

The Survey of Role of Industrial Units in Development Regional of Fars Province (Case Study: Lamerd and Mohr County)

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Abstract

Iran benefits from the relative abundance especially in industries related to oil and gas, metal and non metallic minerals enjoys. Two of the big industries, including Parsian gas refinery and a cement factory Lamerd the first one in October and the second city in Lamerd ancient city of Fars province is located. Astvarast overall study is therefore that: "Construction of industrial units in the area of Lamerd old, the field of development much of it has provided." Research in this study descriptive analysis and to gather data questionnaire was used to confirm the validity and reliability of data collected were processed by Spss. In the analysis of factor analysis to identify the main factors, Pearson and Spearman correlation method to measure how and how strongly the association between variables, regression methods for the mathematical model presented used. The results show that large industrial units, construction increased employment, increased prosperity, increased migration to the region, improve and develop the physical infrastructure (roads and lines of communication one hand and making up and Housing on the other hand) and the accelerate the overall process of regional development.

Keywords: *Industrial Units, Regional Development, Factor Analysis, Lamerd, Mohr.*

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Analysis for Carbon Sequestration of Project on the Empowerment of Rural Women (Case Study: Hossein Abad Ghynab, Sarbishe County)

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Abstract

Achieve to sustainable development impossible without the participation of women.in third world countries, women participation in the development of strategies for adoption. One strategies development is strategy to empower women's. The country iran has also taken steps in this field. Carbon sequestration project, in Hossein Abad of Ghynab, sarbishe county including programs development with community participation strategy and combination of men and women have been trying to empower women.The goal of now paper is study the role of the project to empower rural women. Method research of type Studies Foundation-Application and from type data collection, a research is descriptive - analytical and field. The description of the data collected, the results were test for the single-sample t-test, toki and Analysis Of Variance. The results showed that project increased empowerment in the economic, social and cultural rights has been successful. So one sample t-test results with trust of95 % and error level 0.05, and p values equal to 0/0001, to be effective carbon sequestration project has approved in increasing, cultural empowerment, social and economic rural women. So this knowledge of leve women, income, increase and diversify the business activities, financial independence, greater participation of women in decision-making and their change attitudes, with , projec activities, that has better and upward.

Keywords: *Empowerment, Rural Women, Carbon Sequestration of Project, Regional Planning, Hossein Abad of Ghynab.*

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Analysis of the Housing Situation in Lorestan Province by Using Factor Analysis (Numerical Taxonomy and Williamson Models)

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Abstract

Housing is the main factor of sociability in a world full of symbolic values as a sign of status, quality and quantity of which indicates socio-economic condition of the city and many other realities of society. Housing index determines the quality level and welfare of the society and is regarded as the integral part of national economy development. The main concern of this article would be to present a picture of the housing condition and requirements of Lorestan province, and also to give an outlook of the past developments in the field in order for giving accurate priority to different towns of the province. This article enjoys essential-practical methodology. Variables studied here are the estimation of housing time series, estimation and comparison of destruction rate, investigating the issued licenses, and comparison of qualitative and quantitative indexes of housing like the types of structure, prevailing building materials, age of the building, facilities and equipments, index of room per building, index of person per room, and average number of persons per building. The article ends with ranking of towns based on compound indexes, calculating the indexes of inner-area schism, and determining critical points. The results show that housing destruction rate is 2.7, in urban area is 2.4 and in rural area is 3.2. all towns are equal. Indexes maximum is 8.09. also among surveyed towns: delfan,kooh dasht, selseleh and pole dokhtar are in worse housing situation and khoram abab and boroojerd have better condition.

Keywords: *Housing qualitative and Quantitative Indexes, Estimation of Destruction Rate, Ranking of Towns Based on Compound Indexes, Inner-Area Schism, Critical Points, Lorestan Province Housing.*

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Study of The Role Human Capital in Development Kashan City

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Abstract

In this era, development is one of the stable base in all countries plan and like universal proce with the social and economical aspects needs some principle changes in social structure and is stated as a terrific model. Human capital got some aspects in which in this research it's tried to analyze each of them. They are: broad- cast medias, people's religion, training, progression motivation, job creation, social capital and cooperation that their relations have been analyzed with economical social development. The statistical society of this research consists if Kashan citizens in the age group of 20-50 that with the use of cochran formula, 336 people have been chosen as the volume sample. Survey and documental research is with the use of questionnaire. To analyze the datas, we use the descriptive statistic method, Pearson test, Chi-squared test and direct analyzing method. Datas have shown that there's a relationship among all variables (except the broad cast medias) and economical social development. Direct analyzing model results also have shown that training variable with 83% , job creation with 78% and social investment with 74% have had the most effect on Urban development of Kashan city.

KeyWords: *Urban Development, Human Capital, Social Participation, Social Investment, Kashan.*

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A Study Factors Affecting Inefficiency Consumption Cooperatives in Kermanshah City

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Abstract

The present research was performed with object the searching effective factor on consumption cooperative in efficient at the Kermanshah city. This cooperatives are formed with the aim providing needs goods for members, in recent year they could not play their role and in many cases have shown inefficient with the loss of their status. To examine this issue identified two groups including inter-organizational factors and outer-organizational factors as factors affecting the performance of cooperatives. The population studied are Members of cooperatives in Kermanshah city in three drift employment, proletarian and educators. selected 240 persons as volume of sample using random stratified Sampling. Tools for gathering information were the questionnaire that admissible by the university masters and the administration experts cooperative and that's permanency determined by Cronbach's alpha. The results correlation index showed while hypothesizes to confirm that each two factors have correlation with inefficient cooperatives but inter-organization factor with -0/065 have the more correlation with inefficient consumption cooperatives Kermanshah city. Also using of variance analyze and F statistic for researching and comparison independent variables that supported not equality this variables with variance analyze test. According to the analysis diagram Other independent variables Have a direct effect on inefficiency Except Variable Law on Cooperatives and Variable Management has with 0/338The most direct effect on inefficiency and it is also The most Effective variable on other variables.

Keywords: *Inter-Organizational Factors, Outer-Organizational Factors, Inefficiently, Consumption Cooperative, Kermanshah.*

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Evaluation of the Effects of Social Capital in Rural Area Development With Focuss on the Quality of Life (Case Study: Mashhad Maighan County, Arak Township)

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Abstract

The concept of social capital, a concept that has come over fifteen years a string of recent attention has so many branches of the humanities. The concept of social and economic development of rural communities also raised about the existing resources in rural areas is emphasized. These sources include: human relations, networks and institutions in the social structure is; Therefore , in order to achieve rural development, access to social capital is crucial. The study considered three indicators Pantam (trust, partnerships and networks) in relation to social capital in rural development has been studied. Research methods - descriptive analysis is based on a questionnaire. Research data using sampling stratified sample of 270 households in 25 rural County Mighan Mashhad is obtained. Statistical methods for data analysis and correlation, multiple regression, path analysis and model chi Mauritius and has been used. The results show that, Between social capital and increased quality of life In the region of 0/906 of the highly significant relationship exists And the components of social capital, social cohesion and the overall effect of 0/455 Greatest impact on the quality of life of rural households have.

Keywords: *Social Capital, Quality of Life, Rural Development, Mashhad Maighan County.*

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A Study of the Effect of Geographical Shape of Ilam Province of Underdeveloped Status of the Province

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Abstract

Expansion and development of political units is, to a large extent, dependant on political organization of space and optimal arrangement of land. One important factor in optimal organization of space is proper form of political division units. Geographical form plays a decisive role in administration and development as well as in creation of mass identity, Public participation in the affairs and feeling of belonging to a political division unit. In this paper we have discussed the effect of the geometrical shape of Ilam province of Iran on its development; the research method used being the descriptive- analytic method. Data were gathered using field method and library method. Our statistical population consisted of all inhabitants of Ilam province including government officials based there. A statistical sample of 321 individuals were used for the research and data were analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively (using SPSS and GIS). We will see that Ilam province has an oblong shape with a tail-shaped part on the northeast; in the other word the province is ailed by the double problem of an oblong shape and an appendage. this unique form has been challenged the structural and functional unity, a development naturally expected from a province with Ilam's capacities , Formation of a mass identity among the people, feeling of belonging and so Popular participation in development of the province.

Key words: *Geometric shape, Development, Political Organization of Space, Oblong Shape, Ilam Province.*

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***The Position of Desert Ecotourism in Development of Rural Settlement
(Case Study: Tourism Residence Matinabad- Badrood)***

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Abstract

Deserts have a significant role in tourism and attract foreign tourists. Deserts could meet much of the spiritual and recreational needs of tourists. Desert and wilderness area as a large part of Iran potentially is an important feature in the terms of desert ecotourism development. In this regard, MatinAbad of Badrud prosperous tourist resort (in Isfahan province) as the first natural desert camp in Iran based on sustainable tourism and the principles of sustainable ecotourism is formed. In this study that has been done at a descriptive - analytical research method and uses the library procedure and the field technique, In addition to identifying and introducing this ecotourism center, not only pattern the participation model of local communities but also questioning from residing villagers in the village of Matin-Abad as the host community, people's attitudes towards tourism development and its various impacts on village development has been assessed and evaluated. The Statistical Society consisted of 550 persons who are residents of the village, and among them 50 people have been selected as the sample size. Research results indicate that most residents have a positive attitude towards the development of desert tourism; Besides, Development of desert tourism can be ground for rural development in this area.

Keywords: Rural, Desert Ecotourism, Rural Development, Tourism Residence, Badrood.

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