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Analyzing sustainability levels of villages and custom unit (Samaneh Orfi) in forested areas in Kohgiloieh and Boier Ahmad province (Case study: Tangtamoradi Watershed)

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate the sustainability level of villages which were located in or near forested area in watershed of Tang Tamoradi, province of Kohgiloie and Boier Ahmad, based on indicators of sustainable development approach. We used secondary data from censuses which were done on 1985-1995-2005 and also administrated questionnaire as main instrument to gather data. The validity of questionnaire was confirmed by a panel of experts and reliability determined through calculation of Cronbach's Alpha coefficient which equaled to 0.78 and showed that the instrument was suitable for our purpose. The statistical population included 198 households in 19 villages which have resided in 7 districts, named Samane Orfi. The sample size was estimated through Cochran formula, 80 households were selected for the study by using optimum allocation clustered sampling. Data analysis was accomplished McGranahan Method to determine the weightings of indicators as well as cluster analysis to determine the levels of sustainability. Findings indicate two districts (Samane Orfies) were "sustainable", three "unsustainable" and two "relatively sustainable". Results also showed that 52.6 percent of villages were "sustainable", 31.6 percent "unsustainable" and 15.8 percent "relatively sustainable". The finding of the research can contribute to policy formulate for future rural sustainable development programs in the area.

Keywords: Sustainable development, Rural sustainable development, Sustainability, Indicators of sustainability, Samaneh Orfi, Kohgiloie and Boier Ahmad province, Tangetamoradi