The Analysis of Agricultural Sustainability and its Effective Factors in Rural Areas: A Case on Roniz District

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Abstract

According to the importance and role of agriculture in the development of societies, along with environmental concerns and global challenges, including food security and population growth, extensive measures for agricultural sustainability are essential. The emphasis on sustainable agriculture, which is considered as one of the aspects of sustainable development, is to meet the human nutritional needs and improve the natural environment, and economic and social sustainability. In the process of sustainable agriculture, the recognition of the existing situation of agricultural sustainability is essential so that effective factors in agricultural sustainability and unsustainability in rural areas can be identified, knowing the existing situation, and thereby effective steps could be taken towards strengthening the effective components of sustainability and also reducing the factors that affect agricultural unsustainability. Accordingly, this research was to assess the agricultural sustainability in the villages of Roniz district. In this research, the statistic society included the farmers residing in the villages of Roniz district that according to the latest published statistics amounted to 832 beneficiary farmers who were active in rural areas of this district. In total, 110 beneficiaries were selected as the statistical sample and according to the specialty of the subject, they were selected by snowball sampling method to complete the questionnaire. The results of the study showed that the agricultural sustainability status in the study area was undesirable and below the average level. Finally, the results of regression analysis showed that familiarity with sustainable agriculture and participation in promotion classes had the most and least effect on agricultural sustainability, respectively.

Keywords: *Agricultural development, sustainable agriculture, rural development, Roniz district.*

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The Study and Analysis of the Status of Creative Tourism in Zahedan

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Abstract

Now a days, the trend of tourism has changed from massive to individualistic patterns and tourists have become interested in flexiblility and meaningful experience. Creative tourism is a new topic of tourism which plays a major role in the development of tourism. Creative tourism is a kind of tourism in which more attention is paid to tangible rather than intangible heritage. Therefore, the present study intended to evaluate and analyze creative tourism in Zahedan. The research method is descriptive-analytic and its type is applied-developmental. The data were collected utilizing both documents and surveys (questionnaires and interviews). The statistical population of the research was the population of Zahedan, 592968 people. Using Cochran formula, the sample size was 324 people. The data were analyzed using factor analysis and Pearson correlation test using SPSS software. The analytical results showed that 39 initial creative tourism variables in this study were divided into eight factors: Business internal processes, creative marketing, aesthetics, facilities, software, education, symbol and cost-benefit and compositional income. The results of factor analysis indicated that the first factor alone explained 25.944% of the variance, and the second factor explained 13.204 percent, the third factor explained 5.016 percent, the fourth factor explained 5.875 percent, the fifth factor explained 4.841 percent, factor six explained 4.537 percent, factor explained 7, 3.764 percent, and the eighth factor explained 3.393 percent of the variance. Also, according to the results of the Pearson test, there was a high correlation between creative tourism and indicators (financial, tourism, business processes, learning, and growth) which indicated a strong positive linear relationship between them.

Keywords: Creative tourism, creativity, Zahedan.

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The Comparison of Spatial Statistics with Classic Statistics Analysis in Tabriz Urban Poverty Social Indices Analysis

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Abstract

Urban poverty is one of urban space complex phenomenon which is regarded in cities as the main socio-economical problem during the recent years. Nowadays, different statistical methods are used to measure urban poverty expansion. To this aend, the aim of current study was a comparative investigation of urban poverty expansion at Tabriz metropolitan using classic statistical (Chi-Square mean) methods and spatial statistics (Hot Spots). The research method in this study was descriptive-analytical.and comparative. To analyse thr collected data, EXCEL, GIS, SPSS software were used. Also, to measure urban poverty expansion based on the mentioned models, 8 social indices were determined. As so, in thecurrent study, two analyses with 50 samples of statistical blocks were randomly selected in order to be applied on Tabriz blocks development plan based on indices negative and positive criteria and their normalization according to development pattern and they were located in 5 divided categories to measure every analysis accuracy amount. The obtained results showed that samples which had similar clustering in spatial and classic with the highest blocks number included 23 blocks; and blocks with one difference in clustering category were equal to 21. Only six blocks which had two point category difference were located in the clusters.

Keywords: *Urban poverty, development, spatial statistics, classic statistics.*

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Investigating the Causes and Consequences of the Formation of Second Homes in Suburbs of Metropolises: A Case Study on Mashhad

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Abstract

Problems in metropolises such as traffic, types of pollution, housing situation and the desire to invest in real estate, have led to the desire of city dwellers to settle in urban suburbs and thus has brought about the spread of second homes. The number of second homes has expanded in the metropolitan suburbs of Mashhad in recent decades, which has economic, socio-cultural, physical and environmental consequences. The purpose of this study was to investigate the causes and consequences of the formation of second homes in the suburbs of the metropolis of Mashhad. The research method in this study was descriptive-analytical. Data was collected through library and field methods by distributing questionnaires among 320-second homeowners in the 12 villages studied that was obtained by the Cochran formula. In this research, a stratified random sampling method was used. For data analysis, descriptive and inferential statistical methods (one -sample t-test) were employed. The results indicated that most of the second homes have been built since the 1380s (the 2000s). Among the main reasons for the expansion of the second homes in the studied area are: (a) spending leisure time, (b) air pollution and urban traffic jam. The one-sample t-test results showed that the expansion of second homes have significant consequences such as the expanding land speculation, changing wasteland and agricultural lands in second homes, reducing agricultural-related jobs, expanding service jobs, destoying rural landscape, constructing houses with new urban architectural patterns wich are in contrast with the rural houses, increasing the number of rural housing, damaging groundwater resources, and increasing villagers' cultural awareness. Despite the fact that the formation of second homes have increased job opportunities, it has not had much effect on increasing the income and purchasing power of the villagers. On the other hand, the increase of environmental pollution and reduction of plant and animal species have been of less intensity. Also, the formation of second homes has not had much effect on the increase of facilities and services of villagers.

Keywords: *Second homes, urban suburbs, economic and social consequences, environmental consequences, Mashhad metropolis.*

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The Feasibility of realization of Electronic City in Iran's Metropolitans: A Case Study on Tabriz Metropolitan

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Abstract

The significant development of information and communication technologies and internet deployment on the one hand and the need of urban management to new ideas in the cities guidance, and the necessity to promote citizens' participation on the other hand has placed us in front of the gates of the electronic cities. By looking at developing countries around the world, we find that to what extent e-government ha been able to reduce public spending and maximise of efficiency and effectiveness of the control and management of social systems, tax, health, public health and social welfare. With regard to the importance of e-city, the objective of this study was to measure the realization of the feasibility of the city of electronics and in the metropolis of Tabriz. The utilized research methodology was that of application type and the nature and data collection documents and field (survey). Statistical research community were managers and urban metropolis of Tabriz experts. Through simple random sampling method, 182 people were selected. The findings showed that the most realization indicator was in the mechanization of variables municipal affairs, local network, and the Internet network (fiber optics, wireless and DSL, etc.), respectively, with an average ratings of Friedman 20.19, 18.46 and 17.52. In addition, the lowest feasibility study related to security, the integrity of the existing systems and financial development budget preparation (IT). The average rating Friedman were 4.06, 4.23 and 4.62. The t-test results also showed that out of 18 variabled, 7 variables had a critical situation and the lack of proper accountability realisation that the value of their t-tests were less than the value of the test (i. e., 3).

Keywords: Civic organizations, the city of electronics, e-government, Tabriz metropolitan.

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Investigating and analyzing the economic and environmental effects of tourism in rural settlements: A Case study on Saman County

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Abstract

Nowadays, rural development is one of the most important goals of the governments. Since agricultural income has declined sharply in recent decades and has caused agricultural income to fail to meet the growing needs and demands of rural residents, consideration of other economic alternatives such as tourism is necessary. The purpose of this article was to study and analyze the effects of tourism on economical development of rural settlements in Saman County in Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari province. This research is descriptive-analytic with qualitative data. The data were collected in two ways i.e. library and field techniques. In the field study, questionnaire was used using simple random sampling. After analyzing the gathered information using Excel and Spss software and employing factor analysis, cluster analysis, and TOPSIS technique, the results of the research showed that the revenue generating factor could itself calculate and explain 66.8 percent of the variance by providing services to tourists with special privilege 6.01. Therefore, this factor was more influential in increasing the income of the villagers and in general the regional economy. It was also found that the index of "handicrafts production" with a score of 0.403 in the income factor through agricultural and artistic production and the index of "selling agricultural products" with a score of 0.203 played the most importace role in the revenue-generating factor through the presence of tourists and the provision of services to them. Among the environmental indicators, damage to gardens and fruit trees has been a major consequence of the presence of tourists in the region. Also, the ranking of TOPSIS showed that the village of Chelvan has benefited the most and the village of Ilbeghi has benefited the least from the tourism industry. According to the results, income generation through the tourism industry is more in providing service for tourists and has not succeeded in other areas, and on the contrary, it has imposed enormous environmental damages on the tourist destination villages.

Keywords: *Rural development, economic development, tourism, Saman County.*

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Presenting a Futuristic Model of Entrepreneurship based on Indigenous Tourism Target Villages: A Case Study on Khoor and Biabank

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Abstract

Nowadays, in order to meet the challenges of rural development and to improve the living conditions of villagers in the country of Iran, the use of entrepreneurship in rural tourism has been considered as complementary to agricultural activities in the tourism destination villages. This applied research was carried out using a field method and a questionnaire of 31 available experts, based on snowball method and application of Mick-Mac software. A community-based entrepreneurial model was identified in a three-dimensional structure including pillars, infrastructure and indicators, with 15 components. The most important reagents from the viewpoint of the expert board include villagers, need and livelihoods, handicrafts, cultural industries, social diversity, social capital, future supply, charisma, modernism. The key drivers of entrepreneurship were analyzed using Mick-mac software, and the creation of interactive table of the three levels with direct and indirect impact were studied. The net impact is directly related to agencies and tourists.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship, indigenous peoples, Mick-Mac software, Khoor and Biabanak.*

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Qualitative Analysis of the Taste of Leisure Determines and Natural Tourists Tend Causes to the Nature Tourism During the Nowruz in Ilam Provinc: A Case Study on Chardavol Township

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Abstract

   This study is a qualitative study in which several case study methods were conducted with the aim of studying the leisure taste and reasons behind natural tourists' tendrncy to the nature tourism during Nowruz in the area of Manesht and Bankoul in Ilam province. Focused group discussion method was employed in three groups with 8, 12 and 12 members to collect the data. The discussions continued until theoretical saturation. The reliability and validity of the data were determined based on Lincoln and Guba index (1985). The encoding method and development classes and the conceptual of data were used in order to analyze the data. In the present study, Nowruz tourists using focused group discussion specified the reasons for their interest in Nowruz nature tourism and researchers have designed that in the form of fish bone diagram. The results showed the determinants and the main parameters affecting the taste leisure study groups are including economic, socio-cultural and individual factors. The results also showed that respondents' Nowruz nature tourism causes include household economy, security options, beautiful nature, the psychological characteristics, and accessibility features.

Key words: *Leisure taste, Nowruz nature tourism, Chardavol Township, the area of Manesht and Bankoul.*

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The role of agricultural activities risk management in yje improvement of economic indexes in the rural family's: A Case study on Gorgan

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Abstract

Nowadays, considering the fact that because of damaging natural events, every agricultural activity faces dangers, planning to decrease risks and increase investment security ratio is essential and unavoidable. This study is an applied survey which uses field stud. The data was collected uyilizing questionnaires. The studied statistical population was 33046 rural families out of which 253 families were selected according to Cochrane's formula. The share of each one of the ten villages in the central and Baharan regions was determined according to their populations. Then, the questionnaires were distributed among the families by the use of random simple/systematic method. The data was analyzed and measured by the use of such tests as correlation analysis (Ki Score and Spearman), Kruskal Wallis and variance analysis in SPSS environment. The achieved results showed that there was up to 99% significant relationship between agricultural activities risk management with most of the environmental elements and with natural disasters such as drought, flood, cold, etc. In addition, risk management has been effective on the productivity of agricultural activities, and consequently, on biological quality improvement of rural families. The effectiveness level of the environmental factors and natural disasters on agricultural risk management in the plain rural areas, mountainous areas and hillsides of Gorgan has significant difference up to 99%. Accordingly, presenting key solutions to decrease risk before guaranteed purchase of crops, crops insurance, paying facilities to farmers, holding training and propagation courses are inevitable.

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The Application of the Holiday Climate Index (HCI) in Determining the Winter Tourism Calendar: A Case study in Sistan and Baluchestan Province

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Abstract

The climate of each region plays a very important role in mapping the future directions of tourism development, and climate assessment in the estimation of natural tourism capabilities is a priority. The Holiday Climate Index (HCI) evaluates climatic conditions for tourism activity using the parameters of mean maximum temperature, relative humidity, Precipitation, cloud cover and wind speed .In this study, by using the HCI index and comparing its results with the TCI index, the tourism climate in Sistan and Baluchestan province has been evaluated. In this paper, this index has been used for the first time in Iran. In fact, the aim of the study was to evaluate the efficiency of the HCI index in assessing the tourism climate of the region. In this research, the index was calculated for seven synoptic stations in the province with a common 24-year statistic (1991-2015). After entering the results into the Geographical Information System (GIS) environment, the classification of the tourism climate of the province in the months of October, November, December, January, February, and Mars was carried out and the variations in the ten-day index value were shown in the form of charts and maps. Based on the results of the HCI index in winter months, this province has an excellent weather condition. According to the above findings, the HCI index has the ability to provide the status of the winter tourism climate of the province, considering the motivation of different tourists to travel. Also, the results showed that the HCI index was more consistent with the climate of the province compared with other indices of the tourism climate, such as the TCI index. In order to adapt and improve the HCI index in the geographical conditions of Iran, this index was modified. These changes in the index, which both capture the climate parameters used in the index as well as the formula, resulted in a new formula called "Modified Holiday Climate Index" (MHCI). The results can be used for proper planning of tourism planning in other regions in Iran and they can lead to tourism development in the province and the country.

Keywords: *Modified Holiday Climate Index (MHCI), TCI, winter tourism, tourism planning, Sistan and Baluchestan province.*

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Explaining spatial impacts of transportation network on rural development in Tehran province

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H. Jalalian*: Associate Professor of Kharazmi University, Tehran, Iran*

H. Faraji Sabokbar*: Associate Professor of Tehran University, Tehran, Iran*

Abstract

The socio-economic changes of recent decades have resulted in imbalance and over-concentration of facilitiy in some places and deprivation of other locations. This problem is more severe in rural areas and the imbalance and fair distribution of services are more evident. One of the basic services and infrastructures in these areas is the road transportation network. The purpose of this study is to explain the spatial impacts of transportation network on rural development. The research method is analytic and is based on spatial statistics. According to the spatial nature of data and the spatial dependence of these data, the Geographically Weighted Regression technique has been used. The study area is Tehran province and the statistical population of the study consisted of all villages with more than 20 households in Tehran province. A village was randomly selected from each district and based on the Cochran formula, 380 households were calculated as the sample. With a minimum of 10 households per village, 717 families were sampled to increase generalizability. In this study, 45 indicators were investigated and field data and survey data were gathered and analyzed. The results of this research indicated that the northern and eastern districts of Tehran metropolitan area, which are influenced by the city of Tehran, as well as the eastern districts of the province, transport had the most impact on their rural development and the Western districts of the province had the least impact enjoyed.

Keywords: Rural transport, spatial analysis, rural development, Tehran province.

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Survey of Health Indicator Inequalities in the Township of Fars

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Abstract

Increase access to health-care services is one of the essential prerequisites in achieving sustainable urban and regional development. In this study, the health of the Township of Fars province was studied. The research method was quantitative-analytical in the Township of Fars province. The Findings of Research using the Concentration index of Wagstaff, Paci and Van Doorslaer showed that Shiraz with composite index of 11.39 was located in the over concentration Level. The township of Gahrom with the composite of index 2.29, Lar With the composite index of 2.274, Marvdasht with composite index of 2.269, Fasa with composite index of 1.7375, Mamasani with Composite index of 1.2123 and Kazeron with Composite indexof1.18 were located in the Medium concentration level of this province. The findings of using the Achievement index of Wagstaff showed that Shiraz with composite index of 236.875 was located in the over concentration level. The townships of Lar with composite index of 29.79, Gahrom with composite index of 26.5417, Marvdasht with composite index of 26.2917, Kazeron with composite index of 21.7083 and Fars with composite index of 21.6667 was located in the Medium concentration level of the province. Other townships of the province were located in the low concentration level.

Key words: *Wagstaff, Paci and Van Doorslaer Concentration index, Wagstaff Achievement, health, Fars province.*

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Trends and Patterns of Internal Migration in Iran Provinces

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Abstract
        This article aims to explore changes in trends and patterns of internal migration during the last three decades by using secondary analysis of Iranian censuses data. The results showed changing pattern of migration from intra to inter provincial migration. During the last three decades, inter provincial migration has increased from 35 to 40 perecent of migrations. The findings indicated that the most inter-provincial migration flows have been toward neighboring provinces and Tehran (the capital of Iran). The provinces of Tehran, Alborz, Semnan, Qom, Yazd, and Isfahan have always been considered as a destination for internal migrants. In contrast, the provinces of East and West Azarbaijan, Ardebil, Ilam, Chahar Mahal-e Bakhtiyari, Sistan and Baluchestan, Kordestan, Kerman, Kermanshah, Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad, Lorestan, and Hamedan have been the most origins of internal migration. In conclusion, regarding high unemployment and lack of employment opportunities in most of the origin provinces and also, development inequality, we expect inter-provincial migration flows to increase.

Keywords: *Internal migration, inter-provincial migration, migration trends, migration patterns.*

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Abstracts
in
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Guidance should be mentioned at first.

5.1. The journal doesn't accept published or translate articles:

6.1. The sent article shouldn't be published in any in or outside publication. The board of writing expect that writers don't send their articles to any other publication as long as (until) the acceptance reply ins not sent to them by publication.

7.1. The article should be slunsted grammatically correct. The fotmal language of the Journal is Persian.but the English Article are accepted too.

8.1. In persian text the persian equivalents of latin words school be used as much as possible. and if the persian equivalent isn't understandable. enough. it is possible by mentioning the number above:
The average,mention the latin word itself in the subtitle .

9.1. the Persian articles should be written by B nazanin 12 and English articles should be written by Times new Roman 12 with Microsoft word based on windows xp. The articles should be written on A4 paper. (with margin from, below right 4 and left 3.5cm. The space between the lines should be in from of single.

2- The written structure of the articles*:*
The accepted articles in the primary level; of acceptance should be complied in below order:
1.2. The structure of the article should be scientifically included. Abstract in English and Persian.
(250 – 500 word) key word, statement of problem, body. acknowledgment and thanks, lists if sources ,etc.
2.2. for Persian articles the title of the article should be short and state the subject of the article