

Abstract

Throughout history, various measures have been put forward in Iran to improve rural management that, despite the tremendous impact they have had on rural communities and peoples, have largely failed to meet their desired goals and expectations. The phenomenon of socio-political tribalism was mainly observed in local communities with tribal structures whose continuity can have numerous negative effects. The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of tribalism on the quality of rural management in Sistan villages. This research is based on a combination of descriptive-analytical methods and library, documentary and field studies. The statistical population of this study was people with voting age in Sistan and Shariati villages and sample size was determined using Cochran formula and correction formula (40 villages) in this region. Data analysis was done by SPSS, Excel, GIS, Expert Choice software, using Pearson correlation test, paired t-test, and ARAS weighting model. The results show that Sistan villages have significant differences in terms of quality of rural management and severity of tribalism. Also, based on the results of correlation test, there is a significant relationship between the level of tribalism and the quality of rural management ($P < 0.005$ and correlation -0.135), which is negative meaning that the higher the level of tribalism among the higher villagers The quality of rural management is reduced.

Keywords: Clanism, Management Quality, ARAS, Sistan.



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