

Abstract

In the last three decades, rural settlements of Iran have faced numerous problems in various environmental, economic and social spheres that have aggravated the sustainability of these settlements. Due to its special geographic location, Iran's Sistan area has always been facing instability and problems including long and continuous droughts, severe storms along with dust and sand, and sandy soils. The purpose of this study is to investigate the unstable situation of rural settlements in the periphery of the border and wetland in the cities of Hirmand and Nimrooz. The method of this research is descriptive-analytic, in which data collection is done in two ways: library and field studies. The statistical population of this study is households living in the villages around the border and wetland in the cities of Hirmand and Nimrooz. According to the Cochran formula, 341 households were selected for rural settlements around the border and 345 households for rural residents around the Hamoon wetland, respectively. To analyze the information, the multi-criteria decision-making topsis and SPSS, ArcGIS, Expert selection, Excel software and Mann-Whitney and T-single-sample statistical tests were used. According to the results, there is a significant difference between the households living in rural settlements around the border and Hamoon wetland. However, according to the results of the Mann-Whitney test, rural settlements around the border and Hamoon wetland have not significantly differed in terms of unemployment. In addition, the results of the research indicate that there is no significant difference between the tolerance level for rural households and the ability to live in rural settlements along Hamoon border and wetland in Hirmand and Nimrooz cities.

Keywords: Instability, Rural Settlements, Border, wetland, Sistan.



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