term participation has a special place and the variety of books and articles published in this area, as well as the importance of participating in many seminars

Keywords: social capital, farmers' participation (villagers), rural development projects

Introduction

Basically, one of the most important issues of countries in different periods is the examination of the ways of improvement and progress, and in general, the development of rural areas; on this basis, rural development is also one of the subcategories of development, but most importantly, it is a multi-dimensional process. The main challenge is to improve and enhance the quality of life of poor and vulnerable rural communities.

Nowadays, most rural development experts believe that the achievement of sustainable development is impossible without the participation of people and, without a doubt, with the participation of people, the transition period of development is facilitated, accelerated and less costly.

In their book entitled Rural Participation Approaches, O'Colligny and Marsden consider participation as a process of creative social intervention by those who are interested in identifying and meeting their needs, not as a passive participation in the activities designed by others and merely exploiting the fruits of economic and social activities, rather as a kind of stepping-stone in deciding how to work. As a key element in achieving the goals of rural development projects, participation is of paramount importance, since people take part voluntarily, consciously, willingly, with their own consent and without any compulsion in programs or development projects; this cooperation continues from the stage of decision-making to the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programs. This willing participation makes them more likely to try to make efforts to take care of and protect and try to build the project again in case of failure [1].

The historical experience of our country, while emphasizing the implementation of a top-down strategy in development, is indicative of its failure in the process of rural development; therefore, based on this experience and increasing the field of knowledge and scientific knowledge, it is necessary for society to pay attention to rural development with focusing on people's participation.

Spontaneous and introspective development determines that, at all stages and in different circumstances, the basis is to engage local

Investigating the role of social capital in the participation of farmers in the implementation of rural development projects (Case Study: Kolijan Rostaq District Famers in Sari City)

Running title: the role of social capital in the participation of farmers

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Abstract:-

The purpose of this study was to investigate the role of social capital in farmers' Participation in the implementation of rural development projects among farmers living in Kolijan Rostaq district in Sari city. The statistical population consists of 4000 farmers living in Kolijan Rostaq district in Sari city. Based on the standard Jessi and Morgan sampling table, 351 individuals were selected as samples and cluster method was used to provide access to the selected samples. Required data was collected through a questionnaire. The validity of the questionnaire was confirmed by the experts and the reliability was obtained through Cronbach's alpha 0/812 for the social capital questionnaire and 0/79 for the social partnership questionnaire. In order to test the hypothesis of the research, with regard to the normality of the data, Pearson tests and multiple regression were used. The results of this study showed that there is a significant relationship between social capital and its dimensions (social trust, social cohesion, social relations) with farmers' participation in the implementation of rural development projects; i.e. those who participated in the implementation of rural development projects were more socially viable than those who did not participate. Also, based on the results of multivariate regression, social trust had the most impact on farmers' participation in implementing rural development projects.