

# Research Paper: Recognition and Analysis of Network Relations in Rural Tourism Through Grounded Theory: A Case Study on Mountainous Valley Route of Haraz, Iran



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## ABSTRACT

**Purpose:** One of the strategies to develop rural regions in most countries is to promote rural tourism. One of the features of rural tourism is its fragmented physical nature; therefore, in recent years, the rural tourism networks are of great concern in this regard. In most countries, the importance of rural tourism networks concept is rising. In the economy of many countries, this concept works better in tourism than other sectors. An analytic approach on rural tourism networks and its application in the development of tourism is essential. One of the most important contributions of tourism is flourishing related and marginal businesses. In the current study and based on ground theory, we attempted to analyze rural tourism networks in mountainous-valley route of Haraz rural areas.

**Methods:** In-depth interviews and group discussions were conducted to collect data. The statistical population consisted of the tourism and related businesses and the samples were selected through the snowball effect sampling method among 216 local businesses. About 35.5 hours were spent to conduct interviews with 40 tourism businesses.

**Results:** The most important network cooperation is found among the borrowing, manpower, information, consulting, revising, and trade.

**Conclusion:** In general, the obtained results indicated that regarding business network cooperation, the conditions were not in good condition.

## 1. Introduction

In most rural areas, the economy has declined to a point where the income from traditional agricultural activities has reached below the average per capita point income. Moreover, the Tourism is considered as one of the major factors in the development of countries; and the rural tourism in its specific sense would satisfy the tourist's need and relieve the above

mentioned problems, if planned and organized properly, by considering the domestic, economic, social, and cultural features (Ghanian, Khani, & Baghai, 2011).

Tourism is one of the major factors in the development of countries. The rural tourism in its specific sense would satisfy the tourist's need and resolve the above-mentioned problems, if properly planned and organized, i.e., by considering the domestic, economic, social, and cultural features

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(Ghanian et al, 2011). Accordingly, rural societies seek measures to create variety in the rural economy. Tourism is one of the major industries with the ability to assist the local economy by creating job varieties in the given area (Allen, Hafer, Long, & Perdue, 1993; Davis & Morais, 2004; Hassan, 2000; Long, Perdue, & Allen, 1990; McGehee & Andereck, 2004). Employment of the network conception in the tourism literature makes sense and leads to analytic conclusion with respect to objectivity and systemization. Fragmentation in the tourism concept is an old subject of discussion in academic literature (Leiper, 1990; Palmer & Bejou, 1995; Wang & Fesenmaier, 2007).

Geographically speaking, tourism attractions are located in regions faraway, where the main markets are small and independent businesses are active in an unorganized working environment. In such regions the survival of the newcomers depends on the group work (Dollinger, 1990). In fact, tourism is a defined system where the interrelations are necessary (Bjork & Virtanen, 2005). Hence, cooperation among the different tourism goods producers and service providers and institutions is fundamental (Tinsley & Lynch, 2001). In a sense, the small size of tourism businesses and their segregation force them to join for greater sustainability. Their coexistence contributes to the local economic welfare. Some developed regions due to rural tourism in recent years are located in the Larijan District of Amol City in Mazandaran Province, Iran. The current case study was conducted on the regions where rural tourism is totally evolved. This region is not far from the capital city, Tehran, Mazandaran, Alborz etc., running along the Haraz road with many natural attractive sceneries and numerous visitors. This area was selected with respect to the essence of the tourism business cooperation. In this study, various relations among the local restaurants and influencing factors on them were identified and analyzed.

## 2. Literature Review

Today, tourism is one of the most important endeavors accompanied with changes in the perception of the landscape, manmade/artificial features, sociopolitical and cultural aspects, and lifestyle in general. According to tourism 2020 vision, 604 million tourists all over the world, in 2005 generated more than \$ 800 million (transportation costs not included). The World Trade Organization (WTO) predicts a total of 1561 million travels in 2020. According to the same researchers, tourism can be considered as a new revenue source in enhancing the local economies by creating job opportunities, which can save the rural areas from poverty (Fossati & Panella, 2000; Giaoutzi & Nijkamp, 2006; Lee & Chang, 2008).

In the current study, the restaurants of the study area with their attractive features and year-round operation are of concern. They have high potential to attract tourists, as they are close to big cities and located on the main routes. In this regard, the out-ward aspects and the positive influence of tourism can be formed in the progression of the related businesses by the network and cooperation. The concepts of network and network analysis technology are tools to visualize and analyze the nature of the relationships involved in this realm. These tools provide the method to simplify and make these relationships consistent with one another to achieve effective objectives. Since secluded small entities cannot last long, the network approach would keep them up running (Halme, 2001). The networks, either local, unofficial, or established based on formal agreements, are beneficial for the national regular local tourism organizations, and compensate to the segregated nature of this industry. These network structures satisfy the needs of active sectors in rural tourism and a lot more.

The presented definition of network and network analyses (social network analysis) consists of an approach and a set of techniques to find sources among the active entities, individual groups, or organizations (Haythornthwaite, 1996). The techniques applied in the network analysis are significantly different from those of the statistical ones which need independent analytical units. Collective network analysis is applied in drawing correlative patterns among the active entities and their structures. The analyses are made by collecting the relevant data, systemizing them in a matrix, and calculating their diversified features such as congestion or centrality. This analysis is beyond a set of analytical strategies and as it deals with the structure, it can be a tool to fit the emotional structures as well. Hence, the network analysis is synonymous for structuralism. The structure among the nodes (the analytical unit in network literature) and the stance of the nodes in the network incorporate judgmental, cognitive, and behavioral consequence for the single units, and the collective ones as a whole. Schmettman et al. (2011) reported that the associations modeling can be used to describe some aspects of the behaviors involved in individuals. Therefore, the network analysis can be considered similar to the theoretical approaches.

Network analysis and scientific methodology constitute the evaluation and recognition of practical relations among the study issues and their structures. These nodes can represent individuals, objects, groups, concepts, occupations, enquiries, feature dimensions, and clusters at different levels. This analysis can describe the external facts as an orderly and condensed network and provide summary saving, retrieval integration, and visualization

of the data. The perception of network is of 2 widely expanded conceptual schools: the mathematical and social sciences, which somewhat integrated in the mid-20th century. Network analysis in business and economics introduced a new systematic paradigm based on the merits of axiomatic rows. The ongoing studies regarding the networks follow 4 major objectives: 1) recognition of the integration and cohesion of societies or the phenomenon subject to study, 2) recognition of the nodes acting as hinges, 3) recognition of the specific and weird network structures, and 4) finding the answer to how the data are modeled and analyzed (Dooremalen & Borsboom, 2010). The history of general management and business network is always the center of attention, but in tourism realm it is almost a new concept. Lynch (2000) made an analysis regarding the literature of tourism network and identified some measures beneficial to tourism. They categorized these advantages in learning, trade off, and occupational and associative frameworks (Table 1).

The tourism network constitutes certain groups with common interests and active entities operating at local or regional levels. It is assumed that the thriving network fits the content of Table 1. This can occur at a specific time or period, with respect to the network objectives. The researchers in tourism note that the network analysis is appropriate in this field and also tourism is an excellent networking industry. Tourism is defined as a system where inter-affiliations are necessary (Bjork & Virtanen, 2005), also cooperation among different institutions and organizations involved in any aspect of tourism on a cooperative business is essential to serve the purpose (Tinsley & Lynch, 2001). Presence of the network structure is vital in group activities with respect to rural tourism. This almost new phenomenon could improve the tourism business and provide inter-organizational trading, exchange of knowledge, and quality improvement at social level.

### 3. Methodology

The current study adopted the grounded theory methodology, an analytic method to construct the hypothesis through inductive qualitative data (Charmaz & Bryant, 2010). This method is concerned with constructing the concept in addition to providing a collection of principles for the study process known as total methodology. In the last 4 decades, this method gained a vast popularity as a valuable systematic method to collect and analyze data. It is vastly adopted in business and marketing. The features that distinguish the grounded theory method are as follows: generation of a conceptual framework based on the available data, revealing the main processes in the social realm instead of describing the unit under observation, comparing each datum with whole data, making the data accumulation pattern change possible in the field of study, and promoting the expression of the thoughts about the report as the data collection begins (Papzan, Ghobadi, & Gravandi, 2010).

This method consists of 5 stages: 1) study design (assessing the technical literature and selecting issues), 2) data accumulation, 3) controlling the data, and drafting the terms and concepts, 4) data analysis, and 5) designing and verifying the model (Ghobadi, Papzan, Zarafshani, & Geravandi, 2012). The data analysis consists of the open, axiomatic, and selective coding stages (Ghobadi et al., 2012). In the current study, in-depth interviews with centralized groups were done to collect data. The statistical population consisted of 216 potential investors (Table 2) in the study area and the sampling followed the snowball effect method, resulting in the selection of 40 candidates. At least 35.5 hours were spent on interviewing with 40 local businesses to obtain the theoretical notions. The interviews were continued until the data saturation. During the interviews, in addition to

**Table 1.** The Advantages of a network to establish the objectives of a beneficial tourism

The Benefits of the Network	
Learning and trade off	Transferring knowledge, tracing, connections promoting, new cultural rules, and increasing the organizational support facilitating small business procedures
Occupation	Cooperative operations in marketing, produce and purchase, promoting the revisiting, encouraging axiomatic enquiry approaches like workers promotion policies, increasing the number of seasonal visitors, best use of small institutions, and supporting the resources, promoting entrepreneurship, intra-network trading, product and service quality promotion, and participating in occupational expression
The society	Developing common objectives, social support of the objectives, reconstructing the social perception in small business investments to achieve the objectives, and earning more income from local revenues

Source: Lynch (2000)

taking notes, the interviews were recorded, which were very helpful in producing the final manuscript.

The study area consisted of the rural district of Larijan with an area of 1766 km<sup>2</sup>. Larijan is located in the Southern part of Mazandaran Province (Figure 1). In spring and summer the area population is 70000, but due to lack of work and proper accommodation and other facilities, in winter time the population reduces to 10000. The mountainous rural areas are close to the populated urban centers and the main roads; hence, this area has promising potential for expansion of tourism. In recent years, some people of this region built their second homes to accommodate tourists. Moreover, some wealthy people from Tehran built their resort houses in this region. The connecting roads are in good shape; therefore, travels to the northern part of Iran have increased. The tourist related businesses have significantly flourished as well.

In other words, the main constituents of tourist attraction are present here. Mazandaran Province, among the Northern provinces has always had the greatest share in tourism due to its closeness to Tehran, and Alborz region (populated centers) has crowded routes (Haraz, Chaloos, and Firoozkooch highways), and pleasant climate and natural sceneries. The coastal line of this province, the south-western part of the Caspian Sea, used to be the major tourist attraction region, but now its mountainous features are more attractive. Haraz Valley attracts many domestic tourists categorized in 3 major groups:

1. Transit travelers who enjoy the scenery, weather, and all served in a maximum 24 hours. In fact, they cannot be considered as visitors. Most of the villages under study were on Haraz Highway with their shops open to sell domestic farm and dairy products. Restaurants and a variety of service centers are open for travelers, too. The

**Table 2.** Number and the percentage of businesses in the study zone

Type of Business	Number of Outlets	Percentage
Restaurant	76	35.19
Fish market	8	3.70
Butchery	12	5.56
Real estate agency	15	6.94
Super market	21	9.72
Bakery	7	3.24
Mechanic shop	8	3.70
Building material storage	5	2.31
Tea house	2	0.93
Villa for rent by the owner	9	4.17
House of rent by the owner	9	4.17
Hotel	11	5.09
Swimming pool	9	4.17
Souvenir shop	11	5.09
Taxi service	8	3.70
Pilgrimage	3	1.39
Entrance fee	1	0.46
Mountain gear shop	1	0.46
Total	216	100

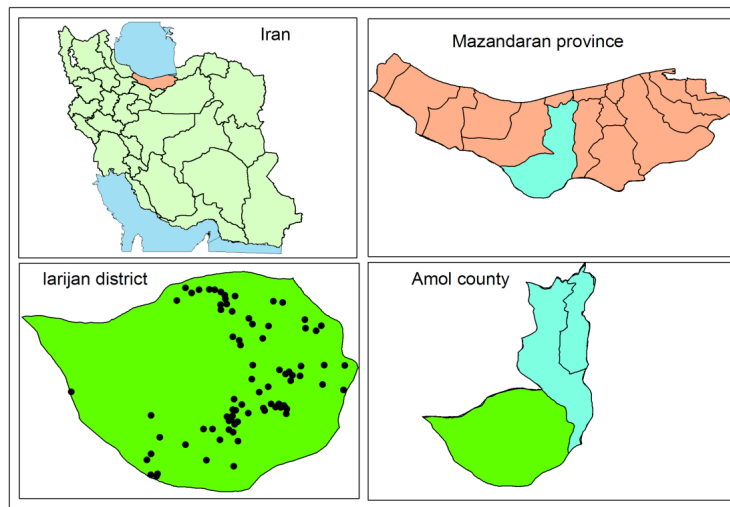


Figure 1. The location of rural areas under study

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transit traveler/tourist has less effect on their business; i.e., no significant impact on rural wellbeing. Of course, there are some authentic restaurants on this route and in the villages, which attract customers from far away for their quality food and beautiful scenery.

2. The non-transit travelers with their own accommodation in the rural areas. Naturally, their stay is long and they have to pay for the services provided by the villagers.

3. The ones who come to enjoy the natural beauty of the region and of course pay for the services provided by the villagers. The major services they pay for are accommodation, mineral water treatment centers, retail shops, etc.

The number of business units here is 216 while 10.45% of which were founded by non-local and the rest by local investors.

#### 4. Findings

The collected data were reviewed several times. The issues not related to the subject were eliminated; the main conversations were set in the tables with no categorization, and then, coded through categorized axiomatic manner. In open coding, the statements or the concepts regarding the attractive factors on investment were extracted and coded in 106 items (Table 3). Next, the related concepts were coded in similar frames. The results obtained from open coding based on the concepts were categorized and presented in Table 4 on an axiomatic manner. Based on the findings at open and axiomatic coding stages, the connection among the sections were determined and modeled conceptually (Figure 2).

#### 5. Discussion

In tourism industry and in particular the rural tourism, most businesses are small or medium (SMEs) and family oriented with their considerable contributions to the regional economy in all respects. Globalization has put the tourism business under pressure; however, it can provide opportunities for the world free market manipulation. Accordingly, the rural tourism destinations should establish strong networks of cooperation among the tourism business based on the developed strategies to resist the competition on international basis. These networks should operate as a collection of establishments with a common goal. The segregated nature and the variety of the content of this industry are well known that entails the interaction among the beneficiaries with respect to planning and management towards development of this industry.

The initial scientific perception regarding networks indicates cooperation and trust. According to Gray (1989), “cooperation is a joint decision making among the principle beneficiaries regarding a specific issue with respect to the future.” For example, the issue here could be planning, marketing and or other activities regarding tourism. Kotler et al. (1993) stated that one of the key factors in establishing a relationship between cooperation and network in promoting and achieving the objectives is what is gained from combining data, expertise, and other resources of the beneficiaries. This cannot be accomplished if there is no trust. Trust can be the basis for individuals’ risk-taking, and cooperation with respect to the social order and investment in common (Sztomaka, 1999). Relationships, development, and information



**Table 3.** Conceptualization of the available types of connection among the tourism businesses in the study zone

Raw	Connections	Code
1	Existence of unions in most of the businesses	D1
2	Material credibility among the businesses	A1
3	Existence of difference of influence among the businesses	C1
4	Financial difficulties among some of the businesses	A2
5	Borrowing among some of the businesses	A3
6	Most of the business owners were native/local	A4
7	Most of the businesses were from the same neighborhood	A5
8	Friendship among the business owners	A6
9	Closeness of the business outfits	C2
10	Proper access routes among the businesses	E1
11	Almost all had transportation means	F1
12	They consult one another	D2
13	They trade with one another	F2
14	Contact one another	E2
15	Exchange manpower among each other	B1
16	Variety of businesses	D3
17	The variety of businesses is high	D4
18	Lack of shared marketing	D5
19	Lack of shared advertisement	E3
20	Separate advertisement	E4
21	Direct supply of their products	F3
22	Lack of contracts among the businesses	D6
23	Lack of using shared brands	E5
24	Lack of shared manpower training among the businesses	B2
25	Manpower training on individual basis	B3
26	Attracting manpower within the same league by promising higher pay	B4
27	Strong family relationships among most of the business owners	A7
28	Sense of belonging	D7
29	Face to face dialogue among the business owners	C3
30	Lack of website among the business owners	C4
31	Lack of e-mailing among the business owners	C5
32	Having one another's contact number	C6

Raw	Connections	Code
33	Phone contacts	C7
34	Domestic youth inclination toward development of infrastructures in tourism	D8
35	Proper tourism business outlook	D9
36	Possibility to promote non-native investments	D10
37	Lack of faculties exchange among the businesses	F4
38	Information exchange among the businesses	C8
39	Lack of knowledge exchange among the business owners	C9
40	Common providers	C10
41	Brand variety	E6
42	Participants	A8
43	Innovations among the businesses	E7
44	Existence of proper regulations regarding tourism	C11
45	Most of the business owners are young	A9
46	Domestic institutions' support	D11
47	Low-cost manpower	B5
48	Tax exemption	D12
49	No tariff for the services	E8
50	Low fluctuation in the influx tourists	E9
51	Domestic people's acceptance of the tourist businesses	A10
52	Row material production by some of the tourist businesses	F5
53	Entrepreneurship concept prevails in the region	C12
54	Providing row material for tourist businesses by one another's assistance	F6
55	The age of connecting roads in the region	F7
56	High rate of tourist attraction	E10
57	Infrastructure services	F8
58	Low number of manpower	B6
59	High number of visitors during the day	E11
60	Most of the owners were male	B7
61	Most of the owners had adequate education	C13
62	Lack of financial rewards from the cooperation	A11
63	Most of the businesses were private	F9
64	Separation of the businesses	F10

Raw	Connections	Code
65	Low non-native investment	A12
66	Small size businesses	A13
67	Proper approach by the foundations and organizations on investment	D13
68	Properly cultured working and producing atmosphere in the region	D14
69	The appreciation of investment concept by the business owners	D15
70	Strong religious convictions among the business owners	A14
71	Regional strategy to assist investments	D16
72	The possibility of becoming up to date through new technologies	C14
73	Organizing festivals regarding tourism business	C15
74	Non-domestic manpower	B8
75	High number of tourist groups	B9
76	Sudden influx of the tourist groups	B10
77	Ranking the businesses of one sector	D17
78	Historical attractions	E12
79	National attractions	E13
80	Lack of expert	B11
81	Low number of tourism educated staff	D18
82	Lack of study on the interactions among the businesses	D19
83	High advertisement fees on domestic TV channels	E14
84	Cultural richness of the region	E15
85	Natives welcoming visitors	E16
86	Strangeness of the visiting parts by the tourists	E17
87	High education level of the domestic authorities	C16
88	High concern of the authorities towards the study zone	D20
89	Discounts on big purchases	F11
90	Lack of people-support as institution regarding tourism	C17
91	State operated service units for tourists	E18
92	Continuous expansion of the connecting roads	F12
93	Holy shrine for pilgrimage	E19
94	Successful record of the investment experiences	D21
95	More inter-guild connection	A15
96	Internationally registered moments	E20



Raw	Connections	Code
97	Lack of academic knowledge regarding tourism like hotel management, etc., among the tourist business owners	D22
98	Low inter-tribal conflicts	C18
99	The young age of the business owners	C19
100	High migration rate among the youth in rural areas	B12
101	Closeness in interaction	A16
102	Public services	E21
103	Public access tourism services	E22
104	Safe roads in the region	F13
105	New investors entering the market	F14
106	Constant mutual need among the business owners	F15

Source: Results of the conducted studies



technology are the main subjects discussed and analyzed in the network context.

The resultant of networking includes making necessary data provision and supply, and finding legitimate routes for the information flow (Haythornthwaite, 1996). Tourism is an industry with high interdependencies where

evolution is a necessity. Cooperation and correspondence are vital in this industry (Novelli, chmitz, & Spencer, 2006). The business networks find the essence of these activities in social relationships. Mitchell (1969), the classic sociologist, identified 3 different manners regarding the content of social networks connections: re-

Table 4. Conceptualization of the connections derived from open axiomatic coding

Expanded Category	Micro Categories	Statement
A) Borrowing	Material credibility among the businesses	"Why should I make problem for myself?"
	Borrowing among some of the businesses	"It does not worth the risk."
	Most of the business owners are native/local	"They all think of their own interests."
	Most of the businesses are from the same neighborhood	"In a mutual trust, I know I will lose."
	Friendship among the business owners.	"Others are smart."
	Strong family relationships among most of the business owners	"They will cheat me."
	Most of the business owners were young.	"Trusting them has nothing, but regret."
	Lack of financial rewards from the cooperation	"I am a trustworthy person."
	Low non-native investment	"You can count on me."
	Small size of the businesses	"Most of the colleagues, but my enemies, trust me."
	More inter-guild connection	"The colleagues in restaurant sector are not trustworthy."
	Contact one another	"They envy me."
	Participants	"I trust my colleagues and I am honest with them, but they are not."
Domestic people's acceptance of the tourist businesses	"Others are not honest."	
Financial difficulties among some of the businesses		
Strong religious convictions among the business owners		
B) Manpower	Exchange manpower among each other	
	Manpower training on individual basis	
	Attracting manpower within the same league by Promising higher wage	"Others manipulate my manpower without my will."
	Low-cost manpower	"My worker is a trained and expert one."
	Low number of manpower	"The youth do not like manual works."
	Most of the owners were male	"Women have not adapted to working yet."
	Non-domestic manpower	
	Lack of expert	
Lack of shared manpower training among the businesses		
High migration rate among the youth in rural areas		

Expanded Category	Micro Categories	Statement
C) Information	<p>Closeness of the business outfits                      Face to face dialogue among the business owners                      Lack of website among the business owners                      Lack of e-mailing among the business owners                      Having one another's contact number                      Phone contacts                      Information exchange among the businesses                      Information exchange among the businesses                      Innovations among the businesses                      Most of the owners had adequate education.                      The possibility of becoming up to date through new technologies                      High education level of the domestic authorities                      Lack of people-support as institution regarding tourism                      Low inter-tribal conflicts                      Most of the business owners were young.                      Common providers                      Existence of proper regulations regarding tourism                      Organizing festivals regarding tourism business                      Existence of difference of influence among the businesses</p>	<p>"I share my information with my colleagues".                      "I do not keep any information".                      "Others do not share their information".</p>
D) Consulting	<p>Low number of tourism educated staff                      Variety of businesses                      The variety of businesses was high                      Lack of shared marketing                      Lack of contracts among the businesses                      Properly cultured working and producing atmosphere in the region                      The appreciation of investment concept by the business owners                      Regional strategy for guiding investments                      Ranking the businesses of one sector                      They consult one another.                      Lack of scientific studies on the interactions among the businesses                      Successful record of the investment experiences                      Lack of individuals educated on tourism fields such as hotel management, etc. among the tourist business owners                      High concern of the authorities towards the study zone                      Sense of belonging                      Domestic youth inclination toward development of infrastructures in tourism                      Proper tourism business outlook                      Possibility to promote non-native investments                      Proper approach by the foundations and organizations on investment                      Domestic institutions' support                      Tax exemption                      Existence of unions in most of the businesses</p>	<p>"Others do not want to see my progress".                      "Most often they lie to me".                      "Do they know more than I?"                      "Others wish my retrogression".</p>
E) Referral	<p>Internationally registered moments                      Closeness in interaction                      Lack of using shared brands                      Financial difficulties among some of the businesses                      Entrepreneurship concept prevails in the region                      No tariff for the services                      Low fluctuation in the tourists influx                      High rate of tourist attraction                      High number of visitors during the day                      State operated service units for tourists                      Holy shrine for pilgrimage                      Lack of shared advertisement                      Separate advertisement                      Public access tourism services                      Strangeness of the visiting parts by the tourists                      High advertisement fees on the domestic TV channels                      Cultural richness of the region                      Natives welcoming visitors                      Historical attractions                      National attractions                      Proper access routes among the businesses</p>	<p>"I do not have anything to do with him".                      "My services are unique in this region".                      "Jealousy cause colleagues to do not send customers to each other".                      "We make our bread based on our standards".                      "I support all my colleagues".</p>

Expanded Category	Micro Categories	Statement
F) Trade	Constant mutual need among the business owners Lack of faculties exchange among the businesses Separation of the businesses Continuous expansion of the connecting roads Safe roads in the region New investors entering the market Almost all had transportation means. Interdependency of many of the businesses Providing raw material for tourist businesses by one another's assistance Raw material production by some of the tourist businesses Direct supply of their products Discounts on big purchases They trade with one another.	"If he decides not to deal with me, it does not matter at all, as I do not need him". "Keep the distance, hold the friendship".

Source: Results of the conducted studies



alization of the exchange, correspondence, and the social issues. [Ndou and Passiante \(2005\)](#) expressed that the institutions, when member of a network, can achieve better performance through better opportunities, advances in quality, flexibility, and innovation.

[Novelli et al. \(2006\)](#) believed that expansion of the networks should not be considered as self-sufficient processes, but complex ones where the strong cooperation of the beneficiaries is a must. [Scott et al. \(2008\)](#) evaluated net-

work structures in 4 destinations in Australia and found that the information flow among the involved activities constitute the basis to analyze the network for determining its consistency. [Isabel-Polo and Dolores \(2010\)](#) introduced a tourism network in Adolos region, Spain, and distinguished the advantages of such an attempt as better performance of the establishments, improvement of socioeconomic status, and promotion of the general image of the region in the visitors' views. [Morrison and Thomas \(1999\)](#) stated that small businesses face problems such

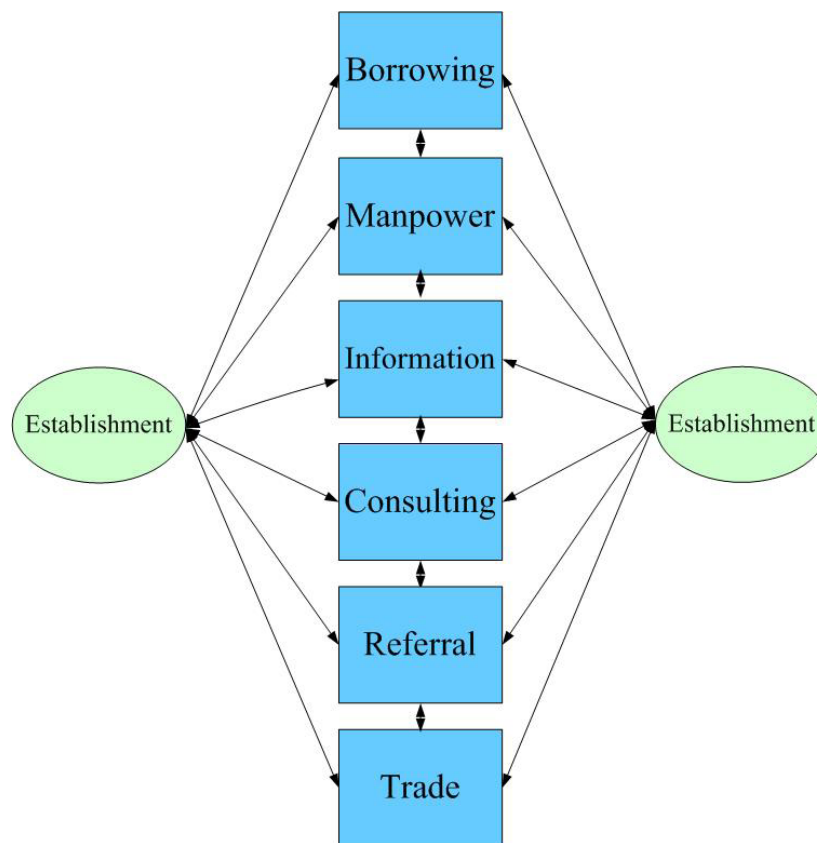


Figure 2. The conceptual model of the study



as low budget and lack of expert management and marketing. According to Andriotis, lack of knowledge about other occupations, cooperation, and connections in this sector expose small businesses to difficulties.

The current study attempted to evaluate the cooperative state of the restaurants in the study area through network analysis approach and semi-structured interviews during 40 direct interviews lasted at least 35.5 hours which took place in 8 months. We tried to concentrate on major issues such as borrowing, manpower, information, consulting, referral, and trade, as well as the most effective factors such as family relationships, friendship, neighborhood, nativity, membership in cooperatives, trust and hate, accompanied with the connecting channels such as face to face talks, telephone, website, virtual social networks, etc. The first subject of discussion was “borrowing” and the results indicated a sound relationship between the business and the members of their tribes who provided financial support, living more than 100 km away from the business point. Trust was the most effective factor in “borrowing,” in general. In this region, this factor ranked the worst, especially when it came to nonlocal borrowers.

Most business owners said that they did not trust others and preferred to operate alone. More such statements were quoted in the statement column of Table 4. Manpower displacement was the other major factor, especially when they were not native. In these businesses, 24.28% of the manpower were the members of the same family/tribe whether from the same local area or city or provinces close by. One of the major drawbacks was their training. For example, when one is trained at the expense of one and then leaves and works for the other for presumably a better pay. It mostly occurs in restaurant industry.

In top rated restaurants, the labor issue is more organized, i.e., there were contracts, insurance coverage, etc. In medium and low rated restaurants, the manpower fluctuates according to the service demand. One of the other major connecting factors is the data exchange among the businesses in areas such as economic (bank inspections), social (public non-material support), political (conventions and cooperative meetings), and so on. This factor prevails at the lower rate businesses. In the association of restaurant owners, the famous ones have the last word regarding their guild. The first grade restaurants, due to their strong management and relationships with the authorities get the first hand information and then pass it down to lower levels. The family ties have an important role in the overall structure of these guild networks.

The obtained results here indicated that work-referral among the businesses was usually a common practice in the low rated restaurants. Food-referral among these restaurants was common as well as satisfying the costumers' needs regarding the type of food. It was the case with top rated restaurants; of course here the high price was the reason for this referral. Consultation on different issues among the businesses was limited, and if there was, it took place within the family circle of the business owners. According to the interviewed subjects, this factor did not progress as there was not enough trust among the business owners. This distrust cannot last long, since as the sense of networking is being promoted, the trust has to prevail. In general, the obtained results indicated that regarding business network cooperation, the conditions were not at average level.

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### Conflict of Interest

The authors declared no conflict of interests.

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