

***The Role of Location-Spatial Characteristics of Participate in Economic Empowerment of Rural Area
(Case Study: Upper Ijroud Dehestan– Ijriud County)***

A.A. Anabestani

Associate prof, Geography and Rural Planning, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Iran

H. Shayan

Associate prof, Geography and Rural Planning, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Iran

R.Khosrovbaygi*

Ph.D candidate in Geography and Rural Planning, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Iran

A. A. Taghlio

Ph.D in Geography and Rural Planning, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Iran

Abstract

Overall participation as an effective tool, an important role in the power flow the rural economy in order to increase control over resources in the agricultural sector plays. The contributions cover various fields of information, finance, build confidence and skill in his heart, necessary space to exercise power and control mechanisms and define the appropriate economic opportunities for Operators to create. Considering the importance of participatory approaches the purposes of this paper to develop mechanisms of Location-Spatial Characteristics of participate in economic empowerment are in 14 rural settlements of Upper Ijroud Dehestan. Data collected through the questionnaire in a sample size of 330 people and analyze data using appropriate tests have been conducted in SPSS software. The Student t test, level of participation in the most rural village settlements are lower than expected. The results of the Spearman correlation test, where all Location-Spatial Characteristics of participate with the ability to exercise power and control over economic resources, respectively, with coefficients of 0.287, 0.230, 0.247 and 0.569 had a direct connection. Results of multivariate regression showed that the Location-Spatial Characteristics of skills, decision-making factor in explaining the 0.324, had the most influence on the economic empowerment of Farmers in the utilization of production factors on rural areas. Finally, with regard to the economic analysis of economic empowerment in the rural settlements of Upper Ijroud Dehestan 1.18 was calculated.

Keywords: *participation, space, power, location - spatial features, economic empowerment, Ijroud.*

*. Corresponding author : khosrobeigi.reza@gmail.com, Tel: +989189646211

Assessment the Impacts of Industrial Towns on the Development of Surrounding Rural, Case Study: Shabab Industrial town (Shirvan and Chardavol County)

A. R. Jamshidi*

Ph.D candidate in Geography and Rural Planning, Esfahan University, Iran

A. Taghdisi

Assistant prof, Geography and Rural Planning, Esfahan University, Iran

A. Golami

Ph.D candidate in Geography and Rural Planning Esfahan University, Iran

M. Jamshidi

Ph.D candidate in Geography and Rural Planning, Esfahan University, Iran

Abstracts

One of the fundamental policies of the Iranian government in rural development was diversifying the rural economy, preventing the uncontrolled migration from rural to urban areas and reducing the spatial inequalities between urban and rural areas through the establishment of rural industry in the rural by creating the industrial towns with the aim of achieving sustainable rural development, that in two recent decade has been considered by the planners of rural development. This study designed whit aim to identify and analyzes the positive and negative effects of Shabab Industrial Town (Located in Shirvan and Chardavol County, Ilam Province) on the villages around the town. This study was conducted to survey and statistical population of this research have formed the villagers that living in villages around the town (N = 13000). Sample size (n = 364) have estimated by Cochran's formula and samples were selected whit multi-stage random sampling method with probability proportionate. Instrument was a questionnaire survey that its content validity was confirmed by means of university faculty. Its reliability with the pre-test to determine and Cronbach's alpha coefficient was approved. Factor analysis results show that the positive effects of Industrial Town in region that the social (32.18), agricultural (13.04), economic (18.28) and physical (4.18) environment (5.92) Factors in total has explained 73.60 percent the total of variance. As the results of factor analysis shows, the establishment of industrial town in terms of social and economic (of the important factors determinant for achieving sustainable development) has more positive effects than negative effects of these two factors. Thus, can be claimed that Shabab industrial town has been effective in the development of surrounding rural.

Keywords: *industrial town rural development, positive effects, surrounding rural, Ilam Province*

*. *Corresponding author: Alireza472003@yahoo.com, Tel: +989188441281*

**Comparative Study Operation of Coastal Tourism Complexes
(case study: Morvaride khazar Complex)**

M.B.Ghoreishi Minaabad^{*}

Assistant prof, Geography and Rural Planning, Islamic Azad University, Rasht Branch, Iran

A. Motamedi Mehr

Assistant prof, Geography, Islamic Azad University, Rasht Branch, Iran

N. Faramarzi Gharos

Student M.A in Geography and Tourism Planning, Islamic Azad University, Rasht Branch

Abstract

The easier and suitable way to exploit of natural and funny attractions are coastal tourism complexes that considered in our country and constructed in quantities and qualities in the coast water resource of country. The purpose of this study, is the performance of coastal tourism organization "morvaride khazar" of Rasht city in order to identify the advantages and shortcomings of this organization and to offer suggestion for improvements of tourism services in it. This organization is located in coastal village of "haji bekande" and from 40 Km of Rasht city. It is featured by residential facilities, playground for children and swimming plan. The organization is run by the City Government. The way of research in this study is descriptive and analytical and the required information are gathered from field study (observation, interviewing, filling the questionnaire) and by reviewing some documents. The sample size was not specified according to the statistical community, 400 people have been. Hypothesis testing has done by utilizing SPSS program and one variable t sample. The results of the study indicate that most tourists who enter this organization are residents of Rasht, surrounding areas and other cities of the state specially neighboring cities. Most of the facilities in view of quantity, quality and variety do not fulfill the needs of tourists, which is one of the important reasons for the low parts of tourists who are out of the state and the short-term residence of them in the organization. The organization has the environmental ability for more and better facilities and by increasing the variety and quality of the services and also by lateral attractions, it can provide conditions for attracting more tourists specially from other states.

Key words: *coast, tourism, tourism organizations, coastal tourism.*

^{*} . Corresponding author, basetg@hotmail.com, Tel: +989113361395

***Analysis and Studying Social Capital Rate in Rural Areas Mmasani County
(Case Study: Villages of Doshmanziyari District)***

M. Tavakoly*

Associate prof, Geography and Rural Planning, Zabol University, Iran

K. Dehgani

MSc. Geography and Rural Planning, Zabol University, Iran

R. Zarei

MSc. Geography and Urban Planning, Shahid Chamran University of Ahvaz, Iran

Abstract

Social Capital is one of the most important capitals in recent decades. The existence of this capital is followed by financial invests and consequentle political, cultural, economical and social development. The scholars of social and development scinces espical rural development consider social capital as an important copital. Since the existince of social capital components such as contribution, knowledge, discipline, trust and social network not only followed by development but also those component result in development. The current research deals with social capital in Doshmanziyari district in additional to brief description of social capital and its evolution as well as scholars views in this regard, contribution relation which are the important components of social are also studied in thes research. It this research, collection was pertoned with docuoments, and library. Data have analyzed using Spss software. The researche findinge showed thate although there is a relation between social capital divensions in Doshmanziyari district, the results of multi variables regression reveald of signifciant velation between the components of social capital. Finally, results suggested that among social capital component the degree of rural contribution wasn't exceed the limited of information sharing, also thay have been avoided by descion makingn in higher level and most of group activities and contribuotions were conducted with tool method.

Keywords: *Social capital, Trust, Contribution, Rural areas, Doshmanziyari district.*

* . Corresponding author, Tavakoly52@gmail.com, Tel: +989151444054

Rating the Level of the Interest of the Towns of Fars Province Regarding the Development indexes by HDI Model

M. R. Rezaee*

Assistant prof, Geography and Urban Planning, Islamic Azad University, Marvdasht Branch

M. A. Attar

PhD Student Geography and Urban Planning, University of Mohaghegh Ardabili, Iran

Abstract

In the Planning Process and regional development and internal Province, identification and determining the development levels of towns and awareness of their strong and weak Points are of great Significance. In this research by Citation of twenty-two indexes and Variables in economic, infrastructural, educational, health, and Services fields and by using Cimbinded humane development index (HDI), the levels of benefit of towns of Fars Province are determined and analyzed. The results of this Study indicate that there are Significant differences and inequalities at the level of development the these Conditions make the inequalities modification are by means of Performing targeted Programs necessary. Accordingly, we can say There are no the developed town in Fars Province interms of total Studied indexes and edvcational ,in frastructure indexes are put in more desirable Conditions then others. Also in Spatial aspect the most of Northern and Eastern Towns of Fars are more developed than other towns in Southern and western parts.

This Subject highlights the Priority of development and the necessity of more attention to Southern and western Fars districts in future development Programs in an integrated and stable way.

Keywords: *Regional Planning, Development indexes, Combined humane development index (HDI), Fars Province.*

*. Corresponding author, rezaeimohammadreza20@yahoo.com, Tel: +987823311151

Education's Role in Development of Non-Farm Activities in Rural Areas Case Study: Rural Settlements of Semirom

S.A. M. Alavizadeh*

Assistant prof, Geography and Rural Planning of the Payame Noor University, Tehran, Iran

M. Kermani

PhD Student in Economic Sociology and Development, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Iran

Abstract

Education is one of the most important aspects of development. From a different point of view, it is a one of the main tools to achieve the various goals of development, especially with regard to sustainable development. Generally, "human resources" is one of the foundations of national wealth in various models of development. From the rural development perspective, education and learning are important tools for addressing rural poverty and achieving sustainable development. Moreover, in rural non-farm economic strategy, skill training and education are mentioned as tow major factors the realization of the proposed models. This study for investigates the relationship between education and enjoyment of non-farm activities in rural households in Semirom. The survey sample 423 households that living in 25 villages in Semirom. The method of study is a survey including a questionnaire was made by the researchers. Data analysis was done by SPSS and mainly through review of significant mean difference between two groups. people had diversity in their economic activities and people without diversity in their economic activities. Based on the results, statistically significant difference in average scores for training and access to extension services between the two groups was confirmed. So the special effort to improve the quality and quantity of public, vocational and education extension in rural areas can positively influence the tendency to diversify activities and consequently income resources for Inhabitants of that areas.

Keywords: *Non-farm economy, Education, Semirom, Sustainable development, Rural development*

* . Corresponding author, alavipnu@gmail.com, Tel: +989131211905

Studying the Position of MasjedSoleiman City in Urban Hierarchical System in Khuzestan Province (1355-1385)

S. Amanpoor

Assistant Prof in Geography and Urban planning, Shahid Chamran University of Ahvaz, Iran

M. Naghdipoor Biregani*

MSc. Students Geography and Urban planning, Shahid Chamran University of Ahvaz, Iran

B. Habibian

MSc. Students Geography and Urban planning, Shahid Chamran University of Ahvaz, Iran

Abstract

Studying the position of a city in the network of a province urban system around it not only is an aid for experts to understand the ups and downs of a city but also can provide backgrounds for regulating hierarchical relations of resorts and planning for space discipline in urban network which is under study. Present study has been conducted with the aim of investigating the degree of spatial hierarchical balance system of Khuzestan urban resorts and also investigating the process of Masjed Soleiman's evolution in mentioned spatial system in a period of 30 years and it has been tried a lot to investigate the reasons of mentioned evolutions. The study is conducted through quantitative-analytic procedure and with the aid of library resources and statistical findings of people and settlements. In order to analyze the mentioned findings, following procedures were used: categorizing population and categorizing quantitative assessment models including urban primacy index, entropy theorem, rank-size model, elasticity index, and location index and then analyzing and discovering the roots of the findings were conducted. The results revealed that middle and small level towns of Khuzestan had relative balance, but with an increase in the urban primacy emergence, balance in whole spatial urban network system of Khuzestan has been decreased. Also none defining of Masjed Soleiman role after oil defunct has resulted in a decrease of its position hierarchical spatial in urban network in Khuzestan, and if this process continues and subsequent migration will result in a balance decrease in this network.

Keywords: *urban network, spatial hierarchical, quantitative model, khuzestan MasjedSoleiman,*

*. *Corresponding author, m.biregani66@yahoo.com, Tel:+986822623264*

The Prospect in Impact of Global Warming on Changes of degree-day for Requirement of Wheat, for Clusters of Different Climates in Iran

Gh.R. Roshan*

Assistant Professor in Geography & Climatology of Golestan University, Gorgan, Iran

R. Owji

Ph.D Student in Geography & Climatology of Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran

M.S Najafi

MSc Student in Geography & Climatology of Tehran University, Iran

E.Shahkooye

Assistant Professor in Geography & Climatology of Golestan University, Gorgan, Iran

Abstract

The impact of climate on the agriculture depending on variety of temporal and local scale of assessment is different. In general scale, evolution of agricultural ecosystems and their varieties are affected by climate, whereas on lesser scale, growing of vegetations in inner seasonal and inter seasonal are controlled with climate. So, we can conclude whatever likely change happens on climate in the future, it will cause severe changes in different levels on agricultural productions, and it can change the present arable regimes that have been evolution in prevalent climatic condition. Therefore, this study will evaluate and analyze the effects of global warming on the degree- day component for different climatic regions of the country. In this study, using data from 92 synoptic stations and climatology, and 12 climatic parameters, Iran cluster into 4 climatic. The changes of two components of temperature and degree-day for the two time scale: past (1960-2009) and future (2025, 2050, 2075, 2100) are measured and evaluated. So for this study to simulate the temperature changes, in the future decades, INMCM-30 model are used which is one of the GCM models. The scenario used in this study is P50 which is its average emissions scenario is SRES. In this study, we use the MAGICC SCENGEN software to run the GCM models. Results of this study show that the great effectiveness of minimum temperature, in comparison to other components of the temperature, is related to increase of CO₂ on atmosphere in the Iran. So that in every decade from 1960 until the late 2000s, the rate of increase in average minimum temperature 0.22°Cg is calculated for the whole of Iran. Furthermore the simulated temperature data shows that, the increase of air temperature rate in comparison to mean long term 1960-1990, will be 4.25°Cg until 2100 year. Consequently the temperature rise is along with increasing degree-day that the data values in the comparison between observations and simulated data indicate an increased degree - in most areas of the country, especially the first and second clusters.

The outputs can be concluded that the warming due to air and degree-day component in the autumn month and even in other seasons, instead to start of autumn wheat cultivation period in the early or middle of autumn, that's observing in most of Iran, and concerning to this, can somewhat advanced this period and starting in the late of summer. Because in temporal aspect, warm season become extending and cold season will begin with the time delay. Planting can put advance the implementation of the flowering period with high temperatures and the stress of high temperatures and reduce product loss. But do not forget that this is an issue that requires the same ratio to the amount and number of rainy days of the late summer will be added. It should be noted that the seeds need the minimum rainfall that can sprout and take steps to start growing. In this regard, the comparison between the output values of the degree - days between observation and simulated data respectively show that, the autumnal wheat growing season in the first clusters, afterward second clusters, four and a third to be put advance. But for this proposed application, we task are the correct understanding of the summer and fall precipitation changes.

Keywords: *Emission Scenarios, During Grain Growth, Simulation, Clustering, Iran.*

*. Corresponding author, ghr.rowshan@gmail.com, Tel: +989171350305