



University of Zabol  
Department of Geography

Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the  
degree of Master of Science (MSc)  
in Geography and Rural Planning

**Title:**

Analysis of factors affecting the security of rural  
settlements in Jaleq and Koohk Saravan

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Year 2021

## **Abstract**

Security in society is one of the most important indicators of human and social development that encompasses all aspects and dimensions of human life and guarantees his life and survival. Realizing security in the geographical environment requires special measures and planning and is related to many issues such as economic security, politico-military security, social security, environmental security, and so on. Establishing security in the border areas will help strengthen the livelihoods of border residents and develop these areas. The purpose of this study is to analyze the factors affecting the security of rural settlements in the two parts of Jaleq and Kohak Saravan. The main research method will be a combination of descriptive-analytical methods based on library, documentary and field studies using articles and questionnaires. The statistical population of this research is the parts of Jaleq and Kohak Saravan in which the villagers are working on the borders of Jaleq and Kohak. The sample population was determined by Cochran's formula of 381 people. Quota and random methods were used to distribute the sample population (381 people) among the villages. SPSS and GIS software were used to analyze the information and data, and the method of data analysis was statistical tests and correlation tests. The results showed that social, economic and environmental dimensions in the study sample have an impact and role on the security of rural settlements in Jaleq and Kohak Saravan districts. In this regard, for the economic dimension (beta coefficient: 0.246), social (beta coefficient: 0.397) and environmental (beta coefficient: 0.205) were all obtained at a significant level of  $p \leq 0.01$ . Based on the obtained results, the items of increasing costs and turning to smuggling (fuel, goods and people) and the role of economic factors and security of rural areas with averages of 3.53 and 3.42, respectively, have the highest average and items of export. Agriculture at the border and the level of villagers' satisfaction with the income situation with averages of 2.76 and 2.79, respectively, have the lowest average among the items related to the economic dimension indicators in the Kohak sector. The results of fuzzy TOPSIS showed that the villages of Jaleq and Kohak districts are not at a balanced level in terms of security. The results show that the villages of Kohak with a value of TOPSIS 0.819, Esfandak with a value of TOPSIS 0.735, Kanarbast with a value of TOPSIS 0.712 and Derridar with a value of 0.666 are in the first to fourth ranks and are in a better position than They are located in other villages and have the highest security. Also, the villages of Kopak with the value of TOPSIS 0.000, Sardak with the value of TOPSIS 0.081, Tapok with the value of TOPSIS 0.100 and Kaleh-e-Din with the value of TOPSIS 0.212 are ranked 26th to 23rd, in other words. They are not in good condition and have low security. Therefore, it can be said with 99% confidence that economic, social and environmental dimensions have a positive and significant role and impact on the security of rural settlements in Jaleq and Kohak districts of Saravan city and also between the population of rural settlements and their distance to The border was positively and significantly correlated with the security of rural settlements. In this regard, it means that the larger the population of rural settlements, the higher the sense of security among the residents.

**Keywords:** Security, Border villages, Smuggling, Jaleq and Kohak, Saravan.