



Explaining the Right to Rural Theory in Iranian Rural Development Programs

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Abstract

Purpose- This study evaluates the factors affecting the promotion of adaptation strategies (AS) in rural development programs from the perspective of the right to the rural area, which has been neglected in the existing literature. In such a way, the AS theory and its related components were developed innovatively. To address this research gap, the present study aimed to investigate the factors affecting the emergence of adaptive behaviors in development programs among Iranian villagers.

Design/methodology/approach- Method: This study employed a multivariate analysis utilizing structural equation modeling (SEM). Data collection was conducted through a questionnaire, which was subsequently analyzed using SPSS and SmartPLS software. The target population comprised all specialists engaged in rural development in Iran. To determine an appropriate sample size, statistical power analysis was performed using G*Power software. The study's sample consisted of 144 specialists—including academic, executive, and managerial professionals—drawn from the nine spatial planning regions of Iran. Participants were selected via a multistage sampling approach, ensuring an empirically representative and balanced distribution across these regions.

Findings- The study's findings, following the classification of AS, initially revealed that the development plans examined were plagued by significant incompatibility. To robustly validate these results, SEM was employed to assess the explanatory power of the framework and rank the predictors. The results indicated that factors such as a healthy environment, spatial justice, sustainable livelihood, self-determination, and Maintaining Socio-Cultural Authenticity positively and significantly influence the selection of adaptive strategies.

Practical implications- The results of this study reveal the dynamics and complexities of adaptation strategies based on the application in development programs to improve the theory and practice of rural development. The results of structural equations showed that these influential factors accounted for 84.4% of the variance in AS adoption under the rural entitlement theory, which is a very high rate. These findings provide solutions to increase the effectiveness of development program strategies in community-based contexts and, consequently, improve the adaptive behavior of Iranian villagers and farmers.

Keywords- Right to Rural, Adaptation, Environmental sustainability, Structural Equation Modeling, Community-led.

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1. Introduction

Rural communities worldwide confront complex challenges stemming from climate change, economic fluctuations, and social dynamics. The rapid pace of these environmental changes and socio-economic transformations often poses a significant barrier to simultaneously pursuing development and conservation objectives (Ige et al., 2024). It is crucial to adopt an approach that can redirect socio-economic behavioral incentives toward community protection and control over local natural resources. Adaptation incentives are effectively created when decision-makers institutionalize them within programs. Although some development programs have successfully fostered desirable individual and social behaviors toward conservation measures (Manfredo et al., 2020; Ranjan et al., 2019), others have failed (Somerville et al., 2015). The underlying assumptions of these programs frequently underestimate the intricate nature of human behavior and the social and cultural contexts that often determine outcomes (Doss & Quisumbing, 2020; Fenton et al., 2022). This study focuses on measuring the factors that influence adaptive behaviors within rural communities.

In this context, the theory of the "right to the rural" is regarded as a pertinent solution. Initially applied by Henri Lefebvre in urban studies (Harvey, 2015), this concept was later adapted by various scholars, including Hill (1972), Rozelle and Li (1998), Kung (2000), Landy and Moreau (2015), and El Nour et al. (2015) in the field of rural studies. By critically reinterpreting traditional frameworks, the theory of the right to the rural redefines the relationship between communities and their environments (Fabricius et al., 2004). It posits that decisions regarding the maintenance and shaping of natural and human landscapes are an inherent right of residents (Claeys & Edelman, 2020). This theory challenges the traditional urban-centric focus of development programs, advocating for a balanced approach. Rather than viewing rural areas as colonialist and one-sided, it presents them as vibrant spaces that deserve fair rights and participatory governance (Shuling & Jin, 2022). Also, this approach aligns with valuing indigenous knowledge (Magni, 2017) and ensuring that interventions are culturally appropriate (Coast et al., 2016) and consistent, contrasting sharply with

top-down development models (Altieri & Masera, 1993). Integrating the Right to rural theory into rural development decision-making to foster adaptive behaviors has become increasingly imperative in recent years (Van Assche & Hornidge, 2023). In rural settings, where communities are often most vulnerable to environmental shocks, decision-makers face the dual challenge of reducing poverty while enhancing local populations' capacity to withstand current and future climate-related stresses. To address these challenges, interventions must be designed to yield multiple co-benefits, such as improving livelihoods, strengthening adaptive capacity, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions, thereby creating incentives for positive outcomes (Savari & Moradi, 2022). Comparative studies have demonstrated that while some regions have successfully incorporated the principles of the right to the rural into their rural development programs, the path to sustainable adaptation is rarely linear (Lowery et al., 2020). Despite this, rural development programs often assume that adapting to changing human behavior is a prerequisite for achieving desired conservation outcomes. However, planners frequently overlook AS aimed at institutionalizing behavior during the design, implementation, and evaluation of programs (Raj et al., 2022; Anabestani et al., 2022; Hashemi et al., 2013).

While global challenges are pressing, sustainable rural development pathways are profoundly shaped by local environmental conditions, institutional frameworks, and applicable cultural practices (Natarajan et al., 2022). The increased frequency, intensity, and spatial reach of natural hazards, driven by global environmental change, have disproportionately impacted marginalized rural communities, which often lack sufficient power and resources (Smith et al., 2022). Moreover, the mismatch between top-down adaptation interventions and local cultural practices has further constrained the success of these initiatives (Conway et al., 2019). In response to these shortcomings, researchers and policymakers are now advocating for more nuanced and context-sensitive planning and evaluation approaches that better capture the complex interactions between environmental, social, and economic factors in rural areas.

A review of rural development programs in Iran

reveals that objectives such as boosting economic growth have consistently been emphasized (Mokhtari Karchegani et al., 2024), with financial investments and loans prioritized to equip and modernize the agricultural sector, thereby securing the livelihoods of rural households (Savari & Moradi, 2022). However, pathological analyses of these development programs indicate that interventions have been inadequately designed and implemented, resulting in the exacerbation of socio-spatial inequalities (Fami et al., 2019). For instance, the land renewal plan led to numerous small farmers selling their agricultural lands to land brokers, forcing them to leave their villages. Research has shown that cultural assimilation policies, which have dominated Iran's rural development programs (Karchegani et al., 2025), have resulted in the loss of territorial identity in rural areas adjacent to metropolises, the erosion of local traditions, and a decline in rural community trust and participation rates in these programs (Sobhaninia et al., 2023). This necessitates a shift in the assumptions and orientation of development programs toward greater adaptation to the unique local characteristics of vulnerable rural communities (Savari, Damaneh, et al., 2023). Given the significance of this topic, specifically the "right to the rural" as a dominant approach to promoting adaptive behaviors in rural communities, and the dearth of comprehensive research identifying effective factors, this study was undertaken to contribute to the existing literature in this knowledge area. Therefore, the primary objective of this study is to investigate the effective factors of the right to the rural on the emergence of adaptive behaviors in development programs among Iranian villagers.

2. Research Theoretical Literature

Numerous studies have investigated and identified the determinants of implementing various strategies related to the right to the rural in spatial planning programs. These factors can be categorized based on their characteristics into four key areas: Healthy Environment, Maintaining Socio-Cultural Authenticity, Self-determination, Spatial Justice, and Sustainable livelihoods.

2.1. Healthy Environment (HE)

The idea of the right to a "HE" emerged during the international environmental movement of the early 1970s (Scheidel et al., 2020). While it is difficult to attribute the concept to a single individual, its

normative formulation is widely associated with the outcomes of the 1972 United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm, which is considered the birth of modern environmental human rights. This conference stated that everyone has the right to live in an environment that is conducive to a life of dignity, health, and well-being (Rodríguez-Garavito, 2017).

In the rural development literature, the right to a HE is employed as both a normative and an analytical tool. Researchers and policymakers assert that rural development should be accompanied by environmental protection (Yuan et al., 2018). In practice, this entails evaluating rural policies—whether in agriculture, infrastructure, or tourism—not only for their economic or social benefits but also for their impact on natural resource protection (Carlisle et al., 2019). Consequently, rural development programs that incorporate the right to a HE are grounded in the belief that every individual has the right to live in an ecosystem that supports physical, social, and economic well-being. Conceptually, this right underscores access to clean air, water, and the sustainable use of land, acknowledging that environmental quality is a prerequisite for a dignified life.

The goal is to integrate environmental safeguards into rural development strategies, ensuring that growth is both equitable and environmentally sound (Ige et al., 2024). Key principles guiding this approach include sustainability, which necessitates the use of resources without jeopardizing future generations; participatory planning, which ensures that local voices shape environmental decisions; and environmental justice (Nicholas & Breakey, 2017), which seeks to address historical inequalities and equitably distribute benefits and risks (Carrión et al., 2022). Interdisciplinary collaboration among policymakers, communities, and technical experts is essential to align economic development with environmental stewardship. Global experiences demonstrate the practical implementation of these principles. For instance, grassroots and government initiatives have adopted agroecology as a tool to ensure the right to a HE (Anderson & Maughan, 2021). In the face of challenges such as deforestation and soil degradation, local programs have promoted sustainable agricultural practices

that restore ecological balance, enhance soil fertility, and reduce reliance on harmful chemicals (Savari, 2023). Additionally, participatory watershed management programs in India have been designed to address water scarcity, improve soil health, and restore ecosystems in rural areas (Narendra et al., 2021). These programs actively engage communities in the processes of restoring degraded agricultural lands and sustainably utilizing panchayat watersheds in Maharashtra.

H1: A healthy environment is an effective factor in promoting adaptation strategies in Iranian development programs.

2.2. Maintaining Socio-Cultural Authenticity (MCSA)

In the geographical literature, Greenwood (1982) posits in his article "Cultural Authenticity" that genuine cultural authenticity is not a fixed or staged performance designed for outsiders but rather an organic expression of a community's self-determined identity and values. This concept has been used to critique rural development practices, emphasizing that interventions should support and preserve the authentic socio-cultural fabric of rural communities (Belei, 2019). Rather than imposing standardized or commodified versions of culture, proponents argue that rural development practices should empower local residents to control the narrative of their cultural heritage. This approach ensures that economic growth, such as through tourism, does not erode local traditions, social practices, and indigenous knowledge systems (Kohsaka & Rogel, 2021).

Advocates of the right to the rural often present it as a universal claim. However, rural areas exhibit significant diversity in terms of resource endowments, cultural heritage, and social structure, which challenges the feasibility of a one-size-fits-all approach to rural rights (Yu et al., 2024). On the other hand, in a world characterized by rapid demographic shifts between regions, the influx of urban culture and values into rural areas can lead to the erosion of traditional customs and practices. As younger generations adopt urban lifestyles, older cultural norms may be discarded, leaving individuals feeling disconnected from their heritage (Huntsinger et al., 2019). This cultural shift can precipitate an identity crisis where individuals grapple with conflicting values and a diminished sense of belonging within their community. Despite these challenges, preserving the authenticity of the cultural fabric remains

essential for meaningful development.

Cultural authenticity refers to the genuine representation and preservation of a community's traditions, values, and practices (Palmi & Lezzi, 2020). By incorporating this value into development initiatives, progress can be aligned with the community's identity and heritage. The key principles of this approach are grounded in reflecting local values and needs, documenting traditional knowledge and oral history, which collectively help preserve cultural heritage. For instance, the Guizhou Rural Tourism Development Center in China is dedicated to preserving, protecting, and developing the diverse culture and intangible heritage of ethnic minority groups in southwest China, particularly their exquisite handicrafts. The center collaborates with domestic and international organizations, modern designers, and young volunteers to explore and promote ethnic art, ensuring the preservation of cultural heritage while economically developing the region through tourism (Zhu & Phanlukthao, 2023). Another example is the heritage experience of the village of Arna Jharna in Rajasthan, India, which functions as a living museum where objects are integral to the daily lives of ordinary people, fostering experiential learning and preserving traditional knowledge (Lyngwa, 2022).

H2: Maintaining socio-cultural authenticity is an effective factor in promoting adaptation strategies in Iranian development programs.

2.3. Self-determination (SD)

SD is a socio-philosophical concept with roots in the American and French revolutions and the nationalist movement, notably highlighted by Woodrow Wilson in his 14-Point Declaration of 1918 (Fisch, 2015). Formally, it was recognized as an international legal right in the United Nations Charter (Thürer, 2008). However, the concept gained significant traction in rural development through the work of Chambers (1981), who argued in his influential article "Rapid Rural Assessment: Rationale and Case Study" that rural communities should be empowered to analyze their situations and set their own development goals. This perspective underscores the need for rural communities to take an active role in determining their development trajectories (Claeys & Edelman, 2020).

Based on the preceding discussion, the concept of SD embodies a grassroots approach that

emphasizes the active participation of local people in identifying their needs and implementing solutions. The United Nations defines community-led development as a process where community members come together to take collective action and create solutions to shared problems. David Harvey, with a Marxist perspective on space, posits that meaningful control over the built environment is not a privilege but a right and a fundamental element in the struggle against the neoliberal destruction of communities (Ahmad & Islam, 2024). Despite differences in approach and purpose, these perspectives share a common understanding of empowering lower levels to determine their own destiny (Conway et al., 2019). However, current practices of centralized, state-led policies often marginalize the voices of local communities, leading to tensions over who should control and manage rural resources. Meanwhile, community-led movements have emerged as pivotal forces in development programs, advocating for sustainable, local solutions to challenges such as poverty, environmental degradation, and social inequality (Fraser et al., 2024).

A review of successful experiences highlights the Green Belt Movement in Kenya, which mobilized local women to plant over 51 million trees, thereby preserving forests and supporting sustainable livelihoods (Kinoti, 2022). Another notable example is the Sarvodaya Shramadana Movement in Sri Lanka, which, through a self-management scheme, benefited 15,000 villages by meeting their basic social needs through collective action and centralized self-help. These studies demonstrate that community-led development is grounded in the recognition of rural SD by villagers (Kinoti, 2022). However, discussions also emphasize empowering local communities to take responsibility for development and move toward self-reliance. A review of the literature reveals that recognizing the community-led movement as a means to fulfill the right of villagers to SD has been raised as a fundamental principle (Kar & Chambers, 2008). This right is enshrined in international law, particularly in Article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which states (Pinto, 2022): “All peoples have the right to SD and by this right freely determine their political

status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.”

H3: Self-determination is an effective factor in promoting adaptation strategies in Iran’s development programs.

2.4. *Spatial Justice (SJ)*

SJ is a concept that complements the right to rural space, emphasizing that every rural resident should have equitable access to the benefits and opportunities arising from rural growth (Nordberg, 2020). This perspective, rooted in the work of radical geographers such as Harvey (2010), highlights how urban and rural spaces are produced through unequal social processes, which reflect and reproduce social injustices. In alignment with Soja (2013) argument, it is clear that our physical environment plays a crucial role in shaping societal experiences, underscoring the need to address both social and spatial dimensions of justice in urban and rural contexts. Rural space is not merely a passive backdrop but an active agent in either creating or mitigating social inequalities. By recognizing the spatial aspect of justice, we can better understand how geographical factors influence access to resources, services, and opportunities, ultimately informing more equitable rural development strategies (Nordberg, 2020). The primary objective of SJ in rural development programs is to ensure that the design, planning, and implementation of rural policies and infrastructure are inclusive and fair. This involves actively working to reduce inequalities by empowering marginalized communities, enhancing connectivity, and improving access to vital services, thereby strengthening resilient and self-sustaining rural communities (Mahon et al., 2023). Generally, this approach aims to identify methods for fairly distributing resources—both tangible and intangible—and addressing access disparities between urban and rural areas. In essence, it acknowledges past injustices and structural inequalities that have shaped current spatial dynamics and seeks to rectify these through targeted policy actions (Shucksmith et al., 2021). Conceptualizing justice requires rethinking the spatial dimension to illustrate how our physical world produces and reproduces inequality. A fundamental principle is that development unfolds unevenly at global, regional, and local scales, meaning that the injustices central to broader social justice movements are deeply embedded in the

rural landscapes where we live (Mahon et al., 2023).

The growing emphasis on the "right to the rural" has fostered a convergence between the pursuit of SJ and the struggle for democratic rights in rural spaces. A notable example is the European Union's reform of its Common Agricultural Policy (Fund), which now incorporates principles of SJ (Shucksmith et al., 2021). These reforms aim to address regional inequalities by directing investments to disadvantaged rural areas, enhancing infrastructure, and increasing connectivity. By doing so, EU policies seek to rebalance economic opportunities and access to services across rural landscapes (Weck et al., 2022). This approach not only modernizes agricultural practices but also redefines spatial relations, ensuring that historically marginalized areas benefit from a fair distribution of resources and community-based planning. In Brazil, the Landless Workers Movement exemplifies SJ in rural development, advocating for land reform and community-based settlement plans that challenge long-standing spatial inequalities stemming from centralized land ownership (Wolford, 2004). Through participatory mapping, local governance, and direct action, the movement empowers rural communities to shape their environments and claim their right to equitable development. This experience illustrates how local mobilization and inclusive planning can transform rural spaces, ensuring that development benefits are more equitably distributed to all residents.

H4: Spatial justice is an influential factor in promoting adaptation strategies in Iranian development programs.

2.5. Sustainable livelihoods (SL)

SL is a profound insight in the rural development literature, whose emergence was systematically developed by international bodies such as the UK Department for International Development (DFID) in the mid-1990s (Yang, 2024). The original sustainable livelihoods framework marked a significant shift from single-sector interventions to a comprehensive analysis of how rural households combine five key asset types—human, social, natural, financial, and physical—to develop strategies (Natarajan et al., 2022). This approach is now being refined to understand the complexities of livelihood resilience in the face of various shocks, including environmental disruptions,

economic fluctuations, and policy changes. By focusing on these diverse assets, the SL framework provides a holistic method for addressing development issues, emphasizing the interconnectedness of different resources and strategies that rural households employ to maintain or enhance their capabilities and assets over time. SL in rural areas require strategies that enable individuals and communities to meet their basic needs—such as food, water, shelter, and clothing—in ways that are economically viable, environmentally sound, and socially equitable (Sampson et al., 2021). This approach emphasizes resilience, allowing rural communities to maintain and adapt to potential challenges. The primary goal is to enhance the quality of life for rural people and their future generations. From this perspective, the right to the rural introduces agriculture as a crucial resource that not only provides livelihoods but also serves as a source of income and employment for rural households (Sargani et al., 2023). For instance, agriculture is a vital sector in countries like Morocco, Yemen, Egypt, and Iran, where an estimated 20-40% of the population in these areas work in agriculture (Jobbins & Henley, 2015). In these countries, nearly 85% of agricultural land is owned by smallholder farmers, whose livelihoods are directly dependent on natural resources (Savari & Moradi, 2022). However, these farmers have limited adaptive capacity due to high poverty rates and restricted access to social safety nets and extension services. A literature review highlights organizations such as World Neighbors, which support rural communities by conducting comprehensive analyses of their production methods, income sources, and costs (Delgado & Siamwalla, 2018). These organizations assist communities in mobilizing assets, enhancing natural resources, and building knowledge and organizational capacity to improve well-being (Mokhtari Karchgani et al., 2024). Their strategies include supporting savings and credit groups, establishing seed and grain banks to mitigate food shortages, processing and marketing products, and generating income through small enterprises (Giller et al., 2021). In the Dutch context, smallholder farmers have transitioned to organic farming practices, utilizing natural composts and pesticides to reduce costs, enhance soil health, and increase biodiversity (Westerink et al., 2021). This shift has resulted in a gradual improvement in income and

the empowerment of women through the creation and sale of organic agricultural inputs. In Peru, organic farming provides primary income to indigenous communities, aiming to reduce poverty-related deforestation. By offering financial support, this initiative has achieved a reduction in deforestation, improved food security, and

increased investment in education and forest restoration (Zimmerer et al., 2020). This approach enables individuals to adopt sustainable lifestyles while protecting rainforest ecosystems.

H5: Sustainable livelihoods are an effective factor in promoting adaptation strategies in Iranian development programs.

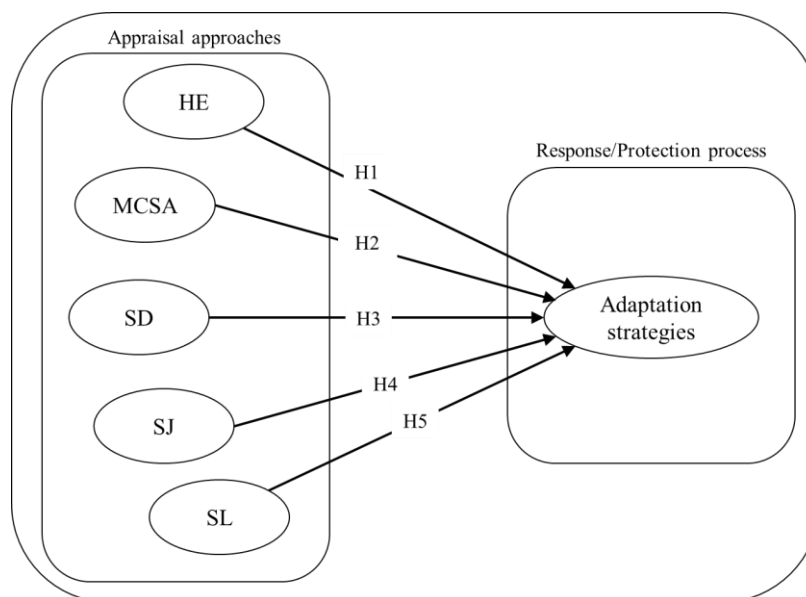


Fig. 1. Research Framework in this Research.

3. Research Methodology

3.1 Geographical Scope of the Research

This research is grounded in the "9-Division Zoning" framework outlined in the Sixth Development Plan (2010-2016). The selection of this zoning system from among the 17 existing zonings was primarily based on four key criteria: its currency, comprehensiveness, spatial coverage of all rural areas in Iran, and its mandatory enforcement by executive agencies. This zoning was proposed concurrently with the emphasis on spatial planning in Article 92 of the Permanent Provisions of the Sixth Development Plan Law, which was approved on November 10, 2016 (Akbari et al., 2019). To implement this, the Planning and Budget Organization is required to collaborate with relevant executive agencies within a year to conduct the country's zoning planning based on the desired spatial organization of the 2045 Horizon. Following approval by a specialized commission, the regional planning documents are submitted to the Supreme Council for final approval (Karchegani et al., 2020).

In this study, Strategic Provincial Plans (SPPs) function as strategic documents designed for the implementation of rural development programs. The selection of these plans was guided by Iran's spatial planning zoning, which facilitates an understanding of the differences and similarities in rural development policies across various regions. The criteria for selecting SPPs included the availability of information, appropriate geographical distribution, and a time frame spanning from 2006 to 2023. Consequently, SPPs were chosen from the provinces using these criteria through judgmental sampling and consultation with academic experts. As a result, one document was selected from each of the nine regions: Mazandaran, Ardabil, Hamadan, Khuzestan, Fars, Tehran, Markazi, Sistan and Baluchestan, and North Khorasan (Figure 1).

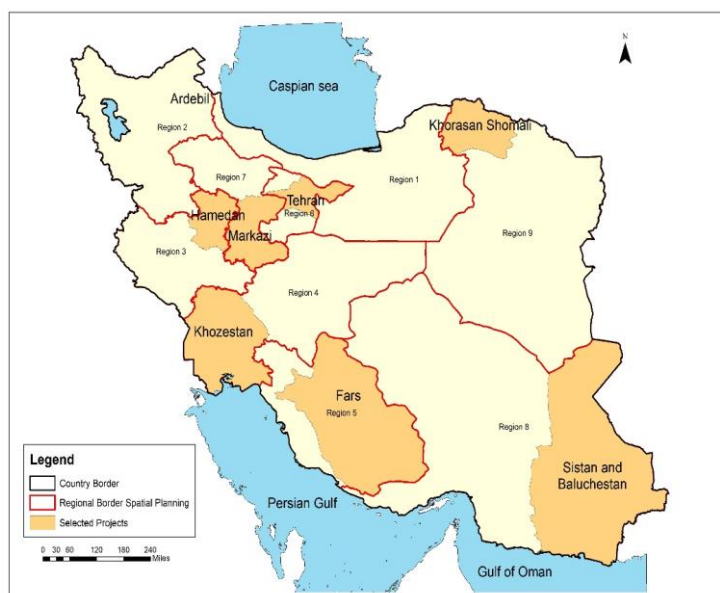


Figure 1. Geographical location of the 9 SPPs selected in the research

3.2. Statistical population and sample size

To determine the sample size, various methods were considered. Initially, the sample size was calculated using GPower software based on statistical power (Faul et al., 2007). For this purpose, the statistical test of multiple linear regression was employed: Fixed model, R² deviation from zero. In the study, an effect size f^2 of 0.15 (indicating a strong effect size) was

assumed, with a first type error of 0.05 and a statistical power of 0.95. Given that there were five predictors, the calculated sample size was 138 individuals (see Figure 1). This was increased to 144 samples to ensure equal distribution between regions. The choice of a statistical power of 0.95 was informed by previous research (Faul et al., 2007).

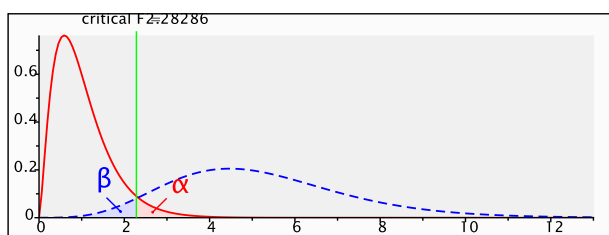


Figure 2. G-Power analysis for statistical power, effect and sample size

In the subsequent stage, the criteria for selecting samples were established, encompassing all implementers, officials, and academics responsible for provincial spatial planning in Iran. Given the nature of the samples, the purposive sampling method was employed in the form of a normal distribution across the nine planning regions of the country, with seven individuals selected from each region. Considering the use of the stratified non-probability sampling method in this study, the sample list was initially determined based on

criteria such as "executive experience," "monitoring and evaluation history," "management (in the Ministry of Interior and governorates)," and "related academic field of expertise." These criteria were categorized into several homogeneous layers based on the nine regions. These strata were evenly distributed across the nine study regions, and the sample size was allocated proportionally based on the population size in each stratum.

3.3. Survey tool

The primary data collection instrument for this

study was a structured questionnaire, carefully designed following an extensive review of relevant literature to ensure the inclusion of established items, all of which were properly sourced and referenced. The questionnaire consisted of two main sections. The first section gathered demographic information from local communities.

The second section was organized into five key components: (1) four items to evaluate a HE, (2) four items to assess SJ, (3) four items to evaluate SL, (4) Four items to measure SD, and (5) four items to assess the maintenance of socio-cultural authenticity.

Table 1. Status assessment of AS variables among respondents

Construct	Measurement items	Sources
Healthy environment (HE)	I think that ensuring access to clean air and water resources for rural residents is the most important factor in the effectiveness of spatial planning programs.	Scheidel et al., 2017; Rodríguez-Garavito, 2017; Rodríguez-Garavito, 2017; Carrión et al., 2022
	I think that promoting the sustainable use of rural land (agricultural, forest, brownfield, etc.) can contribute to the effectiveness of spatial planning programs.	
	I think that the use of renewable energy is the most important factor in the effectiveness of spatial planning programs.	
	I think that promoting agroecology (as a tool to restore ecological balance and promote sustainable agricultural practices, soil productivity and quality, livestock and crop mix) leads to the effectiveness of spatial planning programs.	
Spatial justice (SP)	I think that focusing on eliminating urban-rural inequalities is the most important factor in improving the performance of spatial planning programs.	Nordberg, 2020; Mahon et al., 2023; Shucksmith et al., 2021; Weck et al., 2022; Tavakoli & Mokhtari Karchegani, 2024b
	I think that the adoption and promotion of green technologies (rainwater collection and storage systems, renewable energies, organic farming, waste recycling, and public transportation systems based on clean energy) to meet the different needs of residents is a determining factor in the effective promotion of spatial planning programs.	
	I think that the equitable distribution of resources and services (promotional and infrastructure) can contribute to the effectiveness of spatial planning programs.	
	I think that equality of opportunities for diverse rural groups (ethnic, racial, age, gender, religious, and linguistic) is the most important task of spatial planning programs.	
Self-determination (SD)	I think that granting political authority to lower levels to determine their destiny contributes to the effectiveness of spatial planning programs.	Fisch, 2015; Thürer, 2008; Ahmad & Islam, 2024; Pinto, 2022; Tavakoli & Mokhtari Karchegani, 2024a
	I think that the active participation (preparation, decision-making, implementation, and monitoring) of stakeholders can lead to taking responsibility for development programs.	
	I think utilizing indigenous knowledge can contribute to the effectiveness of spatial planning programs.	
	I think creating a network of diverse actors to explore middle ground solutions will help make spatial planning programs more effective.	
Maintaining Socio-cultural authenticity (MCSA)	I think that emphasizing local cultural values and traditions, without imposing external norms, can contribute to the effectiveness of programs.	Belei, 2019; Kohsaka & Rogel, 2021; Kohsaka & Rogel, 2021; Yu et al., 2024; Mokhtari Karchegani et al., 2024
	I think that promoting indigenous knowledge and oral history existing in rural communities can contribute to a more effective implementation of programs.	
	Maintaining territorial identity in rural areas, especially in the face of demographic change and the effects of urbanization, can contribute to the effectiveness of programs.	
	I think that recognizing and respecting ethnic, linguistic, racial, and religious differences contributes to the effectiveness of spatial planning programs.	
Sustainable livelihood (SL)	I think that emphasizing education and empowerment of rural communities can help the effectiveness of spatial planning programs.	Yang, 2024; Natarajan et al., 2022; Sampson et al., 2021; Sargani et al., 2021; Savari & Moradi, 2022; Mokhtari et al., 2020
	I think that access to diverse job opportunities (such as employment in non-agricultural sectors) can help the effectiveness of spatial planning programs.	
	I think that strengthening foreign investments (government, public, and private) is the most important factor in strengthening the effectiveness of spatial planning programs.	
	I think that financial support (such as loans, tax exemptions, etc.) is the most important factor in strengthening the effectiveness of spatial planning programs.	

3.4. Reliability and validity

To ensure the validity of the measured indicators, a panel of experts reviewed the initial draft of the

survey before its administration. Additionally, a pilot test was conducted with 15 expert respondents before full-scale data collection.

During this stage, Cronbach's alpha was calculated to assess internal consistency. Any ambiguous questions were modified or removed, and the wording of the items was simplified to enhance clarity. Along with face validity, the average variance extracted (AVE) and composite reliability (CR) were calculated. Since Cronbach's alpha exceeded the threshold of 0.70 for all items, the composite reliability was above 0.60, and the AVE values were greater than 0.50, the survey instrument was confirmed to have acceptable reliability and validity (Table 1). Cronbach's alpha is a method used to measure the reliability of a questionnaire by assessing the internal consistency of its items. This approach is widely employed for instruments such as questionnaires or tests that measure multiple characteristics. Generally, if Cronbach's alpha exceeds 0.7, the reliability of the instrument is considered acceptable (Hair et al., 2017). In contrast, composite reliability (CR) is a measure of the internal fit of a model, calculated based on the consistency of the items designed to measure each construct. A CR value greater than 0.6 indicates acceptable reliability (Tabachnick et al., 2007). The primary distinction between Cronbach's alpha and CR lies in their calculation methods: Cronbach's alpha depends on the variability of the data, with the standard deviation being a key determinant, while CR is based on the internal consistency of the items for each construct, making it a more precise metric.

All participants were informed about ethical issues, such as data protection, by the researcher and provided verbal consent at the beginning of each interview. Informed consent was obtained from all individual participants who participated in the study. All materials and methods were prepared following the guidelines and regulations. All procedures involving human participants were conducted by the ethical standards of the Institutional Research Committee and the 1964 Declaration of Helsinki and its subsequent amendments or similar ethical standards.

3.5. Data analysis

This step was conducted in two stages, utilizing both descriptive and inferential statistics with SPSS and Smart PLS software. SEM was employed to explore causal relationships between variables. SEM is a multivariate analytical technique within the family of regression analyses, enabling the simultaneous testing of multiple

regression equations. One of the primary reasons SEM is widely used among researchers is its ability to facilitate theory testing by creating and analyzing equations that represent relationships between variables (Hair et al., 2017). Another significant advantage is its consideration of measurement error, allowing researchers to analyze their data while accounting for such errors. SEM-PLS, the third generation of SEM, employs a variance-based approach to analyzing collected data. Its notable features include robustness with small sample sizes, insensitivity to outliers, predictive capabilities, and support for very complex models.

A redesigned graphical user interface is a prominent feature of this version, offering users an efficient and optimized experience. The developed structural model comprises two main components (Savari, Sheheytavi, et al., 2023): the measurement model and the structural model. The measurement model assesses the validity and reliability of the observed variables designed to measure the latent constructs. The observed variables represent the items of the questionnaire, while the latent variables are the primary categories of the study constructs. Conversely, the structural model examines the direct and indirect relationships between the latent variables, serving as a basis for testing the research hypotheses. Consequently, this study utilized SEM to evaluate the proposed theoretical framework, enabling the assessment of the predicted relationships within it.

4. Research Findings

4.1. Descriptive statistics

The distribution of respondents by age reveals that a significant portion of participants (50.8%) fall within the 35-50 years category. The second largest group (30.2%) consists of individuals older than 55, while the youngest age group, those under 35, represents 19.0% of the sample. The majority of respondents are male, comprising 73.0% of the total sample, while females account for 27.0%. In terms of educational background, the respondents are predominantly at the Master's level (49.2%), followed by PhD holders at 38.1%. Only 12.7% of the participants hold a Bachelor's degree.

Most respondents (39.7%) have more than 10 years of experience in Strategic Provincial Planning (SPP), followed by those with 5-10 years of experience (34.9%). A smaller proportion (25.4%) has less than 5 years of experience in the field.

Over half of the participants (60.3%) have been involved in the preparation of SPP, while 39.7% have not. The majority of respondents report a medium level of awareness (52.4%), with 34.9% indicating high awareness. A smaller proportion

(12.7%) reports low awareness of this topic. A substantial portion (69.8%) of respondents have participated in relevant training courses, while 30.2% have not (Table 2).

Table 2. Demographic characteristics of the participants

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percent	Mode
Age (year)	Lower than 35	27	19	+
	35-50	73	50.8	
	More than 55	43	30.2	
Gender	Male	105	73	+
	Female	39	27	
Education	Bachelor	18	12.7	+
	Master	71	49.2	
	PhD	55	38.1	
Study experience in SPP	Less than 5	37	25.4	+
	5-10	50	34.9	
	More than 10	57	39.7	
Participation in the preparation of SPP	Yes	87	60.3	+
	No	57	39.7	
Awareness of the characteristics of the right to the village	Low	18	12.7	+
	Medium	75	52.4	
	High	50	34.9	
Presence in relevant training courses	Yes	101	69.8	+
	No	43	30.2	

measurement model evaluates the unidimensionality, reliability, and validity, as well as the discriminant validity of the data (Hair et al., 2017). To confirm that the questionnaire items were appropriately selected, the following steps were undertaken.

Unidimensionality: The initial step in assessing the measurement model involves examining the unidimensionality of the indicators and items. This is typically measured by the standardized factor

4.2. Evaluation of the research structural model

SEM analysis is conducted in two stages: structural and measurement (Tabachnick et al., 2007). The loading (λ). In this study, all standardized factor loadings exceeded the threshold of 0.50 and were statistically significant at the 1 % level

($P < 0.01$), indicating that the measurement items exhibit unidimensionality and possess adequate validity (Table 3).

Table 3. Results of confirmatory factor analysis for the measurement model

Latent variables	Indicator	λ	T value	CR	AVE	α
Healthy environment (HE)	HE1	0.888	103.583	0.905	0.777	0.904
	HE2	0.897	90.808			
	HE3	0.874	63.612			
	HE4	0.866	57.18			
Maintaining Socio-Cultural Authenticity (MCSA)	MCSA1	0.877	64.908	0.915	0.796	0.914
	MCSA2	0.913	104.23			
	MCSA3	0.889	77.645			
	MCSA4	0.89	67.566			
Self-determination (SD)	SD1	0.884	65.934	0.910	0.788	0.910
	SD2	0.884	76.248			
	SD3	0.89	79.265			

Latent variables	Indicator	λ	T value	CR	AVE	α
	SD4	0.892	76.064			
Spatial justice (SJ)	SJ1	0.866	60.285	0.889	0.751	0.889
	SJ2	0.873	60.091			
	SJ3	0.87	60.471			
	SJ4	0.856	55.297			
Sustainable livelihood (SL)	SL1	0.849	52.574	0.896	0.760	0.894
	SL2	0.889	86.927			
	SL3	0.871	67.207			
	SL4	0.877	56.776			

Reliability and Validity: To further assess the measurement items, Cronbach's alpha (α), Composite Reliability (CR), and Average Variance Extracted (AVE) were computed. The results confirmed the reliability and validity of all indicators, with composite reliability scores above 0.60, Cronbach's alpha values exceeding 0.70, and AVE values greater than 0.50, ensuring that the measurement items are both reliable and valid (Table 3).

4.3. Discriminant validity

In the final step of evaluating the measurement model, discriminant validity is assessed to ensure that each construct is distinct from others. This is achieved by verifying that the square root of the Average Variance Extracted (AVE) is greater than the correlations between constructs. As shown in Table 3, the square roots of the AVE values (ranging from 0.751 to 0.796) surpass the corresponding inter-construct correlations (ranging from 0.295 to 0.601), thereby confirming the discriminant validity of the measurement model.

Table 4. Correlations with square roots of the AVE

Constructs	1	2	3	4	5	6
Adaptation strategy	0.881 ^a					
HE	0.882 ^{**}	0.889 ^a				
MCSA	0.882 ^{**}	0.916 ^{**}	0.923 ^a			
SD	0.884 ^{**}	0.911 ^{**}	0.878 ^{**}	0.897 ^a		
SJ	0.879 ^{**}	0.902 ^{**}	0.913 ^{**}	0.866 ^{**}	0.907 ^a	
SL	0.877 ^{**}	0.89 ^{**}	0.899 ^{**}	0.901 ^{**}	0.872 ^{**}	0.892 ^a

^a The square roots of AVE estimate

^{**} Correlation is significant at the < 0.01 level

4.4. Evaluation of the research structural model

Following the validation of the measurement model, the next step involves assessing the fit of the structural model. Several key indicators are examined to evaluate the model's overall fit, as

outlined in Table 5. The results show that the structural model demonstrates robust validity and an adequate fit, with all indicator values meeting the established criteria and falling within acceptable ranges.

Table 5. The summary of the goodness-of-fit indices for the measurement model.

Fit index	SRMR	d_G1	d_G2	NFI	RMS-Theta
Suggested Value	<0.1	>0.05	>0.05	>0.90	≤0.12
Estimated model	0.037	0.383	0.393	0.99	0.06

Once the fit indices have been confirmed through the assessment and measurement stages, we can advance to testing the research hypotheses. The

structural model is depicted in both standardized and significant formats in Fig. 3 and Fig. 4.

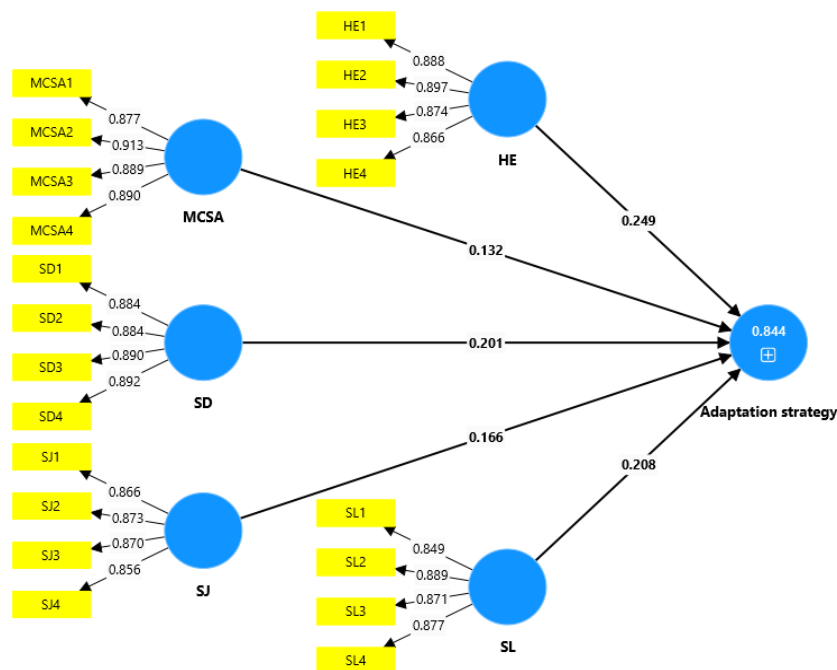


Fig. 2 Path model with standardized factor loadings

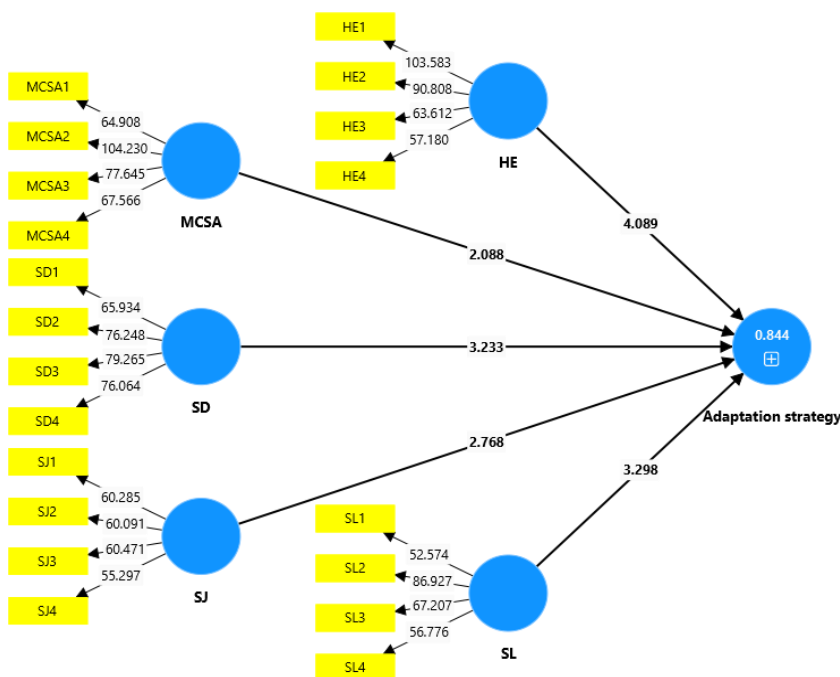


Fig. 3 Path model with t values

4.5. Hypothesis testing

Before testing the structural model, the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) method was employed to examine any potential errors arising from high correlation among latent variables. The results indicated that all VIF values (external and internal) fell below the threshold, confirming the absence of

multicollinearity issues. To evaluate the structural model, this study followed the steps proposed by Hair Jr et al. (2021), which included estimating path coefficients (β values) and their corresponding t-statistics. The partial least squares analysis utilized a bootstrap algorithm with 5000 samples to assess their significance (Table 6). The findings

revealed that the designed framework is effective, as all research hypotheses were significant, with the variables accounting for 84.4 % of the variance

in the effectiveness of the Right to rural Framework in development programs.

Table 6. Direct effect on AS

Hypothesis	λ	t	Result	P Values	R ²
H1: HE → AS	0.249	2.709	Confirm	0.0000	0.844
H2: MCSA → AS	0.132	1.260	Confirm	0.0370	
H3: SD → AS	0.201	1.052	Confirm	0.0010	
H4: SJ → AS	0.166	1.325	Confirm	0.0060	
H5: SL → AS	0.208	0.829	Confirm	0.0010	

5. Discussion and Conclusion

This article addresses the gap left by previous studies that have focused on the role and status of the right to the rural in the Iranian context. The implications of this study can lead to strengthening adaptation strategies in provincial spatial planning programs that are derived from the theory of the right to the countryside. Drawing on the ideas presented by [Rozelle and Li \(1998\)](#), [Kung \(2000\)](#); [Pinto \(2022\)](#) [Landy and Moreau \(2015\)](#), [El Nour et al. \(2015\)](#), [Claeys and Edelman \(2020\)](#), and [Pinto \(2022\)](#) the issue of the right to the rural has been introduced in a fragmented manner under separate strategies, such as the right to SD, the right to maintain cultural-social authenticity, the right to SJ, SL, and the right to a HE. In this research, the concept of the right to the rural is examined within a broader and integrated theoretical framework, which can be considered a significant contribution to the literature on rural development.

SEM was employed to examine the influential factors (HE, MCSA, SD, SJ, and SL). The results indicate that a HE is the most influential factor in achieving the goals of the Right to the Country theory. As shown in [Figure 2](#) and the factor loadings associated with the HE variables, the factors of sustainable use of agricultural land, provision of bioenergy with renewable fuels, transitioning towards agroecology, and access to a healthy climate had the greatest impact. This finding aligns with the results of [Anderson and Maughan \(2021\)](#), who identified environmental factors as variables affecting agricultural adaptation during crisis periods. This can be justified by the fact that agricultural activities are predominant in rural areas, emphasizing the need for continuous access to water and soil as the most critical production inputs. Livestock farming,

alongside agricultural activities, forms the foundation of rural life. Consequently, if access to these resources is limited, farmers will be compelled to discontinue their agricultural activities.

SJ emerged as the second most influential factor on AS, primarily through elements such as the equitable distribution of resources and services (promotional and infrastructure), the adoption and promotion of green technology (including rainwater collection and storage systems, renewable energy, organic farming, waste recycling, and public transportation systems based on clean energy), the elimination of urban-rural disparities, and the equality of opportunities for diverse rural groups (ethnic, racial, age, gender, religious, and linguistic). The coefficient of equitable distribution of resources and services had the greatest impact. These findings align with the results reported by [Mahon et al. \(2023\)](#). It is noteworthy that development programs can significantly enhance local production sectors by strengthening infrastructure resources, thereby linking local markets to regional marketing networks ([Richter, 2019](#)). Consequently, improving spatial equity factors helps strengthen the production-to-market communication network and places marginalized areas within the territorial context. Furthermore, enhancing the use of green technology increases resilience during droughts ([Calo et al., 2021](#)).

Sustainable livelihood was identified as the third most influential factor. As shown in [Figure 2](#) and the factor loadings associated with the sustainable livelihood variables, the factors of access to diverse job opportunities (such as employment in non-agricultural sectors), incentive financial support, foreign investment, and expansion of education and empowerment programs for local

communities had the greatest impact, respectively (Sargani et al., 2023). These findings align with other research, which has demonstrated that adequate income and access to diverse job opportunities in the non-agricultural sector are effective factors in the success of programs addressing vulnerable conditions. Given the high vulnerability of rural households to natural hazards, if suitable economic conditions are not provided, they may be compelled to migrate (Shah et al., 2019).

The right of rural people to SD emerges as the fourth effective factor in enhancing the effectiveness of development programs, primarily through its components such as community-led movements, granting political authority to local levels, active participation, and expanding the network of actors. These findings are consistent with the results reported by Fraser et al. (2024). Consequently, rural programs cannot be successfully implemented without the local community taking responsibility for development. The literature highlights the concept of SD as emphasizing the psychological aspects of development, which include the inherent human need for identity and spatial and social connectedness with one's environment. Social identity theory, as proposed by Tajfel et al. (1979), suggests that individuals derive a significant part of their self-concept from membership in social groups. Furthermore, SD theory, developed by Deci and Ryan (1985), posits that satisfying basic psychological needs, including the need for relatedness, leads to increased motivation and well-being. Consequently, SD is believed to reinforce other factors, such as economic, cultural, and infrastructural factors (Cunningham et al., 2022; Fraser et al., 2024). However, there is limited evidence regarding the role of SD in the effectiveness of development programs (Conway et al., 2019; Sargani et al., 2023).

Finally, maintaining sociocultural authenticity in program design has emerged as a pivotal factor in enhancing the effectiveness of interventions, particularly in contexts where rapid urbanization threatens traditional cultural identities. This variable highlights how promoting indigenous knowledge, oral history, and local cultural values and respecting ethnic, linguistic, racial, and religious differences can not only help maintain rural populations but also strengthen the functional

aspects of implementation programs. Programs that integrate indigenous knowledge and oral traditions serve not merely as a means to preserve heritage; they are also crucial in creating frameworks that resonate with local populations. For instance, research in Latin America and Southeast Asia demonstrates that when development plans incorporate traditional ecological knowledge, they yield adaptive and context-specific solutions to environmental and social challenges. By grounding programs in local narratives and practices, policymakers can foster a sense of ownership and legitimacy, ensuring that interventions are perceived not as externally imposed but as integral to the historical and cultural context of the community.

The implications of this study can assist rural development managers and policymakers in making informed decisions to prevent the inefficiency of development programs and the consequent decline in the quality of life for residents. This enables farmers to continue their activities in the field of production and food security, which serves as the main pillar of society. Furthermore, policymakers require comprehensive information about the level of adaptation and available resources to enhance planning, and the results of this study provide such essential information.

The theory of the right to the rural has transformed our understanding of development programs. The top-down implementation of spatial policies has historically marginalized local communities from the development process, as the compatibility gap between upstream policies and local contexts is evident. Efforts to bridge this gap are ongoing, and although achieving these goals is often considered challenging, they underscore the need for a more comprehensive theoretical framework. Consequently, conducting research in this field is essential. This study aimed to identify the factors influencing the effectiveness of rural development programs through the lens of the theory of the right to the rural. The findings revealed that factors such as a HE, SJ, SL, SD, and MCSA have a positive and significant impact on the selection of compatible strategies. The results from the structural equations indicate that the effective factors account for 85.2% of the variance in the use of AS under the Right to the Country theory, which is a highly significant rate. The results demonstrate

that the Right to the Country theory employs five primary strategies to enhance the adaptation of rural development programs: (1) integrating development goals with environmental health; (2) distributing resources (services and infrastructure) to provide equal opportunities, thereby increasing the ability to benefit; (3) diversifying livelihood opportunities to mitigate shocks from climate change crises and economic fluctuations; (4) empowering local communities by granting decision-making powers to mobilize collective action towards sustainable practices; and (5) strengthening social and cultural authenticity through the promotion of indigenous knowledge and respect for local traditions, which facilitates the resilience of rural populations.

Limitations and Future Research

Although this study utilized epistemological variables to understand rural development stakeholders' perceptions of adopting sustainable program development and implementation practices based on the theory of the right to the rural, several limitations should be acknowledged. Firstly, the effectiveness of these approaches is contingent upon the specific contexts of each case study. This study provides a foundation for other rural development studies to gain a deeper understanding of where each approach is likely to be effective. However, more detailed program evaluations would provide stronger evidence,

leading to more consistent development programs. Secondly, this study highlights the need to enhance the measurement model and its validity by incorporating more constructs related to actual behavior. Thirdly, the researchers in this study limited their use of the right to the rural to gain insight into stakeholders' adoption of more effective practices. Furthermore, its effectiveness could be enhanced by incorporating incentives to promote environmentally friendly behavior among individuals. This approach also offers an opportunity to expand the explanatory scope of theories such as planned behavior and social identity, moving beyond their traditional concepts to more internalized and sustainable practices.

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Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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تبیین نظریه حق بر روستا در برنامه‌های توسعه روستایی ایران

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چکیده مبسوط

۱. مقدمه

اقتصادی پشتیبانی کند. در توسعه روستایی، این رویکرد به ارزیابی سیاست‌ها از منظر تأثیر بر حفاظت از منابع طبیعی می‌پردازد. عدالت فضایی: ریشه در آرای هاروی و سوگا دارد و بر دسترسی عادلانه ساکنان روستایی به مزایا و فرصت‌های ناشی از رشد روستایی تأکید می‌کند. هدف اصلی، کاهش نابرابری‌ها از طریق توانمندسازی جوامع حاشیه‌نشین و بهبود دسترسی به خدمات حیاتی است. معیشت پایدار: چارچوب توسعه‌یافته توسط DFID، نشان‌دهنده گذار از مداخلات بخشی به تحلیل جامع از چگونگی ترکیب دارایی‌های پنج‌گانه توسط خانوارهای روستایی و تأکید بر تاب‌آوری در مواجهه با شوک‌هاست. خودتعیینی: این مفهوم با ریشه در انقلاب‌های آمریکا و فرانسه، در توسعه روستایی از طریق آثار چمبرز جایگاه یافت و بر مشارکت فعال مردم محلی در شناسایی نیازها و اجرای راه‌حل‌ها تأکید دارد. حفظ اصالت اجتماعی-فرهنگی: بر حفظ و پشتیبانی از بافت اصیل اجتماعی-فرهنگی جوامع روستایی و مخالفت با تحمیل نسخه‌های استاندارد شده فرهنگ تأکید دارد.

۳. روش تحقیق

این پژوهش بر اساس چارچوب «تقسیم‌بندی ۹ منطقه‌ای» برنامه ششم توسعه انجام شد. حجم نمونه با استفاده از نرم‌افزار GPower و آزمون رگرسیون خطی چندگانه (اندازه اثر ۰/۱۵، خطای نوع اول ۰/۰۵ و توان آماری ۰/۹۵) معادل ۱۳۸ نفر محاسبه و به ۱۴۴ نفر افزایش یافت. نمونه‌ها از میان مجریان، مسئولان و دانشگاهیان فعال در حوزه آمایش سرزمین به روش نمونه‌گیری هدفمند انتخاب شدند. ابزار اصلی، پرسشنامه ساختاریافته مشتمل بر دو بخش اطلاعات جمعیت‌شناختی و پنج مؤلفه اصلی بود. روایی پرسشنامه توسط پتل خبرگان تأیید و پایایی آن با محاسبه آلفای کرونباخ (۰/۷۰)، پایایی ترکیبی (۰/۶۰) و متوسط واریانس استخراج شده (۰/۵۰) مورد

جوامع روستایی در سراسر جهان با چالش‌های پیچیده‌ای ناشی از تغییرات اقلیمی، نوسانات اقتصادی و تحولات اجتماعی مواجه هستند. اگرچه برخی برنامه‌های توسعه موفق به ایجاد رفتارهای مطلوب در جهت اقدامات حفاظتی شده‌اند، بسیاری از آنها به دلیل پیش‌فرض‌های نادرست درباره ماهیت پیچیده رفتار انسانی و بافت‌های اجتماعی-فرهنگی، ناموفق بوده‌اند. در این راستا، نظریه «حق بر روستا» که ابتدا توسط هانری لوفور در مطالعات شهری مطرح شد و بعداً در حوزه روستایی بسط یافت، به‌عنوان راهکاری مؤثر مطرح شده است. این نظریه با بازتعریف نقادانه چارچوب‌های سنتی، رابطه جوامع با محیط خود را دگرگون می‌سازد و بر حق ساکنان در تصمیم‌گیری درباره حفظ و شکل‌دهی به چشم‌اندازهای طبیعی و انسانی تأکید دارد.

بررسی برنامه‌های توسعه روستایی در ایران نشان می‌دهد که تأکید بر رشد اقتصادی و سرمایه‌گذاری‌های مالی، اگرچه در اولویت بوده، اما تحلیل‌های آسیب‌شناختی حاکی از تشدید نابرابری‌های اجتماعی-فضایی، زوال هویت سرزمینی و کاهش اعتماد و مشارکت جوامع روستایی است. با توجه به اهمیت موضوع «حق بر روستا» و کمبود پژوهش‌های جامع در این حوزه، مطالعه حاضر با هدف بررسی عوامل مؤثر بر ظهور رفتارهای سازگارانه در برنامه‌های توسعه روستایی ایران از منظر این نظریه انجام گرفته است.

۲. مبانی نظری تحقیق

مطالعات پیشین، عوامل تعیین‌کننده در اجرای راهبردهای مرتبط با حق بر روستا را در پنج حوزه کلیدی شناسایی کرده‌اند: محیط زیست سالم: این مفهوم در جریان جنبش زیست‌محیطی اوایل دهه ۱۹۷۰ شکل گرفت و بر این باور استوار است که هر فردی حق زندگی در اکوسیستمی را دارد که از سلامت جسمی، اجتماعی و

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می‌دهد که برنامه‌های توسعه روستایی ایران با ناسازگاری قابل توجهی مواجه هستند. محیط زیست سالم به عنوان مؤثرترین عامل، بر اهمیت دسترسی به منابع آب و خاک تأکید دارد. عدالت فضایی از طریق توزیع عادلانه زیرساخت‌ها و ترویج فناوری سبز، به تقویت شبکه ارتباطی تولید تا بازار کمک می‌کند. معیشت پایدار از طریق تنوع بخشی به فرصت‌های شغلی و حمایت‌های مالی، از آسیب پذیری خانوارها می‌کاهد. خودتعیینی با توانمندسازی جوامع محلی، حس تعلق و مسئولیت را تقویت می‌کند. حفظ اصالت اجتماعی-فرهنگی با ترویج دانش بومی، زمینه ساز پذیرش برنامه‌ها می‌شود.

پیامدهای عملی این پژوهش می‌تواند به مدیران و سیاست‌گذاران در تصمیم‌گیری‌های آگاهانه کمک کند. نظریه حق بر روستا با به کارگیری پنج راهبرد کلیدی می‌تواند به ارتقای انطباق پذیری برنامه‌های توسعه روستایی کمک کند. با وجود محدودیت‌هایی نظیر وابستگی اثربخشی به بافت هر منطقه، این پژوهش پایه‌ای محکم برای مطالعات آتی فراهم می‌آورد.

کلیدواژه‌ها: حق بر روستا، سازگاری، پایداری محیطی، مدل سازی معادلات ساختاری، اجتماع محور.

تشکر و قدردانی

مطالعه حاضر برگرفته از رساله دکتری علی مختاری کرچگانی، گروه جغرافیا و برنامه‌ریزی، دانشکده علوم انسانی، دانشگاه تربیت مدرس، تهران، ایران است.

تأیید قرار گرفت. تحلیل داده‌ها با نرم‌افزارهای SPSS و SmartPLS و به روش مدل سازی معادلات ساختاری انجام شد.

۴. یافته‌های تحقیق

یافته‌های جمعیت‌شناختی نشان داد اکثر پاسخ‌گویان (۵۰/۸٪) در گروه سنی ۳۵-۵۰ سال، مذکر (۷۳٪) و دارای مدرک کارشناسی ارشد (۴۹/۲٪) بودند. نتایج مدل اندازه‌گیری، بارهای عاملی استاندارد شده بالاتر از ۰/۵۰ و معنی دار در سطح ۱٪ را نشان داد. شاخص‌های برازش مدل ساختاری ($NFI=0.99$, $SRMR=0.037$) حاکی از برازش مناسب بود.

آزمون فرضیه‌ها نشان داد که هر پنج عامل تأثیر مثبت و معنی داری بر ارتقای راهبردهای سازگاران دارند. محیط زیست سالم با ضریب ۰/۲۴۹ بیشترین تأثیر را داشت و مؤلفه‌های استفاده پایدار از اراضی کشاورزی، تأمین انرژی زیستی با سوخت‌های تجدیدپذیر و گذار به کشاورزی بوم‌شناختی بیشترین بار عاملی را به خود اختصاص دادند. عدالت فضایی با ضریب ۰/۱۶۶ در رتبه دوم قرار گرفت که توزیع عادلانه منابع و خدمات بیشترین تأثیر را داشت. معیشت پایدار با ضریب ۰/۲۰۸، خودتعیینی با ضریب ۰/۲۰۱ و حفظ اصالت اجتماعی-فرهنگی با ضریب ۰/۱۳۲ به ترتیب در رتبه‌های بعدی قرار گرفتند. این پنج عامل در مجموع ۸۴/۴ درصد از واریانس پذیرش راهبردهای سازگاران را تبیین کردند.

۵. بحث و نتیجه‌گیری

این پژوهش با ارائه چارچوبی جامع از نظریه حق بر روستا، شکاف موجود در ادبیات توسعه روستایی را پر کرده است. یافته‌ها نشان

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