



Assessment of social resilience in villages around Urmia city

Miranjaf Mousavi*¹, Roya kamelnia²

1. Professor, Geography, Urmia University, Urmia, Iran

2. PhD Candidate, geography and land use planning, Urmia University, Urmia, Iran

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Abstract

Background and Aim: Social resilience is one of the approaches that has become very important nowadays in order to reduce injuries. Due to its central role, Urmia city has attracted immigrants and a large number of them settled in the villages on the outskirts of the city. This has led to the unplanned growth and vulnerability of these villages. The purpose of this research is to analyze the dimensions of social resilience in reducing human risks in the villages on the outskirts of 3 km of Urmia.

Methodology: analyze the dimensions of social resilience in reducing human risks in the villages on the outskirts of 3 km of Urmia. The descriptive-analytical research method is the statistical population of the residents of the studied villages and the sample size is 374 people from the heads of the household based on the Cochran formula. The data collection tools are documents and questionnaires. To analyze the data, structural equation modeling was used using LISREL software.

Findings and Conclusion: The results of modeling the structural equations of social resilience of villages based on the estimation of the standardized coefficients of the structural model of the research, a significance level of 0.021 has been obtained, which indicates the optimal fit of the model, and based on the research findings, the effects of the participation factor on social resilience with the coefficient direct and positive 0.98, the effect of the knowledge and awareness factor on the social resilience of the villages in question with a direct and positive coefficient of 0.97, and the trust index for social resilience with a positive coefficient of 0.98, the belonging factor with a direct and positive coefficient of 0.98, the effect of the credit index on resilience Social resilience with a direct and positive coefficient of 0.93, and finally the economic factor with the greatest impact with a direct and positive coefficient of 0.99 have an effective role in the social resilience of villages against hazards.

Keywords: social resilience, village, human hazards, Urmia

* Corresponding Author Email: M.mousavi@urmia.ac.ir

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Extended Abstract

Introduction:

The mean of resilience brings the evolution of risk management in the current decade. Resilience is considered as a way to strengthen societies by using its capacities, it is one of the components that is required to achieve sustainable development, social resilience is one of the approaches that is of great importance in today's society. It has found a way to reduce injuries. Due to its central role, the city of Urmia has attracted immigrants and a large number of them settled in the villages on the outskirts of the city. This has led to the unplanned growth and vulnerability of these villages. Therefore, it is necessary to identify these factors and evaluate the situation of villages based on these factors. Therefore, in the current research, it is considered to evaluate the social resilience of the villages on the outskirts of 3 km of Urmia city. In order to investigate these factors, it is possible to get a correct understanding of the situation of the villages in question, so that the basis for their basic planning can be provided.

Methodology:

The methodology of this research was Descriptive-analytical. The tools of data collection were documents and questionnaires. For data analysis, structural equation modeling with using LISREL software was used. In order to determine possible relationships and their effects on each other, both simple correlation (correlation matrix) and causal pattern of structural equations have been used. The statistical population of this research is the residents of the villages on the outskirts of 3 km of Urmia city, which according to the statistics of 2015 of Iran Statistics Center, there are 15153 households. To determine the sample size, Cochran's formula was used and with an error percentage of 0/05, the number of the sample size was 374, which was divided according to the number of households between 0/05% of the villages in the form of table number 2 and randomly distributed in the range.

Results and Discussion:

The standardized coefficients of the structural model of the research were obtained at a significance level of 0/021, which indicates the optimal fit of the model. And the results showed that the effects of the participation factor on social resilience with the coefficient direct and positive 0/98, the effect of the knowledge and awareness factor on the social resilience of the target villages with a direct and positive coefficient of 0/97, and the trust index for social resilience with a positive coefficient of 0/98, the belonging factor with a direct and positive coefficient of 0/98, the effect of the credibility index on resilience Social resilience with a direct and positive coefficient of 0/93, and finally the economic factor with the most impact with a direct and positive coefficient of 0/99 have an effective role in the social resilience of villages against hazards.

Conclusion:

The results showed that in the villages located on the outskirts of Urmia, 3 km away, emphasis on social factors has an effective and direct role in increasing resilience. Further, the results showed that the role of the participation factor is effective on social resilience with a coefficient of (0/98). Therefore, the empowerment of rural people and the use of participation and solidarity between them, the creation of social networks and non-governmental organizations at the village level, the participation of the private sector and local institutional authorities in crisis situations, participation with the village council in the administration of affairs and membership in Red Crescent bases. And popular organizations are important.

Another influential social factor is the level of knowledge and awareness of the residents of the villages in reducing risks. Since the desired index is obtained with a direct and positive coefficient of 0/97, therefore, this factor should be paid attention to. Increasing access to educational facilities at the village level, providing access to cultural facilities for the residents, improving the educational status of the residents of the villages, using local knowledge to increase resilience, accepting technology from the local community and increasing knowledge related to crisis management among Villagers are suggestions that are raised in this context.

In the context of the trust index with a positive coefficient of 0/98, for rural social resilience, solutions such as: increasing trust in village councilors and village assistants, increasing trust in government institutions in villages, emphasizing trust in village aid workers, increasing trust between groups and strata It is suggested in different villages.

Considering the role of the belonging factor in increasing social resilience in reducing risks with a direct and positive coefficient of 0/98, emphasizing solutions such as: increasing attachment to the village environment among residents, increasing belonging to the village management structure among villagers, willingness to spend time Solving the problems of the village among the residents by the institutions and officials and increasing the attachment to the neighbors among the residents can be effective in the situation of damage caused by the crisis. Also, credit index has a direct and positive effect on social resilience with a coefficient of (0/93). In this regard, compliance with the rules of village management among the residents, the existence of the credibility of the influential people of the village in the local management in the situation of creating a crisis, the credibility of the people with the village officials, the honesty and integrity of the villagers can be effective in increasing the level of social resilience of the villages on the outskirts of 3 kilometers of Urmia. .

Finally, the economic dimension had the greatest impact with a direct and positive coefficient (0/99). In this regard, strategies such as providing alternative economic activity in times of damage, increasing support facilities and facilitating access to them, increasing the employment rate of villagers, increasing people's participation in economic activities, improving people's financial capability, increasing skills in the field or Other jobs for residents can be effective in increasing social resilience and reducing injuries.

Declarations

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