The Pathology of Tourism Development in Guilan's Rural Settlements Using Locational-Spatial Justice Approach, Case: Daylaman (Siahcal County)

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Abstract

Tourism is being considered as a very influential factor. It proves an undeniable role regarding development of the region. This in turn implies some consequences including changes in architecture style, misallocation of different land uses, destruction of agricultural lands and the ignorance of rooted and classic rural activities. The research method of this study is based on analytical-descriptive method .It further supports the application of documentary as well as interviews with local experts in Daylaman eco tourism area. This area experiences drastic physical changes during past decades. This study aims to prove the impact of capitalist thoughts on physical elements with different identity, and its resultant decrease in unified locational characters. This study suggests that on average, 230 tourists arrive in the region daily .However, in spite of 31% decrease in rural population during 1375-1385, there exists great demand, and 25 % increase, with regard to construction activities. Moreover, even though Daylam as an administrative and political center and its corresponding villages possess physical plans, but the speed of changes in geographical landscapes are such that the organization and management of virgin and suitable spaces are being relatively ignored. The continuation of this situation could lead to monopolization of geographic spaces, destruction of resources, and divergence from the objective of Daylaman's sustainable development plans.

Key words: Physical Changes, Rural Settlements, Rural Tourism, Guilan Province, Siahcal (Daylaman).

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Earthquake Disaster Management in Rural Settlements of Sarvabad County

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Abstract

This paper aims to identify secure, risk free domains and extents in Sarvabad with particular emphasis upon disaster management considerations. This study has both analytical and applied nature. Data analysis demands the application of Gis and AHP. This leads to creation of corresponding layers and final combined overlay risk maps for the evaluation of the relevant factors. consequently; spatial analysis was done upon synthesis maps in order to identify the secure, risk free domains in the study area. This study suggests that around 50 % of the county's area that accommodates 45 villages and houses more than 53.5 %of the population located in high-risk zones. Moreover, 38% of the county's area with 25 villages and 32.3% of the population is associated with medium level of seismic risk. However, 13% of the area along with 14.2% of the population pertaining to seven villages is situated in risk free zone. This zone is associated with high population density. This supports this hypothesis that there exists a significant relationship between population density and seismic risk.

Key words: Disaster Management, Risk Domain, Earthquake, Rural Settlements, Sarvabad County.

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The Analysis of Spatial-Physical Consequences of the Rural Centers Integration in Region One of Tehran

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Abstract

The rural centers integrations in the city which in some countries have been named as "urban villages" are the consequence of rapid urbanization and accelerated growth of our city. Since the rural centers integration in the city has been often without any plan, it has had various consequences on the environmental, physical, economical and social aspects. The present study has paid attention to the analysis of spatial-physical consequences of the rural centers integration in region one of Tehran within system approach toward the interaction of the both urban and rural settlements systems. In conducting the present research the statistical and spatial analyses have been utilized. In this regard, the data that were collected were related to the indicators used both in the rural residential and urban modernized areas. The conducted statistical-spatial analysis includes; T-test, multiple regression, overlapping layers and coefficient regression model in the geographic database. According to the results of the research, the physical-spatial consequences of rural centers integration in region one of Tehran have been manifested in two levels; the effects of rural centers and field and horticultural crops morphology of rural areas on the invasive urban fabric and the interaction of the rural centers physical fabric and its exhaustive urban fabric. In addition to the effects on the identification of invasive urban fabric, the rural centers because of the unscheduled and any plan urban growth and organic shaping of the urban fabric under the influence of division and spatial structure of the field and horticultural crops morphology, has become erratic and sometimes impermeable. Regarding the rate of population and the high building density in the area, the impermeability of urban fabric in the integration areas, in addition to creating traffic problems, can create many problems in relieving the mentioned fabrics of the city when confronts with probable crisis. Also, the interaction of urban fabrics and rural centers has caused the shaping of unequal centers and physical-spatial inequality and disparity in the area. According to the results of the multi-variable regression analysis among physical-spatial indicators of the rural centers and their exhaustive urban fabric, the villages such as Valanjak, Gheitarieh and Asadabad have had the most inequality and disparity in their exhaustive urban fabric.

Key words: Integrated Villages, Urban Villages, Spatial Disparity, Urban Fabric Impermeability.

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The Analysis and Explanation of the Influential Factors Regarding Milk Marketing Network in Rural Areas Case Study: Khodabandeh Villages, Zanjan Province

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Abstract
Marketing of agricultural products is being considered as one of the most fundamental and important measures for development in rural environments .As such, the identification of responsible factors for marketing of perishable products namely dairy products could facilitate marketing process and as a result diminish the associated problems in local communities. The identification of responsible and influential measures as well as the adjustment of their spatial distribution ,taking into account the temporal constraints and the nature of the products at different stages with regard to both traditional and semi modern producers is a very determinant action . This in turn is associated with time-costs losses issue, cutting the hands of the mediators, decrease in shipping costs in relation to distance decay function, increase in profits and enhancement of economic growth in rural areas. Therefore, the exact determination of responsible factors for facilitating dairy marketing networks as well as their spatial distribution in rural area is a prime objective of rural economic planning at different decision level. This study aims to identify the major responsible factors regarding dairy marketing networks with particular emphasis on geographic factors in Khodabandeh, Zanjan. This study is based on analytical-descriptive method. It further supports the application of filling questionnaires by experts and analysis of variance. This study suggests that taking into account level of the analysis, functional-behavioral factor would consider as the most prominent factor regarding the dairy marketing network and its corresponding spatial distribution.

Key words: Marketing, Spatial Network, Spatial Analysis, Rural Areas, Khodabandeh County.

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Analysis of Environmental Hazards and Rural Waste Managerial Strategies Case Study: Central Ojarood, Germy County

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Abstract

Nowadays, environmental hazards and waste mismanagement are being considered as one of the fundamental problems in the country .This issue severely shows itself in rural areas. These areas experience some changes in the way of life comparing the past. Therefore, waste management is very important consideration .Environmental pollution and as a result rural health jeopardy issue demands an appropriate waste management program. This study has applied and survey nature. It aims to propose appropriate waste strategies regarding Ojarood Germy in Ardebil province. EFE and IFE matrices were constructed after identification of the environmental factors. This study is based on interview and questionnaires technique .As such, 214 persons were extracted out of statistical society .They were asked to rank the magnitude of each factor. Final score related to internal and external factors were 2.45 and 2.69 respectively that indicate the presence of poor waste management. Taking into consideration the score, this study demands the application of conservative SWOT strategy regarding QSPM. Taking into account the attraction scores, the utilization of the organic matters for the purpose of fertilizer production and its resultant job offer, income and rural sustainability are among the most recommended strategies with high scores.

Key words: Waste Management, Strategy, Sustainable Development, Environment, Central Ojarood.

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The evaluation of the Role of Agricultural Consolidation upon the Improvement of the efficiency of factor of Production Regarding Irrigated lands Case Study: Khodabandeh County

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Abstract
Lack of an appropriate utilization regarding factor of production namely land and water resources is among the most important agricultural challenges .It is argued that land fragmentation consider as a major obstacle in this regard . In fact, land consolidation is said to be a reasonable and applicable solution. The major objective of this paper is to investigate the impact of land consolidation upon the improvement of efficiency regarding the application of factor of production in Khararood, Khodabandeh. The research method is based on descriptive-analytical method as well as documentation and interview with both observation and questionnaires nature. As such, out of 50 plans conducted during past two decades by co operation of 285 agricultural utilizers, 104 were extracted. Data analysis is based on k square, Pearson correlation, non parametric Vilkakson's statistics ,Friedman test and analysis of variance. This study suggests that the number of the consolidated unites are being changed due to implementation of the plan comparing to the prior period .This in turn left drastic changes upon the improvement of efficiency associated with the application of factor of production. However, from the typical agricultural utilizers' view points, variables, income and costs pertaining to agricultural activities ,with the value of 0.498 and 0.024 have the most and the least impacts upon efficiency respectively.

Key words: Factor of Production, Land Consolidation, Agricultural Development, Khodabandeh County.

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Agricultural Development with Particular Emphasis on Rural-Urban Mutual Relationships and Interactions Case study: Azerbaijan Province

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Abstract
The present study deals with agricultural development in rural areas as a phenomenon related to urban growth. This study believes in this hypothesis that urban growth per say would motivate agricultural activities in surrounding rural areas .It aims to investigate the level of agricultural development resulted from rural-urban mutual relationships and interactions. The study area is composed of Azerbaijan major cities along with villages located in their vicinities and their sphere of the influences. Needed data related to livestock as well as orchard and agricultural products obtained from Bureau of census of the province .The level of agricultural development in relation to neighboring cities was determined using topsis model as well as correlation regression and their corresponding coefficients. This study suggests that there exists a significant relationship between size of cities and their corresponding level of agricultural activities in the hinterlands, taking into account the coefficient level (0.825) as well as significant level (95%). This study further supports this fact that 85% of the variation pertaining to the level of the agricultural development in the hinterlands is explained by city size variable.

Key words: Agricultural Development, Mutual Rural–Urban Relationships, City Size, Azerbaijan Province.

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The Analysis of Rural Spatial Imbalances the Rural Areas of in Kermansh Province

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Abstracts

Optimum housing situation in both rural and urban areas is being considered as one of the social-economic indicators. Application of comprehensive and descent housing planning requires the identification and determination of different relevant dimensions and aspects. Using housing indicators and indices helps to evaluate the housing status which regional planning demands. These indices, which indicate both qualitative and quantitative aspects of housing, would be an effective guide regarding housing planning. This study aims to evaluate and investigate the rural housing status in Kermanshah using housing indicators .The research method is based on documentary as well as analytical one .Relevant data obtained from 1385-population survey. This study supports the application of 34 indicators and indices. The analysis of this study further requires the application of spss and topsis techniques .It further demands clustering technique as well as Arc-Gis. This study suggests that there exist three homogeneous clusters. Kangavar and Harseen stand at the top as opposed to Dalahoo, Eslamabad-e- Qarb, Paveh, Ravansar, Gilan-e- Qarb and Javanrood which rank the lowest accordingly.

Key words: Spatial analysis ,Topsis model, Clustering analysis ,Housing Indices ,Rural areas , Kermanshah

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