

Graded and prioritized rural areas in terms of environmental instability (Case study: districts Dashti Township)

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Extended Abstract

Introduction

Considering the importance that comprehensive sustainable development as a paradigm earned, addressing rural development is worthy of special attention. Towns in the present day are faced with a wide development. Human settlements affected and the spacer, always under the influence of different internal and external processes, have been changing and evolving. The rural settlements, as part of geographic systems, which consists of components related to each other, under the influence of spatial position, how to interact or communicate (internally and externally in local, regional and national) at the time, has always been subject to change. Among the villages in the southern part of the country changed increasingly towards the villages rest of the country is the most important environmental factors and the development of these areas is the specific weather conditions. Declining economic conditions, displacement and migration of massive rural to urban areas, poverty and unemployment, food insecurity, being largely rural population, margin and so on show that, in practice, goals vital to the development of a sustainable increase income, employment, production and the establishment of a more balanced spread the benefits of growth in rural areas has failed. Increasing agricultural production with the use of indiscriminate of fertilizers and emphasis on economic growth makes the balance of natural ecosystems and agricultural and by reducing the stability of nature and farming systems, the precarious balance of ecological, economic and social development of rural communities led and their instability is triggered. Hence, now revealing its many instabilities and risks in the development, the concept of sustainability as an important issue discussed. Address key topics, evaluation of sustainable rural development will enable us to have sufficient knowledge of the land to plan and manage it. In fact, without such knowledge in order to plan and manage the current paradigm of development, will be faced with difficulty. So this is basically what the various instabilities that are effective in the rural environment has always been important, The present research is done in this regard. Considering the importance and the growing instability of the countryside, this study seeks to examine the ranking and prioritization of rural areas in terms of environmental instability Case Study village of Dashti city .In this study group decision-making, including the elite district of the city and people familiar with the situation were plain.

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Methodology

The research on the nature and purpose of this paper is analytical, statistical population in this study all districts of the city of Bushehr province is plain. The required data mainly through field studies and visits to the villages has been collected. Finally, by extracting and analyzing data, and integrating them with findings from the survey results to formulate documents action. The method used in this study, a combination of field and descriptive-analytic method. In this study, using the AHP in Software Expert Choice, weighted indexes were and then using model Vikor highly unstable districts in the study were examined and districts were ranked according to the severity of instability.

Result and Discussion

In the present study for weighting the indices and the relative importance of environmental factors affecting the instability of the villages studied, the method of Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) was used. Indicators covered in this study include drought, falling groundwater levels, floods, chemical fertilizers, analog water resources, soil salinization, chlorophyll village, crop rotation, sanitation, which according to theoretical principles and conditions selected area respectively. Thus, for each criterion in each level of experts, the geometric mean was then means software Expert Choice and a final table at each level was that the prioritization criteria at the same level reveals According to the application. Drought (lack of rain) with a weight of 390 /. The greatest weight among factors contributing to instability is allocated. Then for ranking and prioritization of rural areas in terms of environmental instability district of the city Dashti case study of the techniques used model Vikor.

Conclusion

Stability, set of ecological, economic, social, and physical and spatial interaction and confrontation in the size, stability or lack of stability is realized. National sustainable development depends on stability in rural areas. In other words, the sustainability of rural spaces of various sizes can have an effective role in regional and national development. Thus, by knowing the status of settlements in terms of dimensions and indicators of sustainable development, with a view to the possibility of a more comprehensive plan will be provided. Further studies in this direction is consistent with the attitude and approach. In this study, the environmental factors contributing to instability and then to rank districts based on the amount of instability are addressed. To do this we start using the software Expert Choice AHP weighted index that showed Hara did drought (lack of rain) with a weight of 390 /. The greatest weight among factors contributing to instability constituted and then using model Vikor rankings villages was based on the results of environmental instability Village Kabgan weighing 994/0 highest and lowest ranking district Saturday with 0.000 weight is allocated.

Keywords: rural areas, environmental instability, Dashti County, Boshehr Province