Research Paper: The Role of Local Management (Dehyaries) in Establishing Social Security (Case Study: Rural Settlements of Kermanshah Province,West of Iran)

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: National security highly influences villages, as they (especially those at borders) are among the strategic places of each country. Offering security at villages in Iran is among the duties of Dehyars. This article aims at investigating the significance of Dehyaries in providing social security invillages.

Methods: In so doing, related data were gathered using a questionnaire, and the principles of quantitative survey research were followed. The study sample included 70 Dehyars and rural council members, selected based on the principles of the simple random sampling method and the results of the Cochran formula from the statistical population.

Results: There isa relationship between Dehyaries' success in offering security in the villagewith Dehyaraǹs awareness of the village security and Dehyarys power and authority. The regression test shows that Dehyaries' authority and power is the most influential factor in their successful offering of security in villages.

Conclusion: Results of the study indicate that Dehyarsknow their duties concerning offering social security, but training courses can influence the issues positively. The result also shows that security organizations do not cooperate properly with Dehyariesand suffer from low authority and power in providing security. Therefore, there is no guarantee that their decisions will be the basis of further measures.

1. Introduction

I n the administrative structure of rural management through the Ministry of Interior, at the Dehyary level, the custodians of the administrative system of rural management perform their duties through local councils (Islamic village councils). In this research, the role and performance of these local managers are studied with a social security approach.

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Based on the articles related to the laws of "establishing self-reliant Dehyaries in villages in 1998"and "Dehyaries organizations articles of association in 2011", Dehyaryies are considered public and non-governmental organizations with independent nature. This condition will put Dehyaries in a special position over other administrative organizations, which have governmental nature, because they, on the one hand, are regarded as the last part of the administrative organizations' chain. Still, on the other hand, they are given a non-governmental and self- reliance nature. To be more precise, Dehyaries are public organizations that act under the guidance and supervision of the councils. At the same time, their duties are the same as governmental organizations that work at levels higher than those of the villages.

Dehyaries articles of association, as a reference for Dehyaŕs duties, include 48 items, some related to social security. It was previously mentioned that Dehyars, as the last part of the administrative organization chain and the government representatives in the village, are required to do the assigned jobs. The very fact is that lack of social security in villages leads to undesirable social and individual consequences. Therefore, offering social security is important and contributes to the village's perseverance and stability.

Researchers have considered social security a subpart and a realization of national security. Social security has been regarded as an integral part of national security. Buzan (2009) believes it is the basis and one of the five aspects of national security. It is a realization of national security and should be interpreted concerning that (Aghaei, 2010: 13).

Social security has to do with the internal aspect of national security and deals with the political, economic, cultural, and legal issues people encounter in theirsocial livers. These issues can be further investigated from the national security perspective, sometimes contradicting individual security. Shahbazi et al. (2011) define individual security as the solace and the welfare that a person enjoys, irrespective of the national welfare. However,social securityrefers to the solace and welfare a nation or political organization provides its people (p.6).

In general, social security refers to those aspects of individual security that align, in one way or another, with those of other members of a society governed by a political system and government. These aspects may include language, race, respect, social role, job, income, welfare, political cooperation, freedom, beliefs, and so on (Ahmadi, 2010: 3).

Based on what hasbeen mentioned, one can conclude that social security is among the requirements of a nation'sdevelopment and is closely related to its cultural status. Individual and organizational commitments to a culture's accepted norms result in their social immunity that inevitably leads to permanent security. The higher the social and cultural security levels in a society, the more it develops;therefore, people will be more motivated to improve society and protect it from social dangers (Yazdani & Sadeqi, 2010).

Social security is the main requirement of social order and impedes social deviations. Social security results from balancingseveral variables that put society in a proper social condition. Social security has different aspects that cover society's political, economic, cultural, social, legal, and military conditions (Shahbazi et al., 2011: 2,3).

Social security is of great significance in rural places. The significance is felt more about the villages at borders and remote places as these places directly influence and areinfluenced by social security. Kermanshah villages, as examples of rural places at borders and those that include a variety of races, also receive a high degree of attention in this regard. The fact that Kermanshah province is the neighbor of a country where different terrorist groups act adds up to the issue. Dehyaries, the selected organization in Kermanshah province, can contribute to the issue of social security. Therefore, this study explores the contribution of Dehyaries to the villages' social security in Kermanshah town.

Dehyarexists in all villages and has a direct relationship with the people. He knows the characteristics of the villagers, and due to his communication with the people, he can solve these challenges with their help. Based on this, this institution can solve many social security problems in villages with the help of people. Also, this institution can communicate with other organizations and institutions and is the link between institutions and people in providing security. According to these materials, this research seeks to answer the question of what role the villagers can play in providing social security in the villages of Kermanshah province.

2. Literature Review

Security is among humans'basicneeds, and its elimination will disturb his solace and result in his anxiety and disturbance of mind. However, its meeting will influence his other basic needs positively. Mazlon believes

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that feeling security is so important that it is placed after humans' basic needs (Ahmadi, 2014: 3).

New attitudes to security highlight that it is a physical and psychological issue. That is, security has two aspects, mental and physical. According to Volferz (2008), its physical aspect means the lack of any threat to the accepted values of society, while its mental aspect refers to the feeling that any other factor will not threaten the accepted values. That is, the mental aspect of the issues refers to a feeling of security (HezarJaribi, 2010: 9).

Security has also been regarded as a relative issue; Azgod (2007) maintains that security is comparable-tothatdanger. The relativeness of its quality is partly a comparable quality because it's an abstract matter and has hat been defined precisely. The point that contributes to the relativeness of security is that it is related to other relative issue, such as profits and crises. Martin defines security as about profits and argues that it guarantees welfare. Eimores also regards security as the relative deliverance from harm and danger (HezarJarribi, 2010: 9).

Security has different aspects, and each one refers to an issue directly related to feeling security. But, the answer to what has threatened security depends entirely on how we define security. It may be defined concerningthe different positions and parsons ouch as the whole country, social groups and their members and even environment. Its definition in such cases will change according to the position and the part it refers to. For example, if it refers to the whole country, it is defined as national security. Social, human, and biological securityare other definitions used when discussing the remaining security categoriesmentioned above. Another conclusion from the above point is that each definition of security denotes one group of values that may be threatened or respected. Threatening factors may defer security to another (Aghaei & TeimorTash, 2010: 7).

Security includes regional, national, and international levels. International security is based on the fact that the security of one nation relates to the security of other nations and even their enemies. Regional security involves considering neighborhood governments and countries a system with clear and definite security relations. National security, however, refers to government policies that aim at creating suitable national and international political conditions that protect and propagate the basic values of a country. National security indicators cover various issues such as human security, social and societal security, and economic, legal, and individual security (Delavar & Jahantab, 2011: 4).

There are two main approaches to investigatingsecurity. The first one that values tangible norms defines security as a government's measures to protect its people from external threats. This approach,called the governmental and power approach, quires government to offer two kinds of security. As the first required kind of security, national security guarantees security at the border and national level. Social security, however, offers security within and at different levels of society. The second approach toinvestigating security focuses onmental and group normsbased on the view that threats are more dangerous to social identities and norms. This approach which is called the societal and identity approach, encourages minority groups and cultures to express themselves, their ideas, and norms and,in this way, contribute to social security (Afshar, 2005:19).

The notion of social security and the consequences of its existence were first developed in Europe at the time of presenting new security plans and developments preceded by the Second World War. It was initially regarded as a theoretical issue by several independent researchers at the Copenhagen peace research institute (Bilgin, 2003: 211).Copenhagen theorists, including Mollex, Buzan, and Weaver,have criticized and completed each other's view on the issue of social security.

Chun-Yen Chang (2022) says that There are several main topics that rural managers must focus on to face these problems. The first is the policies for rural resource management and land use in rural areas. These policies proposed by central and local governments will significantly impact the future development of the rural ecosystem; species'habitats should be managed and protected by land-use policies. The second concern is sustainable economic development. In rural areas, sustainable development relies on sustainable economic activities. Considering that, different stakeholders'concerns must be taken seriously in landscape management and planning procedures. The third, adopting theories for the conceptual framework of studies and developing new technologies -such as cutting-edge monitoring systems, artificial intelligence, and big data- presents an opportunity to improve the rural environment.

Blaire (1990) believesthat if the new local government structure proves to be democratic and responsive to popular needs, it would most likely accelerate the destruction of the Sundarbans, using the area as a cheap and easy way to provide some livelihood to the rural poor and landless. Accordingly, decentralization cannot be a viable strategy for preserving this unique forest re-

Azmi, A., et al. (2022). The Role of Local Management (Dehyaries) in Establishing Social Security. *JSRD, 6*(2), 183-194.

185

source; only strong central control canensure its survival in the next century.

Ugoani (2021) believes that the study recommends that local government management in Nigeria be guided by the provisions of the 1976 local government reforms and the provisions of the 1999 Constitution. The study was not exhaustive due to some limitations; therefore, further study could examine the relationship between local government management and the local government joint account system in Nigeria to determine whether it is the best forthe nation's development.

Mododi Arkhodi (2022) says that Considering the extent to which border villages are satisfied with the security situation in the First Circuit, it is important to consider economic and welfare indicators for security. Although the level of satisfaction with the economic index is low, the effect and weight of this index, according to regression testing and path analysis, is very high in creating security, which has doubled the need to pay attention to economic issues in the form of irrigation patterns.

Abkari et al. (2018) say that the social security index causes attracting tourists and sustainability of this matter in rural villages. So, this index should greatly be established in the rural community, and its necessary framework should be provided. Social security in tourism development is effective with amount total effect of 0.688. Social security explains about 45 percent of the tourism variance in target villages in Isfahan province.

Shaterian et al. (2017) believe that exposure to frightening locations in the studied villages impacts the rural residents' sense of security. So, it has to be said that the position of settlements, especially in rural areas, can effectively create a sense of security.

Vazin & Ghaderi Hajat (2017) believe that more than 50 percent of the population ofSistan and Balochistan province still lives in rural areas, and rural population growth is highin thisregion.Therefore, we should consider security issues in rural areas to achieve sustainable security. The results indicate that rural areas of this province have faced several challenges in different aspects of security, economic, social, and environmental vulnerability. A rural development strategy must be considered for sustainable security in rural areas.

Borry Buzan (2009) first used the notion of "societal security"in his book entitled "people, states, and fear."To refer to the conditions in which people consider themselves parts of a social group. He defines societal security as those aspects of individuals that form their group identity. Therefore, it can be implied that any factor or event that disturbs members of a group's attachment and belonging feelings will be considered a treatment to that group's identity and societal security (Shahbaz et al., 2011: 6).

Moller (2007) maintains that social security, as an abstract notion, can be applied to any human community. He defines it as protecting acceptable national conditions that facilitate the development of traditional linguistic, cultural, institutional, and religious patterns and national identity and customs (Sahabi et al., 2009: 4).

Weaver (1993), in his book "identity migration and the new security agenda in Europe,"revised the five aspects of social security (military, political, economic, social, and biological) that Buzan introduced. Hi maintains that buzaṅs view on social security is incomplete and unsubstantial and has left social security in favor of national security.

Weaver (2007) believes social security is as important as national security as the former causes and contributes to the latter (Sahabi et al., 2009: 4-5). He defines social security conditions and the real and possible menaces they can lead to. He further considers religious, racial, and national groups the only target groups or addressees of social security as they have become a big part of each state realm (Hezarharibi, 2010: 9).

McSweeney (2009) argues that social security has to do with how societies produce and reproduce their interests and national identities. Moller, however, relates it to the capability of a society to protect its essential characteristics from changes in society and their real and possible menaces. His more precise definition of social security is about protecting acceptable national conditions that contribute to developing traditional linguistic, cultural, and institutional patterns, national and religious identities, and customs (Amiri & AfshariNaderi, 2011: 5).

Karl Wolfgang Deutsch (2009) believes that social security refers to a connected group of people living in a society at a specific time interval. They have common institutionalized and extended feelings and customs that are strong enough to securesocial life overa long period. However, they may undergo gradual predictable changes to economic inequality (Amiri & AfshariNaderi, 2011: 4-5).

Giddens (2008), in the same way, relates the notion of social security to several measures to be taken to secure-

members of a society's life and lifestyle (Aghaei, 2010: 12).

Islam considers security one of the requirements and integral parts of social life whose existence guarantees the fairway of using benefits and the correct path of human development. Islam defines security as one of the holiest goals of humans and the blessings of God (Delavar & Jahantals, 2011: 6).

Ahmadi et al. (2014), in their study entitled "An analysis of the influential factors on the social security feeling in rural areas,"used the descriptive-analytic approach. They clarified factors of significance to the social security of inhabitants of their statistical population, which were rural families of the central Marhamat Abad in Miandoab town. The results of their study show a meaningful relationship between the degree of social security and the social capacities of the focused families. That is, the more the social capacities of the social families, the better they feel social security.

Behyan and Firooz Abadi (2013) investigated factors that influence social security in urban districts of Kerman province. According to their results, Kerman province inhabitants are provided with the desirable level of social security. There is a meaningful relationship between feeling social security and the existence of indicators of the city's physical space and its social atmosphere, watching TV and listening to the radio, and using economic and social sources. Inhabitants'age and sex were found to be of significance to social security.

Jahangiri and Mosavat (2013) explored women's social security and related factors. Results indicate that factors such as marital status, physical appearance, family support, behavior toward others, and religious commitments directly influence the issue.

Ziari et al. (2013), in a study entitled "A comparative analysis of the sense of social security in urban and rural spaces,"explored feeling social security differences between rural and urban habitat ions. According to the results, there is no meaningful difference between these habitations regardingthe feeling of social security. Fears of rural and urban places make a meaningful difference between them. Results also show that people feel more threatened as they move from public places to get private ones. The issue is more noticeable in villages and rural places.

Bahripor et al. (2011) investigated the relationship between social investment and security in Kashan city.

Their survey, conducted in 2012, evaluated the views of 18-year-old and older citizens of Kashan using some questionnaires. Their study shows that the citizens' social capacity influences their feeling of security. To be more precise, three of the four investigated aspects of social investment (social trust, social cooperation network, and social awareness) make differences in howkashan citizens feel about social security. However, the differences were not noticed in reality. The research also implies that such demographic variables as sex, age, marital status, jobs, level of education, and family expenses are not related to feeling social security.

Kolachian (2012) investigated how social security is manifested and defined some indicators of its manifestation. His study entitled "getting to know social security"supposes that social security manifests inexternal and internal control mechanisms. External control mechanisms (using software and hardware) and internal control mechanisms (using software) are also explored and categorized clearly in this study. The researcher finally presents ten principles for creating social security and reducing the elements that threaten its realization.

Zangi Abadi and Zangene (2011) investigate how the citizens of small cities near borders feel social security. They also clarified the factors influencing the issue and elaborated on how it can be promoted. Results highlight the meaningful relationship between social security and such factors as asocial capacity, media, and police function, the social position of people, and the physical appearance of the cities. The study ends with explaining the ways social security can be promoted incities near borders.

Shahbazi et al. (2011) elaborated on the economic factors that influence social security. The study shows that indicators of Iran̓s contribution to the global economy and per capita income influence the crime rate negatively. The Gini coefficient, misery index (the sum of unemployment and inflation indicators), and confidence indicator with an interruption show a positive and meaningful relationship to the issue. Increases in income gaps (Gini coefficient), unemployment and inflation (misery index), and decrees inpeople's trust inthe government increases crime rates and decreases social security.

Hezarjaribi (2011), in his study entitled "feeling social security from the viewpoint of tourism expansion,"investigated the relationship between the social security index and Iranian interactions with tourists. Results indicate a positive and meaningful relationship

Azmi, A., et al. (2022). The Role of Local Management (Dehyaries) in Establishing Social Security. *JSRD, 6*(2), 183-194.

187

between them. In words, the more tourists feel security in Iran, the more they like to stay and travel here.

Kamrani and EbadatiNazarlou (2010) identified the factors influencing the social security of female M.A. students of Tehran universities. Results of multivariate regression show that their social security is influenced by five main factors, namely: social class indicators, family support, adherence to customs, age, and trusting law functioning. These five factors influence 89.5% of the changes to the dependent variable.

Nabavi et al. (2010) explored the social and economic factors contributing to social security. One of the main findings of their study is the reveres relationship between social security and such indications as the tendency to cooperate in offering social security, perceiving police and social and economic positions functions, and feeling relative deprivation. Indicatorsof sex and low function perception only affect safety;however, the finding of this study on the relationship between dependent and independent variables confirmsthe results of the previous studies.

Shahabi et al. (2009) explored the social factors influencing social security in Sanandajcity. Logistic regression results show that six factors (social crimes, sex, number of family members, education level, law function, and social norms) account for 82.5% of the changes in the two aspects of the dependent variable.

Naderi et al. (2009) tackled the relationship between social security feelings and social capacity in Ardabil city. Analytical findings of this study showed a positive relationship between the two factors. The more people get social investment, the more they feel social security. The social trust indicator is found to have the highest degree of correlation with social security feelings. Some personal features such as sex, employment status, monthly expenses of family and the place in which they live are also related to social security.

Nabavi et al. (2009) explored the effects of social-economic factors and national identity on social security. Social security in this study refers to feeling safeand financial and political security. Among the study's important findings is that socio-economic factors and national identity positively affect social security while feeling relative deprivation and social weakness affect it negatively. Social weakness is directly related to racial identity and a reverse one tonational identity. Factors of social identity and sex also influence the feeling of safety and financial security, respectively.

NavidNias'(2006) study presents a chronological overview of the nation of social security, focusing on different types of security. Having presented security categories, the researcher focuses on the social necessities of social security, the differences between social security and national and public security, and the possibility of substituting social security for national security. This study shows that when social security exists, people from different groups and social classes will interact more with each other, leading to intellectual development in society.

Salehi (2010) believes that societies encourage common identities, which enable people to consider themselves as parts of a "we"with shared religious, civilized, and social norms. Therefore, their social security will also be endangered when their religious and national identities are threatened. Their social security will be endangered only when they feel their identities have been threatened.

Panics' (2009) article entitled "societal security" investigated the issue from the perspective of the Copenhagen school, which in the authors view gave us a new insight into how we study society's security. Prior studies just focused on the military aspect of the issue. But, panic extended the notion and applied it to political, economic, social, and environmental issues. Copenhagen school presents five main levels of analyzing social security: internal system, minor international system, unit, minor unit, and individual.

Duna and Duna (2007) focused on the issue of social security in the emigration of Iraqi Kurds to eastern European countries. The findings showeddecreasedsocial security among emigrates and the host countries.

According to the mentioned content, the villagers have many problems, among which we can mention the social security of the villages. However, no study has been done on this important role of village assistants.In addition, most of the researchhasbeen related to social and economic issues and their challenges. Accordingly, the innovation of this research is investigating the role of Dehyarisin the social security of villages, which has not been discussed in other articles so far.

According to the mentioned contents, the theoretical framework of the research is as follows:
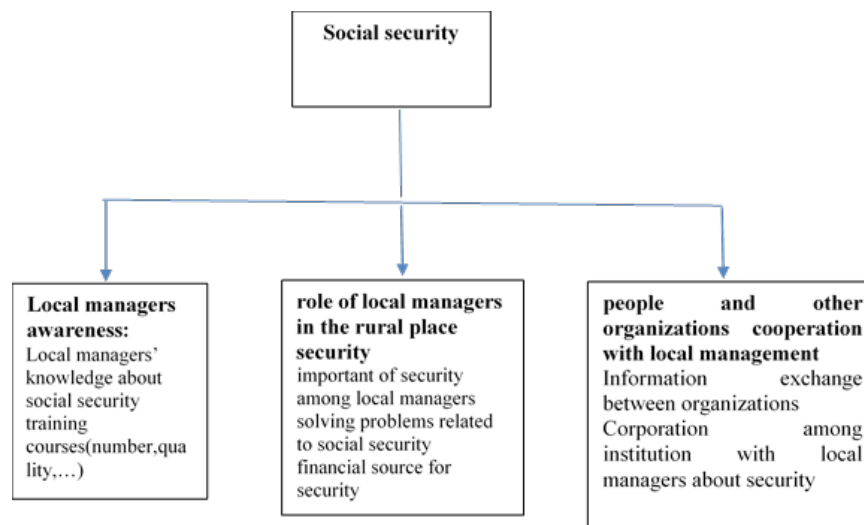
Figure 1. Theoretical framework

● JSRD

3. Methodology

The current studyis an applied and non-experimental research that used the survey approach. Datawas gathered using a questionnaire. The statistical population includes all members of the Islamic city and village councils of Kermanshah province. The study sample included 73 members of Dehyaries and the Islamic village council of Kermanshah. The sample size was determined using Cochran's test with the q and p values of 5%. This study used simple random sampling. Table 1 below represents the value spectrum that was used in the study.

Experts in geography and social science confirmed the validity of the research. The reliability was calculated with Cronbach's alpha test, which is shown in Table 2.

The assumptions of this research are as follows:

• There is a significant relationship between the success of rural assistants in maintaining social security and the knowledge of the role and possibilities of this institution

• There is a significant relationship between the success of village councils in maintaining social security with Atwan and the powers granted to this institution

• There is a significant relationship between the success of rural assistants in maintaining social security and the cooperation of relevant institutions and organizations

4. Findings

Table 3 below implies that up to now, villagers have taken a few training courses on the village and rural places security. Dehyars criticize the condition and demand for more training courses on Dehyaries' duties and power concerning social security in villages. Respondents also believe that taking part in such courses is necessary for Dehyars and the villagers to help them with their duty in offering social security.

Table 1. The value spectrum of the study

Standard value	1- 1.75	1.75 – 2.5	2.51 – 3.25	3.25 – 4	4 – 5
	Very low	low	medium	high	Very high

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Table 2. Cronbach's alpha

component	Cronbach's alpla
Dehyarańs awareness of the village security	0.77
role of Dehyarin the rural place security	0.71
people and other organizations cooperatewith Dehyaries	0.72

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Azmi, A., et al. (2022). The Role of Local Management (Dehyaries) in Establishing Social Security. *JSRD, 6*(2), 183-194.

189

Table 3. Dehyaran□s awareness of the village security

questions	Attitude percentage					Average	Attitude
	Very low	low	Median	high	Very high		
1- to what extent do Dehyars know about social security and its realization?	0	16.4	41.1		1.14	3.27	High
2- how many training courses on social security have been held for Dehyars?	15.1	57.7	21.9		0	2.18	Low
3- to what extent are the explanatory courses on social security needed for Dehyars?	0	0	2.7		24.7	4.22	Very high
4- How many training courses on social security have been held for the villagers by Dehyars?	46.6	50.7	2.7		0	1.56	Very low
5- to what extent are the training courses on social security necessary for the villagers?	1.4	35.6	32.9		0	2.92	Median
total						2.63	Median

JSRD

Table 4 shows how Dehyara plays a significant role in rural place security. They are also required to solve security problems and pursue the villagers' security issues. Respondents also maintain that Dehyarshavea good command of security issues; therefore, their role in the issue should be highlighted. Respondents further state that Dehyars themselves are sensitive to the security of the place and consider it one of their concerns.

Table 4. Role of Dehyarin the rural place security

questions	Attitude percentage					Average	Attitude
	Very low	low	median	high	Very high		
1-What is the role of Dehyaries in protecting rural places' social security?	0	8.2	23.3	63	5.5	3.66	High
2- to what extent is the issue of security important? How much has it received attention fromDehyar?	0	32.9	34.2	32.9	0	3	Median
3- to what extent has Dehyary contributed to solving problems related to social security?	2.7	24.7	26	41.1	5.5	3.22	Median
4- How many social security problems of the villagers have been solved by Dehyary?	0	12.5	39.7	64.6	1.4	3.37	High
5- to what extent has pursuing the social security problems of the villagers resulted in their solving?	1.4	41.1	42.5	15.1	0	2.71	Median
6- to what extent does the existence of Dehyary contribute to the villagers' social security?	0	4.1	87.7	8.2	0	4.04	very high
7- How much is the power of Dehyaries over social security in rural places?	0	4.1	13.7	60.3	21.9	4	high
8- How much does the Dehyarcommand security in the village?	1.4	2.7	11	71.2	13.7	3.93	high
9- to what extent does the village security concern Dehyar?	0	13.7	34.2	35.6	16.4	3.55	high
10- How much do you know about Dehyars responsibility to offer and protect security?	2.7	5.5	26	16.6	4.1	3.59	high
11- to what extent, in your opinion, can Dehyar decide on security issues?	0	6.8	28.8	57.5	6.8	3.64	high
12- How much do financial problems impede Dehyars efforts to do his job for social security?	0	1.4	34.2	58.9	5.5	3.68	high
13- How much has Dehyar been securein offering social security in the village?	0	5.5	20.5	64.4	9.6	3.37	high
total						3.55	high

JSRD

Azmi, A., et al. (2022). The Role of Local Management (Dehyaries) in Establishing Social Security. *JSRD, 6*(2), 183-194.

Table 5 shows that Dehyars' success in offering social security in villages depends on the degree to which other institutes and organizations cooperate with them. Results also show that although lake of cooperation between De-hyaries and other organizations has threatened the villages' social security, Basig and the police force have effectively cooperated with Dehyaries in this regard.

This research uses the correlation coefficient to check the relationship between variables. Since the variables are on the ordinal level, the variables of this research are non-parametric, and therefore Spearman's correlation coefficient is used.

For testing research hypotheses, correlation is calculated using the spearman correlation coefficient. Table 6 shows that Dehyaries' success in offering social security is directly related to Dehyars. The more they are helped by other organizations, the more they will succeed in this duty. There is no meaningful relationship between Dehyars' awareness of the existingrules and their success in offering security. This can explainwhyDehyars do not relate the lack of security in rural places to their awareness of rules.

Table 5. People and other organizations' cooperation with Dehyaries

questions	Attitude percentage					Average	Attitude
	Very low	low	Me-dian	high	Very high		
1-if something threatens villagers' social security, to what extent will they inform Dehyary?	0	28.8	20.5	50.7	0	3.22	High
2- to what extent do Dehyary and the village council cooperate on solving problems related to social security?	2.7	27.4	32.9	37	0	3.04	Median
3- to what extent do villagers cooperate with Dehyary to solve the problems related to social security?	1.4	0	1.4	61.6	35.6	4.30	Median
4- to what extent does Dehyarypursuitof social security problems lead to their solving by related authorities?	1.4	41.1	42.5	15.1	0	2.71	High
5- to what extent doesthe police force cooperate with Dehyaries to offer social security?	0	11	32.9	53.4	2.7	3.48	Median
6- to what extent do villagers recognize the security role of the Dehyar officially?	5.5	46.6	32.9	15.1	0	2.58	very high
7- How much does ineffective cooperation between Dehyaryand other organizations influence Dehyars failure to offer security?	0	2.7	28.8	53.4	15.1	3.31	high
8- to what extent do people cooperate with Dehyar to offer social security in the village?	68.5	31.5	0	0	0	1.32	high
9- to what extent do the organizations placed in the villager (e.g., Basig) cooperate with Deehyar to offer social security?	0	4.1	24.7	61.6	6.9	3.77	high
10- to what extent do the responsible organizations for offering social scurrility recognize the Dehyar officially?	30.1	68.5	1.4	0	0	1.73	high
total						2.94	high

JSRD

Table 6. Correlation between Dehyaries success in offering social security and independent variables

Dependent variable	Independent variable	r	Meaningfulness (significance)
Dehyaries success in offering security in the village	Dehyaraṅs awareness of the village security	78%	51%
	Dehyarys power and authority	55%	..%**
	Other organization cooperation	27%	.17%*

** Meaningfulness at a 1% level of significance

* Meaningfulness at a 5% level of significance

JSRD

Azmi, A., et al. (2022). The Role of Local Management (Dehyaries) in Establishing Social Security. *JSRD, 6*(2), 183-194.

191

Tables 7, 8, 9 show the linear regression of the variables. This study used step-wise regression as the table show Dehyaries' authority, and power is the most influential factor in their successful offering of security in villages. The next important factor in this regard is another organization with Dehyars.

5. Discussion

In this research, the role of Dehyars was examined. Dehiaris, as the main pillar of rural management, are responsible for ensuring the security of villages. However, they face many problems. This research showed that many villagers still do not accept the role of rural security or pay little attention to it. Lack of awareness and knowledge about the factors affecting the social security of villages is one of these issues. This issue shows more in border provinces like Kermanshah. To solve this problem, informing the villagers can have a positive effect. Training classes can be held for the villagers, or educational brochures can be published. Training sessions can be held for them, and the necessary explanations can be given to them. Of course, the cooperation of organizations and institutions is also decisive. Cooperation between various institutions involved in village security and helping villagers play an important role in improving the social security of villages. Providing the informa-

tion needed by the villagers, along with recognizing the security duty of the villagers, can lead to better efficiency of this village aid institution. People's cooperation is also decisive. People, together with the villagers, can successfully perform in providing security. The villagers' success depends on the table's tools and equipment. They are unhappy with the lack of opportunities, leading to their poor performance.

In this paper and Mododi Arkhodi (2022), Abkari et al. (2018), and Shaterian et al. (2017) pointed out that social security, especially in border areas, can provide a high level of satisfaction.

This paper and Vazin & Ghaderi Hajat (2017), Borry Buzan (2009), Moller (2007) mention that Social security in rural areas is influenced by many variables that fall into three categories: economic, social and environmental, and local managers should consider all these dimensions.

Our paper and Weaver (1993), Weaver (2007), and Mc Sweeney (2009) say that Social security inrural areas depends on national security, and this relationship is two-way. Therefore, the attention and development of both areof great importance.

Table 7. Model summary

R	R SQUARED	ADJUSTED R
0.72	0.58	0.51

⊚ JSRD

Table 8. ANOVA

	SUM OF SQUARE	DF	MEAN SQUARE	F	SIG.
REGRESSION	11.662	3	3.874	167.6	0.0
RESIDUAL	72.243	115			
TOTAL	83.866	118			

⊚ JSRD

Table 9. Regression

variables	B coefficient	B (beta) coefficient
Fixed value	1.53	
Dehyary authority and power	1.47	0.55
Cooperation with other organizations	0.29	0.12

$$Y= -1.53+ 1.47\ x1+0.29x2$$

⊚ JSRD

This paper and Karl Wolfgang Deutesch (2009), Giddens (2008), Ahmadi et al. (2014), and Behyan and Firooz Abadi (2013) believe that Social security is dependent on the interaction of groups and the sense of security resulting from it. Therefore, it gives more importance to the relationship between people in society to maintain social hope.

Jahangiri and Mosavat (2013), Ziari et al. (2013), Bahripor et al. (2011), Kolachian (2012), Shahbazi et al. (2011), Zangi Abadi and Zangene (2011) say that Social capital and the role of groups such as women and the relationship between the city and the countryside all play an important role in social security.

Considering all these points, this study recommends doing the following actions to pave the way for realizing the optimum level of social security in rural places.

1- Social security depends on different organizations' interaction with rural communities. In this regard, creating joint meetings between these institutions can develop social security

2- Social security depends on redefining the role and authority of Dehyaries in the law. For this purpose, an executive arm and a legal guarantee for the security measures implemented by the Deyareis should be established in the first step.

3- Local people, Dehyaries,and employees of government organizations should increase their awareness about social hope and its importance in villages, and the necessary cooperation between people and Dehyaries should occur.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors declared no conflicts of interest.

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193

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