



Sustainable Management of Rural Development

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Abstract. Village deployment and development and abandonment of new responsibilities to rural management needs a scientific view toward this matter and undoubtedly this field may not be successful without the others experiences in theoretical and experimental fields. In a proper programming and execution disciplinary for development of rural development plans, control and survey is very sensitive and important because on one hand gathers the corresponding information from project execution pathway to encourage the rural reeves and project managers to select material and equipment o best perform the plan and on the other hand determine the project operational weaknesses and defines some problems not anticipated in the programming stage and helps them in finding solutions. So, to determine whether the equipments, material and personnel selected for the project are suitable for its goals or not, or these goals or the minimum cost is going to be achieved or not, it is necessary to monitor, survey and in general control the rural development projects.

Keywords: Evaluation, design, Planning, rural development

1. INTRODUCTION

People partnership in monitoring, control and surveying projects leads to a more confidence in rural institutes and authorities involved in rural development. By consultation we can hope in rural development plans. In a proper execution and programming disciplinary for rural development, control, monitoring and survey are very important and sensitive matters because on one hand the rural development managers try to perform the project by preparing the equipment and material needed for the project and on the other hand try to survey it by the help of rural people. In this way, they can solve the project problems by determining its operational weaknesses.(1) whilst, to determine the level of the project goal achievement it is necessary that we try to perform the monitoring, survey and monitor in different stages of the project programming and operation. In rural comprehensive management framework, different independent project should be attached in a way that they can realize the rural development goals because plans and projects are complements and their conjunction will be completed through programming, survey and monitor.

Monitoring and survey has an important role in illustrating advantages from the project operation for rural people. Surveys are necessary to show the role of the project execution in helping to construction of the infrastructure in villages or definition of new occupation plans. Monitoring and survey and matching them precisely with realities and current conditions has an important role and so plans are preventing from any deviation from their goals.(2)

Importance of Programming to Control Rural Projects

By increasing importance of the rural development in the country, the necessity of the rural programming and plan and project control is well distinguished. Because, plans and projects should be well defined and connected by rural managers and management institutes to support each other in achieve rural goals. After some years, it was demonstrated that to get the best results, the link between plans should be programmed and all aspects be monitored precisely. But programming is not enough by itself, because these projects should be executed effectively

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and rural institutions should be responsible toward the projects' needs. We should also recruit some sophisticated experts and program the executive methods in a way that they help getting to the project goals. In rural development process, the people participation and specially people from different categories is very important. Importance of this matter for authorities has necessitated the farmers and rural producer's participation in different stages of rural project control and programming.

In a proper programming and executive disciplinary for rural development plans, control, monitoring and survey are very important. Because on one hand prepares the necessary information from the project execution process to helps managers and authorities and encourage them to prepare proper equipment and material and on the other hand defines the project operational weaknesses and determines problems not anticipated in the planning process of the project and helps solving them. So, to determine whether the selected credits, equipments and personnel are suitable for the project goals and whether goals are going to be achieved with minimum costs or not it is necessary to survey, monitor and in general control the project execution process.(3)

After all, to determine the level of positivism of the project it is necessary to control, survey and monitor the project in both the programming and in execution stages. In the programming stage of the project, the state in which the project goals are realized should be surveyed to determine if the project goals are going to be achieved in that or not? Or whether there are unsolvable problems in the pathway toward getting these goals. In the rural integrated management framework that is used by the rural authorities the monitoring and survey looks essential because in rural integrated management, different independent project should be linked in a way that realize the rural development goals. As mentioned earlier, plans and projects should be complements and their link should be planned with proper programming. In a sensitive period in the plan execution we should be careful to find out if the corresponding links are still confirmed or not? If these information be not available during the project execution, in the case of non-integrity, we find it out just after the plan is over, and maybe it is so late. Monitoring and survey, prepares the needed information for rural authorities to perform reforms on time.(4)

The Project Cycle

The project cycle is a word used commonly when speaking about projects. The project life time – from beginning to the end- can be divided into different stages. We don't want to speak about these different stages but this doesn't mean that these stages are completely separated. In fact, they are connected to each other and that's why we call them a cycle. It is also possible that the new projects be determined using previously done projects. So, it is possible that end of one project be the beginning of another. We can call it in this respect too. Different stages of project cycle can be determined as follows(5):

1-Detection, 2- possibility, 3- preparation, 4- evaluation, 5- monitoring, 6- survey

Rural Projects Detection

One of the most important goals in project detection is to talk to people, gather information and analyze difficulties arising from these information processing that are(5):

1. Understanding the current conditions in the village
2. Understanding the rural people difficulties and problems
3. Determination of matters that should be enhanced
4. Determination of strength or aspects that can be extended in rural environment
5. Determination of talents or the works rural people can do

The Project Possibility In The Village Environment

After an imagination about the project in mind, we should decide to perform it. Before running a project, there are a lot to evaluate. For example, we should think carefully whether this project is in line with national guidelines or not, and whether we can run it without any problem or whether this project prepares us with determined resources or not. A survey on these aspects of the project is called the project possibility. Research and study on the project possibility is called the project possibility study. We prepare a plan consisting of different projects. To perform some of proposed works, we can get helped by the site habitants. Such help is usually in the form of a voluntary work. It doesn't seem that we can attract their financial support, but a proposition with no action behind it is completely no worth. So, if we want to execute our project, we should get finance from anywhere. Usually in such cases we need the government financial and non-financial helps. Whatever our financial source is, if we can't ensure them that this money s spend in a suitable and advantageous way, they won't agree to give it to us. If this demand relates to a special project, we should determine the type of our work, goal, executer, execution procedure, amount of money demanded, the way to spend money, gained revenues and persons who advantage from it precisely.

To evaluate the project possibility, we need special information. Only if we have access to fundamental and special initial information we can judge if we can run the project or not or even it is worth to run such a project. According to the project nature, the type of information needed for it differs. Some important aspects of most projects are proposed here:

- If this project consists of structure building, evaluate the total material needed
- Estimate the total work and activities and material needed like material, land, labor and
- Estimate the the work technical aspects like type of machinery tools and equipments, even if they can be substituted by local labor.
- Search to see which of equipments can be provided locally, if not, from where can we prepare them.
- Professional and non-professional labor needed like physicians, engineer, teacher and nurse and the probability to engage them.
- Determine who is responsible for the project or a part of it execution.
- Survey the type and amount of management needed in the project execution.
- Search to see if any education is needed for running this project.
- Determine the time needed for this project to complete approximately.
- Analyze the advantages of this project.
- Look to see who are advantaged from running this project.
- Look to see if this project has any harm to the environment like water pollution or soil erosion or not.
- Analyze the effects of this project on others that are occupied somewhere else or in adjacent sites.
- Always evaluate to see if there are easier or cheaper way to do this work or not.

The programming and control unit of the project is the part that is responsible for programming and project control under the supervision of the plan manager or independently or the project manager. The project programming and control is defined in two forms in organizational structure:

A- Performing the operation with a branch of the organizational disciplinary. In this case this part is named "the project programming and control unit"

B- Performing the operation by ligation a contract with a legal or real personality that is named " the project programming and control services unit". When both the project programming and control unit and part are meant we use "the project programming and control institution".

The project programming and control institution besides activities in the field of the project programming and control system proposition and preparing the base for proper conditions to realize these goals, should perform the task of guiding and the approach and work policy proposition in project programming and control.

2. RESULTS

In the project programming we analyzed some problems, potential advantages and solutions and finally we decided what to do and surveyed the next stage decisions realization at the end we should find some proposed projects to study and execute them. It is demonstrated experimentally that most of projects could not attract the needed financial support nor were admitted because of the weakness in proposition. So, to convince the government or other organizations that we hope to get their financial or technical support, it is so important to prepare a proposed project with whole information. Probably for most of little projects in rural scale we don't need any extra proposed project. But they should consist of all the necessary information to determine the volubility of the project. Details entitled in the project depends on the project type.

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