



Assessing the Status of Urbanism in Surrounding Villages (Case Study: Villages around Darab City)

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Research Article

Extended Abstract

Objective: In recent years, growing rural communities have been affected by urbanism processes in various areas of their lives. Undoubtedly, locating villages around urban areas are influenced by the intensity of their urbanism processes. Accordingly, the purpose of this study is to assess the situation of urbanism in the villages surrounding Darab city. In this regard, this study will be significant as a new measure in rural research with the aim of assessing the status of urbanism in the surrounding villages. However, the present study, while investigating the dimensions of urbanism in the area of study and assessing the role of proximity of villages to the center of Darab, seeks to answer this fundamental question: How has been the status of urbanism of the villages studied in the surrounding of Darab city?

Methods: This research is a descriptive-analytical method that documentary method is used to study the history and explanation of the problem and a survey method for collecting information related to urbanism in the surrounding villages. So, after studying theoretical foundations and related works, a comprehensive list of indicators consistent with the subject was developed according to the conditions of the study area. The respondents were asked to specify the level of each of the variables from their view horizon in the 5-level Likert scale (1= very weak to 5= very good). In the next stage, field studies of the study area were carried out using questionnaire, field observations and interviews from resident households. Face and content validity was used for validity test of the questionnaire. According to the Delphi technique, the questionnaire was provided to the professors and relevant experts, and after several times of review was confirmed. Also, to find out the internal consistency of the questionnaire, Cronbach's alpha was used with a coefficient of 0.859. As a result, the reliability of the questionnaire was confirmed. The statistical population of this study is households living in villages surrounding Darab city. In this regard, according to the number of 3719 households in the villages surveyed, using the Cochran formula and correction, 318 households were calculated as sample size. Sample households were selected to complete the questionnaires by simple random sampling. Data analysis was performed using descriptive, inferential statistics and Vikor model with Excel, SPSS and ArcGIS software. In this regard, in order to increase the accuracy and accuracy of the results based on the multi-criteria evaluation model, each of the variables was evaluated by entropy method. Also, the leveling of sample villages based on the output of the Vikor model in terms of status of urbanism was done by mapping in the ArcGIS 10.3 software.

Results: Results of the research confirm that there is a significant difference between the level of urbanism variables with 99% confidence, and the component related to the status of constructions has the

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highest level of urbanism. In this regard, the study of the status of variables representing urbanism in the sample villages, according to respondents, indicates that the level of all indicators is higher than the average and it is in the optimal conditions. The results of weighting through entropy model confirm that indicators of the state of security and tranquility in the village, the electronicization of parts of life affairs and the status of prevalence of urban living conditions in rural environments have assigned the highest weight and importance and the level of presence and sympathy of women in rural affairs, the use of new terms and changes in the attitude of young people towards life in the village assigned the least weight and importance. Also, the results of Kruskal-Wallis test confirm that there is a significant difference between the studied villages at 1% error level. Based on the results of the ranking of the model used, the Tanghe-Katuyeh Village was evaluated in the highest level and Akbarabad village evaluated at the lowest level of urbanism. Other results of this study showed that there is a significant correlation between the urbanism of the villages studied with two variables, distance to the city and the population of each village

Conclusion: City and village relations have created major changes in the various dimensions of the village as well as the movement towards their development and urbanism. In this regard, the results of this study in assessing the urbanism situation of the villages surrounding Darab city indicate that the proximity to urban centers as a center for distribution of services and facilities has provided a basis for the creation of changes and relative improvement in relation to the urbanism of the surrounding villages. As by moving away from urban areas and the reduction of population of villages, the situation and the speed of urbanism are declining and, by approaching other urban areas, the impact of the urbanism process intensifies. The review of the scientific texts and empirical studies carried out in the past about the urbanism situation in the surrounding villages confirms that research in this area has not been carried out simultaneously, however, comparing some of the results of the present study with the results of previous research (Najarzadeh, 2012; Sajasi Ghidari, 2016; Ghasemi et al., 2017), shows the consistency of the results with previous studies in the study of some of the similar variables.

Keywords: Urbanism, Village, Surrounding, Darab City.

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