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The Thesis Submitted for the Degree of M.Sc (in Geography and rural planning, with a focus on sustainable rural development management)

**Analysis of effective factors of traditional management space based on rural development
(Case study: villages in the central part of Dashtiyari County)**

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Abstract

Management of rural areas and especially traditional management is one of the most important components of achieving sustainable development at the national level. In this regard, the atmosphere of traditional rural management is affected by different geographical factors that have caused different levels of development in rural areas. Therefore, the aim of the current research is to analyze the influencing factors of the traditional management environment based on rural development in the villages of the central part of Dashtiari city. The analytical descriptive research method and data collection method is a combination of library, field and questionnaire methods. The statistical population of this research was the rural households of the central part of Dashtiari city, and also based on the Cochran formula and the sample size correction formula for the households, 126 questionnaires were considered. Excel, ArcGIS, SPSS software, Vaspas model and stepwise regression tests, Spearman and factor analysis were used for data analysis. Based on the factor analysis, the results show that 5 main factors explained 93/405 of the changes in the variance of the dependent variable, of which the first factor under the title of economic and construction management has the highest specific value. The results of the Spearman correlation test show a significant relationship between the level of rural development and the quality of traditional management ($P < 0.000$ and correlation 0.913). Therefore, the higher the level of quality of traditional management among villagers, the more rural development will increase. Also, the results of multivariate linear analysis (regression) show that, based on the adjusted coefficient of determination, 93% of changes in the dependent variable (rural development) are explained by four variables. And the standardized beta coefficients show that the physical index with a beta coefficient of 0.786 had the greatest effect and the environmental index with a beta coefficient of 0.015 had the least effect on the rural development of the central part of Dashtiari.

Keywords: influencing factors, traditional management, management space, rural development, Dashtiari villages