

## عنوان مقاله:

Evaluating the Effects of Lake Urmia's Drought on Resilience Changes in Rural Settlements

## محل انتشار:

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## خلاصه مقاله:

Extended abstract ۱. INTRODUCTION Drought as a natural disaster has inflicted material and spiritual damages to mankind and has challenged the life and civilization of human societies with serious challenges. Today, many of the human settlements have direct dependence on climatic factors, particularly drought, and this dependence is more significant in rural communities. While by adopting measures, it is possible to reduce the risk appetite of communities such as rural communities in the face of such incidents. One of the concepts that has been considered in minimizing the risks in rural areas is resiliency. The concept of resilience is the result of the evolution management of risk and seeks to understand the way of influencing the social, economic, institutional, structural, political, and physical capacities against a variety of hazards of human communities. Lake Urmia has begun to dry up in the last two decades and has lost nearly ۹۰ percent of its area. This phenomenon has led to a lot of damages to villages and reduced their ability to survive. ۲. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK Experts believe that living in the context of natural risks is not necessarily harmful, but the lack of resilience and the level of knowledge and understanding of the population about the treatment and risk may cause damage. That is the reason of the significant and global changes in the attitude toward risk; hence, the dominant approach of the poor focus on reducing the vulnerability has shifted to increasing the resilience against disasters. According to this view, the plans for reducing risks should seek to establish and strengthen the resiliency features in the communities. Resilience is one of the most important factors in achieving sustainability. The concept of resilience was introduced in social-ecological systems. In fact, the concept of resiliency is the ability of a social or ecological system to absorb and deal with irregularities or disruptions so that people are able to keep up with the structure of basic functions, have the capacity of reorganization and capacity to adapt to the changes and tensions. ۳. METHODOLOGY The data was collected via questionnaires distributed among inhabitants of rural regions that were ۲۵ kilometers far from the shore of Lake Urmia. The total number of villages was estimated to be ۴۲ villages with ۱۳۶۹۶ inhabitants. Using Cochran formula and the simple random sampling method, the sample size was ۳۷۰. Moreover, ۳۷۰ people were selected from the villages which were ۲۵ kilometers far from Lake Urmia. ... The data gathering methods for answering the

## کلمات کلیدی:

Resilience, Vulnerability, drought, Lake Urmia, rural settlements

## لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

