Endogenous Approach Regarding the Architecture of Iranian Villages

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Abstract
Through histroy, the establishment of rural villages has exemplified itself in man-environment interactions. That is ebbs and falls of these settlements are dictated by this sort of reciprocal relationship. Iranian rural settlements indicate the man-land interactions as well. That is the presence of over 70 % of rural population in 1335 proves this fact. However, the thorough reviews on rural architecture in the past show a prominent element of sustainability. This by itself supports this fact physical proportions of rural areas are based on some interrelated components. That is dwellings are the outcome of these interrelations and interactions and multi-faceted components.
This study emphasizes on historical variations and contrasts regarding Iranian rural settlements taking into consideration the analysis of rural dewllings architectural elements. The research method is based on descriptive – analytical Methods as well as documentary and statistical information.
This study suggests that Iranian rural dewellings fall into four categories including northern, mountainous, central, and southern coastal regions. Physically speaking, rural dwellings pertaining to Guilan, Mazandaran, Hamedan, and Yazd possess higher quality. However, taking into account all measures, Yazd, Isfehan, and Tehran's rural dwellings possess higher comfort as well as welfare levels. Conversely, rural dwellings associated with Sistan and Baluchestan experience the highest and harshest conditions.

Key words: Iran, Village, Dwellings, Rural Dwellings, Endogenous Approach.

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The Prioritization of Rural Development Problems with Emphasis on Peasants Viewpoint (Case: Central Part of Khorramabad)

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Abstract
Thought the world, rural areas tend to represent similar characteristics. Populations are spatially distributed. Agriculture is being considered as dominant economic sector. However, this sector as well as rural peoples is encountered with some challenges regarding development. In other word, there exists some limitation as far as the resource mobilization is concerned. Sometimes spatial rural population distribution is such in which it may impose negative impacts with respect to provision of goads and the relevant services and their corresponding costs. Specific economic conditions of rural areas lead to limited opportunities as opposed to non rural areas. However, during recent years, the nature of rural development experiences great changes many of the rural settlers are directly engaged in non agricultural occupations. This in turn, requires keeping an appropriate balance between the provision of rural settlers needs from one hand and the implication of sustainable rural development on the other hand. This paper exemplifies some of these challenges in central part of Khoramabad. The research method is based on qualitative method. It is further supported by filling questionnaires. The sample sage was 300 pirating to 20 villages. This study further applied T student and SPSS software in order to evaluate economic, environmental, and social aspects of these challenges. This paper suggests that there exists significant difference and variation among social, economic and ecological aspects of rural settlements. However, economic challenges are being these considered prominent rural problems. In turn means that economic further have the most priority from the rural settlers view points.

Key words: Rural Settlers, Challenges, Prioritization, Khorramabad.

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The Analysis of Social – Economic Sustainablity of Safrans Production and Its Impact on Rural Development, Case: Bala Velayat, Torbat Heydareeyeh

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Abstract
Agricultural sustainability is being undoubtly considered as one of the most prominrnt sector of sustainable development. Bala Velayats settlers Torbate Heydareeyeh basically rely on orchard economy and more specifically on Safran for their livelihoods. This crop originally was cultivated in Khorasan this in turn requier special attention regardinng the sustainability issue. This paper aims to emphasis on social – economic sustainability regarding Safarans production. The research method of this study is based on both field works and documentary method. It is further supported by regression correlation analysis as a part of data gathering procedures, questionnaire were distributed among rural key and influential persons (Dehyaran) as well as 227 of peasants extracted out of 20 villages. This study suggests that the economic status of the peasants, their low income, price fluctuation of Safran, non-assured prices of Safran, lack of appropriate marketing, the high procurement costs, and incapability of government institutions regarding the creation of co-operative institutions responsible for transaction of Safran, all are being considered s major cause of Saran's economic no sustainability. However, spontaneous community participation and their extravagant desire regarding cultivation of this crop are among sustainability's elements. This in turn could justify the social sustainably of the villages. This study suggests that there exists a positive and significant correlation between levels of sustainably of this crop and literacy level of the population as an independent variable. This study further suggests that there exist a significant and negative correlation between sustainability of this crop and distance from the town as an independent variable.

Key words: Sustainably, sustainable agriculture, Safran, Rural development.

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The Impacts of Information Technology on Rural Development (Case: Southern Khorasan Village)

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Abstract
Nowadays information technology indices are being concerned as measures of development. This in turn will lead to many advantages' in different areas for the evolved party. However, rural development is responsible for social and cultural changes. These could be exemplified itself in increase in job opportunities and rural income, improvement in nutrition's standards as well as educational and sanitation-medical status. The provision of these them could prevent irrational rural urban migration. The major objective of this study is to investigate the impact of information technology on job opportunities, self employed phenomena, job skill, relevant general knowledge's, specialized knowledge's, and last but not least rural urban migration. This study is composed of all rural settlers between 15-30 age brackets living in southern Khorasan villages which are exposed with ICT services the sampling technique was based on regular clustering. As such 386 were selected. The research method is composed of descriptive and in feral statistics. It is further supported by filling questionnaire. This study suggests that the targets of information technology are predominately young. In addition, there exists significant variation and differences between the level of information technologies acceptance and improvement in general and specialized rural knowledge's as well as self employed and increase in job skills.

Key words: Rural Development, Information Technology, Job Offers, Migration, General knowledge.

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The Formation of Fuel Production Unites Based Economy in Rural Areas of Seemacan (Fars province)

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Abstract
At present, agriculture is being considered as a major economic activity in Iranian rural settlments. It provides essential needs of the settlers, creates job opportunities, increases revenue as well as plays a prominent role regarding the peasant household's economy. However, agriculture by itself is not capabale in reponsding to household livelihood. That is, there exists a need for complementary source of income such as fuel wood production units. The major objective of this study is to investigate the process of forming these producton units and to investigate their existance in Seemacan Fars. The research method is based on analytical – descriptive method. This is followed by filling questionnaire by village councils pertaining to 40 villages as well as 249 rural households. This study suggests that emergence of this type of complementary economic unites dated back to 1370. It speeds up in 1380. The majority of these production unites are located in pole be payee and Koshksar, moheet Ab and Ab shoykh. Economically speaking the income of each rural household is 2.5 times of regular, non dependent householdes to this source. Furthermore, there exists a significant relationships between unemployment (r=0.274) and per-capita agriculture land (r=-0.224). It is further suggested that there is a significant correlation between household's economic status and prevalence of these production units. The packaging factory and corresponding Union and Insurance are highly recommended.

Key words: Rural Economy, Fuel Production Units, Agricultural Lands, Unemployment Rates.

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The Analysis of the Impacts of New Irrigation Systems on Agriculture Exploitation in Khodabandeh County

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Abstract
Limitation regarding water resource along with skyrocketing population growth and its subsequent agricultural production consumption, demand more attention with respect to rational methods of water use and as well as improvement in irrigation system. This in turn will lead to provision of ample water resource and increase in agricultural crops as well as helping the country's economy. Taking into consideration that agriculture is being consideration as major economic sector in rural areas, thus increase in production level along with decrease in its relevant costs could play a prominent role in social and economic trends of rural areas. The major objective of this study is to investigate the impact of practice of under pressure irrigation system on agriculture status of Khodabandeh County. The research method is based on descriptive – analytical as well as survey methods. The population is composed of 800 of family households in Khodabandeh in 2011-2010 in which 168 were extracted via Kokrans formula and random sampling technique. This study more specifically deals with questionnaire which its viability was proven by extension agricultural experts. According to Chrombakhs reliability is amounted to be 0.79. This study further supported by SPSS software. This paper suggests that the implication of this irrigation system leads to some economic, social, and environmental impacts on agricultural situation of the study area. It is argued that according to T test with 99% confidence level, there exists significant difference with regard to per capita yield as well as provision of job opportunities comparing with past, that is prior to new irrigation system. Moreover, according to principle component analysis, economic, environment, agricultural inputs, and social factors with 17.261, 16.262, 14.729, 12.201 respectively are capable of explaining 60.45% of all variations.

Key words: Water Resource, Under-pressure Irrigation, Rural Development, Khodabandeh.

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Feasibility Studies Regarding Tourism Development Using Systematic Approach in Margin of Rural Areas of Mighan Desert of Arak

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Abstract

Strategic tourism planning is being considered as a way of rural development. It further is a response to Globalization and rural reconstruction. Tourism development requiers systematic comperhensive approach. Rural settlements located in margin of desert area of Mighan, despite of their varied tourism potentials, are very deprived and distressed. The major objective of this study is to investigate the feasibility of tourism development and is relevant the system. Sample is composed of tourists, residents, and local managers. Random sampling technique was applied in order to come up with 274, 150, and 30 respectively. This is followed by application of desriptive and inferal statistics including T students. This study suggests that due to a lack of knowledge of tourists as well as tourism marketing, tourism demand regarding, tourism attractiont the study area is very negligble. It further suggests that tourism constituent's elements including tourism constituents elements including tourism attractions, transportation, infrastructure, and tourism sales and participation are at medium level. However, knowledge level regarding tourism was fairly poor. It is argued that internal tourism potentials as well as external tourism opportunities of the study area are oppropriate. Via appropriate and consolidated tourism planning including marketing, promotion and improvement of tourism infrastructures and superstructures, we could exploit all of the internal strengths as well as external opportunities regarding tourism development.

Key words: Feasibility, Tourism System, Damend and Supply, Rural Tourism, Arak Mighan Desert.

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The Role of Industrial Regions on Social - Economic Development of Rural Settlements, Case: Khorabad - Qom

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Abstract

The construction of industrial towns and regions are being considered as an important strategies regarding rural development. However, Iran is not an exception. It is being argued that by 2010, there exists 335 industrial regions. This in turn, could explain prominent changes associated with rural areas. The research method of this study is based on descriptive- analytical method. 50 out of 139 employed people were extracted. This study further is supported by application of McNamara and Wilcoxon non-parametric tests. This study suggests that there exists signification difference and variation with regard to income, variance in occupations, job satisfaction as well as security, improvement in nutrition and quality of life indices. However, there are not major significant variations regarding community participation, ownership, and rural inertia.

Key words: Industrial Regions, Rural Development, Economic Development, Khorabad.

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