

Research Paper

Analysis of Sustainability Strategies of Range From Organizational View for Sustainable Development (Case Study: South Khorasan Province)

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Citation: Fall Solayman, M., Sadeghi, H. A., Haseli, M., & Amiri, F. (2017). [Analysis of Sustainability Strategies of Range From Organizational View for Sustainable Development (Case Study: South Khorasan Province) (Persian)]. *Journal of Rural Research*, 8(1), 36-51.



Received: 25 Nov. 2016

Accepted: 20 Feb. 2017

ABSTRACT

The current paper aimed at assessing the capacities and limitations of the model ranges in South Khorasan province (SWOT) that consisted of four components of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. Method study is based on objective, applied based on the nature and methods of descriptive analytic. That's rangelands components associated with these concepts were determined. Fifty experts in organizations and research centers associated with different areas of expertise. A weighted ranking based on SWOT, evaluated the importance of these factors to determine the positive and negative points rangelands were identified. The results showed that the potential for development and solve the problems of South Khorasan rangeland is somewhat provided. Based on the most important factor of strengths, doing point operations ranges with value 0.548. The most important strength, the factor of type dominant livestock and Surplus depends to range with value of 0.384. Most important opportunity to have traditional and indigenous knowledge to restoring ranges with value 0.388 and Most important threat is the lack of precipitation and the continuing drought and loss of valuable rangeland production potential with value 0.4. Offensive strategy was determined as the best strategy for the management and development of ranges.

Key words:

Opportunities, Limitations, Strength, Weakness, Ranges, South khorasan, SWOT

Extended Abstract**1. Introduction**

The importance of environmental issues and particularly pastures is no secret. Therefore, these areas require integrated planning and management to achieve this important first step, actual knowledge of the regional ecosystem. In other words, you must first present status and be recognized. It is better to limita-

tions and capacities in the field of sustainable development to be known as pastures, because if true understanding, one can better plan the development of the economic and environmental areas, so as to not put pressure ranges and are not destroyed. Therefore, understanding the capabilities and limitations of pastures at the regional level is a necessity. Today, feasibility and cognitive capacities and environmental and economic constraints using analytical models have been widely popular. The purpose of this paper is to capacities and limitations of the model ranges in South Khorasan province (SWOT) consists of four com-

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ponents, strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats are analyzed.

2. Methodology

Method study is based on objective, applied based on the nature and methods of descriptive-analytic. That's rangelands components associated with these concepts were determined. Using the 50 expert in Organizations and research centers associated with different areas of expertise. and a weighted ranking based on SWOT, the importance of these factors to determine the positive and negative points rangelands were identified.

3. Results

Among the positive factors, the most important factor was at a level equivalent to 80% of the pastures point operations with a value of 0.548. The extent of rangeland in the final with a score of 0.484 in the second importance. As well as among the factors strengths and enable review of management plans in the most trivial known indicator is stagnant at 0.114. Among the factors weakening the disadvantage, OS the dominant livestock in pastures (goat) and pasture-based livestock surplus value was 0.384. In the second place, the weakness in pastures, major ecological constraints such as drought, lack of precipitation and is with a score of 0.32.

The most trivial weakness that can be less focus on it, blurring the suitability of the province is 0.075. Among the factors most important opportunity, indigenous and traditional knowledge in the use of surface runoff 0.388 and least important to presuppose the existence of research centers and universities in the province of applied research is at 0.072. Among the threats, the most important threat to the lack of precipitation and continuing drought and loss of livestock grazing and rangeland production potential value in excess of 0.4, in three operating systems (traditional, butterfly grazing and range management plan implemented) with a value of 0.364 and least important threat, judicial authorities lack the necessary support in dealing with abusers natural resources is 0.079.

Based on the analysis made of the strategies presented in 20 cases was included in the first priority of the strategy to invest in plants due to the richness of species of plants and medicinal, which is based on the matrix QSPM top score 14:34 into gained. The use of traditional and indigenous knowledge on management of surface runoff in the restoration of pastures with a score of 14.21, despite the necessary facilities and conditions, including solar, investment in plant with a score of 14.01 and a low-interest bank loan

growth and appropriate rewards with a score of 13.83 in the next rankings are priorities.

4. Discussion

Due to internal and external factors, including opportunities, threats, strengths and weaknesses in the pastures of South Khorasan province were identified and evaluated. It can be concluded strength of existing opportunities can be effective to address known weaknesses and threats; Because study area has various opportunities including academic and research centers in the field of applied research, indigenous and traditional knowledge in the use of surface runoff to presuppose the possibility of investing part of medicinal plants, it is possible to improve gas supply clean fuels and the development of rural areas and low-interest bank credits to the business side of pastures for livestock farmers, which in turn is resulting in decreased pressure, As well as the strengths of the operations audit at a level equivalent to 80% of the pastures, pastures, rangeland large extent, the presence of native plant species resistant to environmental stress, high species richness of plants and industrial and the possibility of multi-purpose use pastures are important core features that should be considered. In fact, using the opportunities and strengths, reduce weaknesses and threats should be brought to the lowest level.

What is important in the study area, the economic and environmental problems are the most important factors that affect their pastures. In other words the one hand, environmental issues such as drought, storms and sand dunes ... and on the other hand, human performance, such as interference too much for fuel, overgrazing and lack of proper planning in the fields, meadows area will advance to a more difficult situation. Planners must therefore be considered appropriate strategy that looks at all the situations the best option is offensive strategy. In this strategy, using the strengths, determine opportunities for efficiency and promotion of the system (pasture) is used. That is complementary strengths and opportunities for improvement in pasture conditions are considered.

5. Conclusion

Based on the results, the strengths and opportunities of the region can affect the sustainability of rangelands and eliminate the threats and weaknesses. What should be at the helm of matters is a unified view to manage and control various factors. Choosing the optimal strategy in this field is very important. In this research, an aggressive strategy was determined to improve ranges by using the strength points and designated opportunities. The region

due to the nature of governing has different environments and faces various threats such as lack of water resources and drought that planners should place these two factors on top of their issues to manage rangelands. The results indicate that some solutions must be considered, including encouraging the cultivation of medicinal and industrial plants (change livelihood), providing financial facilities for people to produce and create jobs and subsequently non-economic independence of rangelands, using solar and wind power to reduce pressure on rangelands fuel resources, and using resourceful indigenous knowledge to tackle environmental problems. These are some exemplary solutions that can affect the sustainable rangeland management in the region.