The Role of Management in Rural Development to Cope with Earthquake Hazards (Case study: Zaghe Dehestan in Khoramabad County)

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Extended Abstract

1. INTRODUCTION
Nowadays despite of scientific develops and human technology, different sides of natural hazard hasn’t completely identified. The happening of natural hazard, led to the happening of changes in environmental situations. According to the world data during past two decades, natural accidents had more repetition than the past and had worst effects. As reported according to the international station of accidents during 1980-1998 and 1999 - 2009 the count of reported accidents in the world has increased from 1690 to 3886 count. In this time period, 140 natural accidents has reported in Iran, that had 77987 losses (Asia and Australia 1163983 people) and effected people was about 42050000 (Asia and Australia 4791044000 people) and also its havoc was about 24978 million dollars of America in 2005 (Asia and Australia 823041 million dollars). According to the some natural accidents researches opinion, identified as a social critics period. But nonetheless, could say that there isn’t any identification of accidents that could be acceptable by international resources and researches. This led to omit the trend of typical life of people and made collapsed effects on their settlements and has extracted financial, social and environmental havocs in the society.

2. METHODOLOGY
This study aims to study the role of management in rural development to cope with earthquake hazards in Zaghe village-khoram Abad city. The nature of this research was applied and descriptive - analytical. The library and field work (questionnaire, interview and observation) were used for data collection. For data analysis, statistical methods such as one sample t-test, Friedman and multivariable regression were used. The sample of this research was the villages with village sweetheart that had a population of 8145 people with the error of 0.05 and the sample volume of 322 questioners, done by the corrected formula kokovan and 106 questioners was calculated and gathered among 22 villages. So that because of the role determination and effects of management in decrease of natural accidents in developing of rural regions was analyzed in four aspects of rural developing by researches (financial, social and cultural, environmental and spatial) and made questionnaire by the use of Likert spectrum.

3. DISCUSSION
The results showed that from the rural manager’s opinion, the lack of capacities and financial powers and of course low income of villagers of that region caused the decrease of their powers to retrofitting of buildings in their own settlements. So this problem beside the lack of having an appropriate regulatory role, and also the current basic-social system and having the old physical structures, using low quality materials, the lack of attention to the technical rules etc. caused to have a rationally high vulnerability in that region. More over having low capacities in that region, according to the results of variance analyze and regression best fit of the effected capacities agents in decrease of vulnerability from in rural managers’ opinions showed that with having high multi correlation coefficient between affected agents (0.671) and determine correlation (0.45), any positive change in capacity aspects can have an essential role in decrease of vulnerabilities rate in rural settlements. So four fold capacity (spatial-environmental, financial, social and basic) were paid attention as independent variable and vulnerability coefficient of village as dependent variable that the results showed the most effective agents respectively: financial (0.588), diversity of incomes and activities, access to credit, etc. and social (-.199) like low level of education, low confidence to managers and something like that

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and also its lowest went to spatial capacity (0.75)specially the lack of building structures and nonpaying attention to the structure of rural situation methods etc.

4—CONCLUSION

So according to the rural life situation and effects of financial agents in increasing of the other capacity aspects, enforcement of rural society abilities in this way by increasing of credit rates and compensation of danger, attraction of shocks and face to the future accidents were the most essential goals of permanent vulnerabilities. For this way proactivity planning made by the use of correlation results such as making capacity plans by no straight interlope of government to support of villagers and making decisions with populace and local experts and also with the emphasis on education and increase of its level, different helps, that were as methods helping the decrease of natural accidents effects and their vulnerability level.

1. Identification of current situation according to villages’ situation in region as used map that showed the risk of some villages.
2. Making an appropriate situation for receiving and distribution of financial resources and making credits for sub structures and villages spatial.
3. Making an applied structure of management plan in the country by managers and village assistances to prevent from earthquake.
5. Special possibilities enforcement of relief and retrofitting of essential rural buildings.

Keywords: Rural management, rural development, earthquake accident, Zaghe Dehestan.

References


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