



مجلة فصلية محكمة تصدرها كلية
التربية للعلوم الإنسانية - جامعة كركوك



مجلة جامعة كركوك للدراسات الإنسانية

المجلد (20) العدد الثاني - الجزء الاول - ايلول 2025

مجلة جامعة كركوك للدراسات الإنسانية

مجلة فصلية صادرة من
كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية
جامعة كركوك

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رقم الايداع في دار الكتب و الوثائق ببغداد 1209 لسنة 2009



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رئيس التحرير

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مراد إسماعيل أحمد

29 تموز 2025



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1	د. مراد إسماعيل احمد	أستاذ	العراق	الجغرافية	جامعة كركوك كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية	رئيس هيئة التحرير
2	د. حيدر عادل محمد	مدرس	العراق	اللغة التركية	جامعة كركوك كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية	مدير هيئة التحرير
3	د. مشاري عبد العزيز محمد الموسى	استاذ	الكويت	اللغة العربية	جامعة الكويت كلية الاداب	عضو هيئة تحرير دولي
4	د. سيد صادق عوض الله احمد	استاذ	مملكة البحرين	اللغة الإنكليزية	جامعة البحرين كلية الاداب	عضو هيئة تحرير دولي
5	د. نازان توتاش	أستاذ	تركيا	اللغة الإنكليزية	جامعة انقرة كلية اللغات	عضو هيئة تحرير دولي
6	د. فهد عباس سليمان	أستاذ	العراق	التاريخ	جامعة كركوك كلية التربية للبنات	عضو هيئة هيئة تحرير
7	د. نور الله جتين	استاذ	تركيا	اللغة التركية	جامعة انقرة كلية اللغات	عضو هيئة تحرير دولي
8	د. كمال عبد الله حسن	استاذ	العراق	الجغرافية	جامعة الانبار كلية الاداب	عضو هيئة تحرير
9	د. زانيار فائق سعيد	استاذ	العراق	اللغة الانكليزية	جامعة السليمانية	عضو هيئة تحرير
10	د. جنار عبد القادر احمد	أستاذ	العراق	علوم تربوية ونفسية	جامعة كركوك كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية	عضو هيئة تحرير
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13	د. كاروان عمر قادر	استاذ	العراق	اللغة الكوردية	جامعة السليمانية كلية اللغات	عضو هيئة تحرير
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15	د. ابراهيم بن يحيى بن زهران البوسعيدي	أستاذ مشارك	سلطنة عمان	التاريخ	جامعة السلطان قابوس كلية الاداب	عضو هيئة تحرير دولي
16	د. نزيه إبراهيم المناسية البطوش	استاذ	الاردن	الجغرافية	الجامعة الأردنية	عضو هيئة تحرير دولي
17	د.خالصة الغباري	أستاذ مساعد	سلطنة عمان	اللغة الإنكليزية	جامعة السلطان قابوس كلية الاداب	عضو هيئة تحرير دولي
18	د. مهدي قيس عبد الكريم الجنابي	أستاذ مساعد	الامارات	علوم القرآن	جامعة الشارقة كلية الشريعة والدراسات الإسلامية	عضو هيئة تحرير دولي
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20	د.فارس محمود محمود	أستاذ مشارك	سويسرا	الجغرافية	جامعة بيرن	عضو هيئة تحرير دولي
21	د. كامل عبد القادر حسين	أستاذ مساعد	العراق	علوم القرآن	جامعة كركوك كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية	عضو هيئة تحرير
22	د. عز الدين صابر محمد	أستاذ مساعد	العراق	اللغة الكوردية	جامعة كركوك كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية	عضو هيئة تحرير
23	د. خالد احمد هواس	أستاذ مساعد	العراق	اللغة العربية	جامعة كركوك كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية	عضو هيئة تحرير
24	د. محمد اكبر بور	أستاذ مساعد	ايران	الجغرافية	جامعة ريزا كلية الاداب	عضو هيئة تحرير دولي

25	د. علي هادي حسن	أستاذ مساعد	العراق	اللغة العربية	جامعة كركوك كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية	عضو هيئة تحرير
26	د. مجيد احميد جدوع الزبيدي	استاذ	العراق	اللغة الإنكليزية	جامعة الانبار كلية الاداب	عضو هيئة تحرير
27	د. محمد علي شريف	أستاذ مساعد	العراق	اللغة التركية	جامعة كركوك كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية	عضو هيئة تحرير
28	د. زينب عصمت صفاء الدين	مدرس	العراق	اللغة الإنكليزية	جامعة كركوك كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية	عضو هيئة تحرير
29	د. عماد عبد الله مراد	مدرس	العراق	علوم القرآن	جامعة كركوك كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية	عضو هيئة تحرير

مقدمة

يشرفني أن أقدم لكم هذه المقدمة التي تسلط الضوء على الدور الحيوي والمهم للبحوث التي يقدمها الباحثون للمجلة، والتي تسهم بشكل فاعل في تعزيز وتطوير مجالات الدراسات الإنسانية. إن المجلة تهدف إلى توفير منصة علمية رائدة لنشر الأعمال الأكاديمية التي تتناول قضايا حيوية في مختلف فروع العلوم الإنسانية، بما في ذلك الفلسفة، وعلم الاجتماع، والأنثروبولوجيا، وعلم النفس، واللغة، والتاريخ، والفنون، وغيرها.

إن الأبحاث المقدمة للمجلة ليست مجرد نتائج لدراسات علمية، بل هي محطات فكرية تعكس تطور المفاهيم والنظريات في هذه المجالات. تعمل هذه الدراسات على طرح حلول للمشاكل المعاصرة، وفهم الظواهر الإنسانية في سياقاتها المختلفة، كما تساهم في تقديم رؤى جديدة لتطوير المجتمع وتعزيز الوعي الثقافي والعلمي.

إن الدور الكبير لهذه البحوث لا يتوقف عند نشر المعرفة فقط، بل يتعداه إلى تحفيز التفكير النقدي والإبداعي، ودعم الجهود الأكاديمية في بناء قاعدة معرفية متينة تُسهم في تحريك عجلة التغيير والتطور في المجتمعات الإنسانية. ولذلك، فإننا نعتبر هذه البحوث أداة أساسية في تطوير الفكر الإنساني، ودعم المساعي المستمرة لتحسين جودة الحياة البشرية عبر أبعادها المختلفة.

نتطلع في المجلة إلى استقبال مزيد من الدراسات الرصينة التي تثرينا وتوسع آفاقنا العلمية، مؤمنين بأن هذه الإسهامات العلمية هي حجر الزاوية في بناء مستقبل أكثر إشراقاً في مجال الدراسات الإنسانية.

رئيس هيئة التحرير

١. د. مراد إسماعيل احمد

شروط وقواعد النشر في مجلة جامعة كركوك للدراسات الإنسانية

1. تسلم نسخة الكترونية من البحث عبر الموقع (<https://kujhs.uokirkuk.edu.iq>) تحت برنامج Microsoft Word بصيغة doc او بصيغة dox.
2. يطبع البحث بواسطة الحاسوب بمسافات واحدة بين الأسطر شريطة أن لايزيد عدد صفحاته عن 25 خمس وعشرين صفحة وبواقع (5000 الى 10000) كلمة، ونوع الخط Simplified Arabic بما في ذلك الجداول، مع تنسيق محدد مسافة 1.5، خط بحجم 14، على ورق A4. للبحوث الخاصة باللغة العربية، يُكتب البحث بخط (Times New Roman) للغة الإنجليزية و التركية بحجم خط (14) على ورق مقاس (A4). اما بالنسبة اللغة الكوردية فونت كوران .Kurdfonts.
3. تقديم سيرة علمية مختصرة للباحث أو الباحثين مرفقة مع البحث وتكون منفصلة.
4. تكتب أسماء الباحثين الثلاثية باللغة العربية والإنجليزية كما تذكر عناوين وظائفهم الحالية ورتبهم العلمية.
5. إقرار من المؤلف يؤكد أن البحث لم يسبق نشره وليس قيد النشر في مجلة أخرى.
6. العناوين الرئيسية والفرعية تستعمل داخل البحث لتقسيم أجزاء البحث حسب أهميتها ويتسلسل منطقي وتشمل العناوين الرئيسية: عنوان البحث، الملخص، الكلمات الدالة، المقدمة، إجراءات البحث، الشرح، الاستنتاج، المراجع.
7. يرفق مع البحث ملخص باللغة العربية وباللغة الإنجليزية على أن لا تزيد كلمات الملخص عن (250) كلمة.
8. تكتب بعد الملخص الكلمات الدالة للبحث.
9. تطبع الجداول والأشكال والخرائط داخل المتن وترقم حسب ورودها في البحث وتزود بعناوين ويشار إلى كل منها بالتسلسل.
10. يجوز نشر البحث إذا كان مستقلاً من أطروحة أو رسالة دكتوراه أو ماجستير، بشرط ألا تكون هذه الرسائل منشورة أو مقبولة للنشر، ويجب الإشارة إلى هذا في الصحيفة الأولى وقائمة المراجع، والإفصاح عن ذلك في الإقرار والتعهد.

11. يلتزم الباحث بدفع النفقات المالية المترتبة على إجراءات التقويم في حال طلبه سحب البحث ورغبته عدم متابعة إجراءات النشر.

12. يمنح الباحث مدة أقصاها ثلاثة أشهر لإجراء التعديلات على بحثه إن وجدت ومن حق المجلة بعد ذلك إلغاء الملف البحثي تلقائياً في حال تجاوز المدة المذكورة أعلاه.

13. التوثيق (قائمة المراجع)

أ. يُستَـرَـط اتباع أسلوب الكتابة وفقاً لمعايير APA النسخة السابعة (الجمعية الأمريكية لعلم النفس)، ويجب الالتزام بالدقة في الاستشهادات وتنسيق القائمة المرجعية وفقاً لهذه المعايير، لضمان الوضوح والتناسق في تقديم البيانات والمعلومات العلمية.

ب. يشار إلى المراجع في المتن بالاسم الأخير للمؤلف وسنة النشر والصحيفة، مثال: علي عبد عباس العزاوي (العزاوي، 2008: 214) أو (العزاوي، 2008).

ت. يجوز في بحوث علوم القرآن والتأريخ الإسلامي توثيق المراجع من خلال تهميش المراجع باستعمال الأرقام المتسلسلة بين قوسين هكذا (1) ، (2) ، (3) وتبين في آخر البحث تفاصيل المراجع حسب تسلسلها وتوضع قبل قائمة المصادر والمراجع.

ث. توثق المصادر والمراجع في قائمة واحدة في نهاية البحث وترتب هجائياً حسب الاسم الأخير للمؤلف مثل:

(اسم العائلة، الاسم الأول للمؤلف، (سنة النشر)، عنوان الكتاب، رقم الطبعة، مدينة النشر، در النشر)، مثال:

شحادة ، نعمان 2011، التحليل الإحصائي في الجغرافية والعلوم الاجتماعية، عمان - الأردن، دار صفاء للنشر والتوزيع.

ج. أما الدوريات: فيبدأ بذكر الاسم الأخير للمؤلف، ثم بقية الاسم كاملاً، ثم توضع سنة النشر بين حاصرتين. ثم عنوان البحث. ثم اسم المجلة غامق، ثم مكان صدورها، ثم رقم المجلد، ثم رقم العدد، ثم أرقام الصفحات.

14. يستشهد الباحث ببحثين على الأقل منشورين في مجلة جامعة كركوك للدراسات الإنسانية
15. عمل استلال للبحث في مركز الحاسبة الصادر من رئاسة الجامعة.
16. على الباحث دفع أجور النشر البالغة: (150.000) مائة ألف دينار عراقي وإذا زاد عدد الصفحات عن (25) خمس وعشرين صحيفة فسوف يتم استيفاء الأجور بواقع (5.000) خمسة آلاف دينار لكل صفحة.
17. تجري هيئة تحرير المجلة التقييم الأولي للبحث، ثم يُعرض على محكمين من ذوي الخبرة العلمية في مجال التخصص، وتلتزم المجلة بإخطار الباحث بالقرار النهائي بشأن الموافقة على النشر من عدمها على أن يلتزم الباحث بإجراء التعديلات التي قد يطلبها المحكمون من أجل إجازة البحث أو الدراسة للنشر في المجلة.
18. ترسل البحوث وجميع المراسلات المتعلقة بالمجلة الى موقع المجلة.

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The effect of dams on sustainable rural development, a case study of the Shian Dam, Kermanshah province, Iran

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Abstract

Assessing the sustainability of rural areas and its influencing factors is of paramount importance. This study aimed to measure the sustainability of villages in Shian Rural District, located in Eslamabad-e Gharb County, Kermanshah Province, Iran. This research utilized a descriptive-analytical approach. The statistical population consists of 13 villages in the Shian Rural District, which were examined using questionnaires and field observations. The validity of the questionnaire was confirmed by subject matter experts, and its reliability was assessed using Cronbach's alpha test (0.907). Data analysis was conducted using SPSS software. A significant difference was observed in the sustainability of the villages. Accordingly, the villages were ranked as follows: among the 13 villages of Shian Rural District, Karmere Sofla village obtained the highest score (133.84), and Tajar Karam of Panah Abad village had the lowest score (65.72). Subsequently, using the Wilcoxon test, it was concluded that according to the ranking table, the mean score before the construction of the dam was 19, while this value was 23 after the construction of the dam, indicating a positive and significant impact. The construction of the Shian dam significantly affected the sustainability of the villages, improving income and livelihoods.

Keywords: Sustainability; Economic and social variables; Shian dam; Islamabad-e Gharb County

تأثير السدود على التنمية الريفية المستدامة، دراسة حالة سد شيان،

محافظة كرمانشاه، إيران

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خلاصة

إن تقييم استدامة المناطق الريفية والعوامل المؤثرة فيها له أهمية قصوى. هدفت هذه الدراسة إلى قياس استدامة القرى في منطقة شيان الريفية الواقعة في مقاطعة إسلام آباد غرب، محافظة كرمانشاه، إيران.

استخدم هذا البحث المنهج الوصفي التحليلي. يتكون المجتمع الإحصائي من 13 قرية في منطقة شيان الريفية، والتي تم فحصها باستخدام الاستبيانات والملاحظات الميدانية. وقد تم التأكد من صحة الاستبيان من خلال خبراء الموضوع، وتم تقييم موثوقيته باستخدام اختبار ألفا كرونباخ (0.907). تم إجراء تحليل البيانات باستخدام برنامج SPSS.

لقد تم ملاحظة فرق كبير في استدامة القرى. وبناءً على ذلك، تم تصنيف القرى على النحو التالي: من بين 13 قرية في منطقة شيان الريفية، حصلت قرية كارمير سفلا على أعلى درجة (133.84)، وحصلت قرية تاجار كرم في قرية بناء آباد على أدنى درجة (65.72). وبعد ذلك وباستخدام اختبار ويلكوكسون تم التوصل إلى أنه وفقاً لجدول الترتيب فإن متوسط الدرجة قبل بناء السد كان 19 بينما كانت هذه القيمة 23 بعد بناء السد مما يدل على تأثير إيجابي وهم. وكان لبناء سد شيان تأثير كبير على استدامة القرى وتحسين الدخل وسبل العيش.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الاستدامة؛ المتغيرات الاقتصادية والاجتماعية؛ سد شيان؛ مقاطعة إسلام آباد الغرب

Introduction

Planning for sustainable development is an effort to create a society that not only exists but also improves and progresses towards the future. A sustainable society is one that provides the greatest possible satisfaction to its members. Sustainable development must provide the needs of all people of the present generation and future generations in an equitable manner, while respecting environmental requirements. A sustainable state is a state in which resources are used in such a way that production opportunities are preserved for future generations and that natural resource reserves and capital do not decrease over time and are exploited in such a way that resources are not destroyed. And at least conditions are provided for the stability of ecosystems over time. Regarding sustainability, the first thing that comes to human mind is the economic perspective, then environmental protection is a priority. The most important factor in the sustainability of rural settlements is climate change, which has had an impact on the agricultural sector. Another important factor is the impact that humans

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have had on the environment. Given the lack of atmospheric precipitation and the increasing reduction of groundwater tables due to pressure on these resources; Planners, with the help of the government, have dealt with this huge problem through constructive plans and programs. One of these successful measures is the control of surface water and the construction of huge dams and reservoir dams, a prominent example of which is the Xi'an Dam. Rural tourism has also flourished in the vicinity of these dams, which in turn has led to income generation. This research addresses the issue of economic sustainability and studies the villages of Xi'an Rural District, which has yielded significant results.

This study examined the Shian District in Islamabad-e Gharb County, focusing on the conditions of sustainability and instability in its villages. Economic factors play a crucial role in the sustainability of rural areas, making the evaluation of rural sustainability highly significant. This issue is particularly sensitive in the western regions of the country due to diverse economic conditions. Villages in Kermanshah Province, especially in the Shian District, experience economic disparities. This inequality results in some villages having relatively better economic conditions while others face poor economic situations. Planning by regional and local authorities should be designed to provide recommendations based on the economic sustainability of each area, aiming to improve the conditions of underdeveloped villages and strengthen those in relatively better conditions. Notably, field observations from 13 villages in the Shian District revealed that instability leads to income shortages and subsequent migration in some villages. Conversely, other villages experience increased production and income, indicating their relative sustainability and better conditions. Thus, the main research question is: What is the state of sustainability in the villages of the Shian District in Islamabad-e Gharb County?

Theoretical foundations of research

The United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development, chaired by Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland, was established and published its report titled "Our Common Future" in 1987. The core proposal of this document, commonly known as the Brundtland Report, was the formulation and adjustment of competitive demands for environmental protection and economic development through a new approach: sustainable development (Hajinejad, 2010: p227). Sustainable development is considered to encompass three crucial dimensions:

economic, social, and environmental aspects. This issue remains prominent today in the context of Agenda 21, which addresses three essential needs of our era. These requirements are the need for environmental protection of water, soil, and biodiversity upon which life depends; the need for economic development to overcome poverty; and the need for social justice and cultural diversity to empower local communities in articulating their values to address issues (Willis, 2006: p12).

Currently, in the global economy and development arena, continuous and sustainable development relies on long-term development programs, considering economic structures and the interaction of the three sectors of the economy (Riyahi and Azarnouri, 2014: p125). Furthermore, the term 'sustainability' is now widely used to describe a world in which both natural and human systems can coexist indefinitely into the future (Farji Sabkbar et al., 2009: p137). Sustainability and evaluation are often seen as inseparable pillars, working together to address social and economic issues and vital resources affecting a significant portion of urban and rural settlements worldwide. The link between these two pillars means that sustainability can be framed as a measurable goal. Thus, sustainability is sometimes viewed as a goal and sometimes as an outcome (Yari Hesari et al., 2011: p95). Nowadays, economic sustainability is recognized as a vital factor in the persistence of rural populations (Ghadiri Masoum et al., 2010:p1). Major structural weaknesses in villages include economic issues such as lack of job opportunities and unemployment, which lead to rural-to-urban migration, creating challenges for both cities and villages and; consequently, for the entire country. A cursory glance at the situation of rural areas in the country over the past few decades reveals that most rural settlements have faced significant challenges, such as poverty, inequality, and a sharp population decline (Riahi and Azar Noori, 2014: p114). It can be boldly stated that intergenerational gaps, on the one hand, and regional and settlement inequalities, on the other, have increasingly affected rural areas of the country and the process of rural sustainable development. Consequently, the necessity and priority of paying attention to economic sustainability in rural sustainable development planning is emphasized (Tavalokli, 2013:p72). Conversely, rural areas in the country are facing challenges such as unemployment, excessive reliance on agriculture, low incomes, and a lack of non-agricultural jobs. These issues have resulted in an unstable rural economy, leading to rural depopulation due to migration (Paply Yazdi, 2011: p227). Other contributing factors include structural weaknesses in villages, low wage levels, and

adverse working conditions (such as lack of insurance and retirement benefits), which have increased instability in rural communities (Ghadiri Masoum et al., 2010:p 2).

The environmental, social, and spatial impacts of traditional strategies have fostered a multidimensional perspective on development, with the concept of "sustainable development" emerging in the early 1980s. This was in response to decades of unchecked growth labeled as "development," manifesting as global environmental quality issues (Ameri Siyahoui et al., 2011: p162). The concept of sustainable development was first introduced by Barbara Ward in the mid-1970s. The United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development defined sustainable development as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs in 1987. Furthermore, this concept was endorsed by global political leaders at the Rio de Janeiro 1992 and Johannesburg 2002 conferences. Despite broad consensus among political leaders and development experts on the necessity of adopting a sustainable development strategy, various approaches exist. The ecological approach emphasizes local economic and equitable resource distribution while being skeptical of technological solutions. Whereas, the market-oriented approach believes that growth and technological advancements in a market economy will ultimately lead to sustainable development. Neo-Marxists consider global, national, and local justice and equality as prerequisites for achieving sustainable development (Tavakoli, 2013: pp73-74).

According to the Brundtland Report, sustainable development is defined as: "Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." The Asian Productivity Organization describes sustainable development as a strategy for enhancing environmental productivity and performance in the context of comprehensive social and economic development. This approach aims to continuously improve human quality of life. Sustainable development is not just about environmental protection; it represents a new concept of economic and social development that considers justice and living standards for all people globally (Karim and Hashemi, 2009: 157-158). In other words, this concept is an endogenous, systematic, and balanced process that introduces a systemic perspective across all disciplines. It aims to alleviate poverty, balance global disparities, and promote peaceful coexistence, emphasizing peace and better utilization of resources, especially renewable ones. One of the key prerequisites

for achieving sustainable development in all communities is the cultural conditions of that society. Sustainable development requires systematic cultural transformations that foster democracy and social capital, enhancing trust and cooperation among people. In its broadest sense, sustainable development means effectively managing and utilizing natural, financial, and human resources. This approach aims to achieve a desirable consumption pattern through the application of technical capabilities and appropriate organizational structures to continuously and satisfactorily meet the needs of present and future generations. Common elements in the above definitions include poverty alleviation, optimal utilization of resources, enhanced quality of life, sustainable exploitation of natural and human resources, intergenerational equity in resource utilization, minimizing the depletion of non-renewable resources, and providing alternatives to conventional physical, social, and economic development paradigms (Arizi and Molaei, 2012: pp2-3).

Sustainable development is a holistic concept that encompasses all social, economic, and cultural dimensions and other human needs. Its most significant appeal is its comprehensive nature. Rather than representing a static state, sustainable development is a continuous process of transformation, adaptation, and alignment, where resource exploitation, investment directions, technological development, and institutional changes all coordinate to meet both potential and actual human needs. Sustainable development addresses the needs and aspirations of people not only within a specific country or region but across the entire world, both now and in the future. According to the Rio Declaration, sustainable development centers on human beings, who, in harmony with nature, deserve a life of health and productivity. It implies that economic and social systems should be interconnected with ecological systems, representing both a human-centric and ecological concept (Yari Hesari et al., 2012: pp42-43).

In England, sustainable development is a central concern for environmental management and natural resource conservation. Rural areas today are centers of business, trade, and living. The challenges facing economic-social development in rural areas highlight that the issue of sustainable development for these areas is often overshadowed by central government policies focusing on agriculture (green farming) rather than urban policy. The primary issue is how rural areas, rural economies, and innovation fit into regional contexts and the need to reassess development strategies

for surrounding territories. Separate policies for rural areas are detrimental, and thus, policies for growth and sustainable development must include rural regions. This is because there is an assumption that rural economies are weak and require urbanization. The diversity and potential of rural communities need support and advocacy, acting as an asset. Strong enforcement mechanisms for sensitive policy-making, and programs for rural residents, communities, and businesses require organizations and decision-makers capable of connecting rural areas with their work (Love & Ward, 2007: pp307-316).

In the context of the doctrine of sustainable development, overcoming the challenges of rural development at the threshold of the third millennium, the concept of "sustainable development" has become a foundational theory in rural development planning. According to this theory, rural communities and their environment are considered as integrated and cohesive entities. Sustainability in rural space involves achieving a balance between humans, the environment, and their activities. In other words, sustainable development is about finding a balance and equilibrium to achieve developmental goals in environmental, social, and economic dimensions, a goal that previous paradigms have often conflicted with (Monshizadeh et al., 2013: p139). The concept of development is synonymous with growth and signifies a qualitative increase in the quality of life, encompassing aspects such as health, education, welfare, and freedom of expression. However, sustainability in development includes several concepts: ecosystem sustainability, natural resource sustainability, economic sustainability, and human welfare and development sustainability. Therefore, sustainable development means creating an economic, social, and political space that ensures a high quality of life and can sustainably maintain these issues. Sustainability varies from different perspectives. Accordingly, economists emphasize sustainable and continuous economic growth and consumption of food and goods; while ecologists focus on the sustainability and continuity of the biosphere, including the genetic diversity of plant and animal species. On the other hand, sociologists examine the impact of culture and traditions on consumption patterns and the persistence of traditions and customs. Notably, each group emphasizes one aspect of development, sustainable development considers all technical, economic, social, cultural, and environmental dimensions comprehensively. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) views sustainable development as the management and conservation of natural resources foundations and guiding technological and institutional changes to

continuously meet the needs of current and future generations. This type of development protects the genetic resources of plants and animals, water, and land, and is environmentally non-degrading. Furthermore, it is technically appropriate, economically prosperous, and socially acceptable. According to UNESCO, sustainability means that each generation leaves water, soil, and air resources clean and unpolluted, maintaining the same condition in which they were received. Ultimately, sustainable development involves managing the use of natural, human, and economic resources alongside environmental protection. This aims to ensure economic, social, and political progress, enhancing human development dimensions, particularly increasing gross welfare, in a sustainable and enduring manner for present and future generations (Panhai et al., 2007: pp2-3). Sustainable development is a process that facilitates organizing and regulating the relationship between humans and the environment and managing resource exploitation to achieve increasing and continuous production, healthy living, food security, justice, social stability, and public participation. In the process of sustainable development, social, economic, and environmental goals are integrated through policy-making, necessary actions, and supportive operations wherever possible (Fattahi et al., 2013: p67). Sustainable development is a process where economic, financial, commercial, energy, agricultural, industrial, and other policies are designed to foster economic and social sustainability (Riyahi & Azarnouri, 2014: p115).

Research background

Fathhi and Saidi (2020) published an article titled "The Effectiveness of Rural Entrepreneurship in Expanding Rural-Urban Linkages: A Case Study of the Dalaho District (Kermanshah Province)," argued that despite the Dalaho District's environmental and socio-economic potential, several factors have hindered the growth of rural entrepreneurship. The extreme dispersion of rural settlements, their significant distance from the district center, limited access to commodity markets, and the specific mechanisms governing these markets have collectively impeded rural entrepreneurs from achieving substantial development. As a result, the district has struggled to establish strong rural-urban connectivity, preventing the realization of sustainable development in the region.

Farahani et al. (2020), published a paper entitled "The Role of Industrial Estates in Economic Sustainability of Rural Areas: A Case Study of the Alqchin District, Choram County, Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad Province," indicated that economic and environmental factors are significantly interrelated, with environmental factors impacting economic outcomes.

Besides, Tavakoli-Kajai et al. (2018), published "Assessment of Changes in Urban-Rural Linkages within the Framework of Regional Sustainable Development: A Case Study of Rey County and Its Surrounding Area," suggested that disparities among administrative, political, natural, economic, and Demographic, lifestyle, and behavioral indicators have led to noticeable differences in the demand for amenities in villages transitioning to urban areas. They emphasize the necessity of establishing new regulations with fresh approaches and objectives to create integrated management systems in such regions, especially those adjacent to the capital, to achieve sustainable development.

Furthermore, Talashi and Shabnama (2017), in their article "The Role of Social and Economic Factors in Rural-Urban Migration: The Case of Noor Ali Beg District, Saveh," argued that among the economic indicators influencing rural migration, employment is the most significant factor, whereas agricultural mechanization has the least impact. In terms of social and cultural indicators, the most crucial factors for migration are suitable living conditions and the need for advancement and social status, while the lack of healthcare facilities is the least significant. They conclude that to mitigate the rate of migration in the studied area, enhancing the relative advantages of the rural economy and establishing appropriate linkages with Saveh at the local-regional scale are essential for laying the foundation for a sustainable rural-urban settlement network.

In another study, Afrakhte et al. (2015) found in their research "Economic Sustainability of Rural Areas in Rezvanshahr County" that villages situated in favorable natural conditions and in plain typologies exhibit higher sustainability. Specifically, the village of Ardajan had the highest sustainability coefficient at 0.66, while the village of Ardeh had the lowest at 0.36 .

Tavakoli (2013) also published "Assessment of Social-Economic Sustainability of Rural Settlements in the Northern and Southern Khaweh Districts of Lorestan Province," which concluded that using the TOPSIS method, 92% of the studied villages are in a semi-sustainable condition, while using the Morris method, 96% are similarly categorized. A significant difference was observed between the two methods at a 99% confidence level. No correlation was found between village sustainability levels using the TOPSIS method and population size; however, a positive and significant correlation was noted between these variables when using the Morris method .

Besides, Javan et al. (2011), published a paper entitled "The Role of Diversification of Economic Activities in Sustainable Rural Development: A Case Study of Semirom County," and found that a lack of diversification in economic activities among households in the study area has led to adverse conditions for such households. Conversely, households with diversified income sources in agriculture and non-agriculture sectors showed relatively better conditions in terms of education, income stability, quality of life, and vulnerability .

Besides, Haji Nejad et al. (2010) published "Assessment of the Sustainability of Rural Settlements using Intelligent Systems (Fuzzy Logic): A Case Study of Qoshkhaneh District, Shirvan County," found significant differences between various settlements in the district regarding environmental and social sustainability. However, the settlements were much more homogeneous in terms of economic sustainability, which should be attributed to the economic capacities, environmental constraints, cultural characteristics, and spatial conditions of the settlements .

Khosrowbigi et al. (2011) documented "Assessment and Evaluation of Sustainability in Rural Areas using Fuzzy TOPSIS Technique," determined that in Komeijan County, the villages of Fazl Abad and Ali Abad had high sustainability scores of 0.696 and 0.666, respectively. Whereas the villages of Kassar Assef and Chalmyaan exhibited lower levels of sustainability compared to other settlements .

Riyahi and Azarnouri (2014), in their study "Economic Diversification and Sustainability of Villages in Khormodreh County," found a significant relationship between economic diversification and economic sustainability. Accordingly, villages

with further economic activity diversification exhibited higher levels of economic sustainability .

Sajasi Qaidari et al. (2014) also noted "Assessment and Evaluation of Sustainability in Rural Tourism Destinations from the Perspective of Local Communities: A Case Study of the Darb-Gonbad District, Kuhdasht County,". They found that changes reported by respondents were significant at the 0.05 level, and all components were evaluated above the numerical desirability threshold according to the Likert scale .

Shayan et al. (2011), in their study "Evaluation of Rural Development Sustainability in Komeijan County Based on Factor Analysis Results for Sustainable Settlement Improvement," identified that enhancing local participation in decision-making, improving access to healthcare, education, and economic services, strengthening housing resilience, waste management, and increasing production efficiency and employment are crucial for sustainable development.

Besides, Ameri Siyahkui et al. (2011) documented "Assessment of Sustainability Degree and Rural Development in the Shahab District of Qeshm County," concluded that the villages located in the western part of Qeshm Island, due to their location at the far end of the island, suffer from a lack of educational, healthcare, social, and economic facilities. The results also indicated a high rate of migration in these villages .

Annabestani et al. (2013), in their article "Assessment of Economic Sustainability in Rural Areas," found that among the 20 villages studied in the Jafarabad District of Qom County, the villages of Qezel Abad, Seyd Abad, and Ali Abad had sustainable economies, while Karim Abad, Taghrood, and Dowlat Abad exhibited low levels of economic sustainability .

Faraji Sabkbar et al. (2010) published a study titled "Assessment of Rural Areas' Sustainability Based on the Network Analysis Model". They emphasized the necessity of considering various sustainability dimensions and indicators independently to ensure accurate sustainability assessments. They also highlighted the importance of surveys and expert opinions. As such, the use of group decision-making

through vector methods and questionnaires, combined with the interrelated and network-based structure of the indicators in the Analytic Network Process (ANP) model, demonstrates high efficiency .

Moreover, Firooznia and Zia Tavana (2009) published "The Impact of Spatial Dimensions on the Continuity of Economic Functions in Villages Facing Population Decline in Qazvin County". They concluded that findings from three questionnaires (village, resident households, and migrant households) in selected villages of Qazvin County revealed a significant relationship between spatial dimensions and the continuation of economic functions.

Ghadiri Masoom et al. (2010), in their article "Economic Sustainability and Its Relationship with Spatial Characteristics," noted that in terms of economic sustainability, the Kouhin District is classified as lower-middle, with more than 60% of villages in an almost unsustainable condition.

Ghanbari (2011), in a study using 54 indicators in areas such as healthcare, education, culture, and economics from the year 2006, applied factor analysis and a composite human development index to "Determine the Degree of Development and Forecast Priority Planning for Urban Areas in Iran's Provinces." The results indicated that among the 30 provinces in the country, Tehran, Semnan, Yazd, Mazandaran, Zanjan, Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad are developed. Seventeen provinces are semi-developed, while seven provinces fall into the category of underdeveloped .

Kalantari et al. (2009) also in their study titled "Formulation and Validation of Sustainable Development Indicators for Rural Areas," found that out of 112 indicators examined, 98 were identified by experts as suitable indicators for rural planning in Iran. Of these, 45 indicators pertained to the social and infrastructural dimensions, 31 to the economic dimension, and 22 to the environmental dimension of rural development .

Moneshi Zadeh et al. (2010), in their study titled "The Performance of Modern Management in the Economic Sustainability of Rural Settlements," examined the impact of land reforms on rural economies. They found that, before the implementation of land reforms, the economic structure of the villages, despite facing

challenges, had been disrupted. This was largely due to the influence of integrated rural management. However, in the studied area, as in other regions of the country, an effective administrative-executive system was not established to replace the dismantled economic structure .

Similarly, Molaei Heshjin (2003) published "An Optimal Model for Planning Rural Services Development in Iran: A Case Study of Southern Ardabil Province,". They focused on the development of rural services in southern Ardabil Province. The study identified and analyzed factors influencing the service distribution system to reach an optimal model .

Yadollahzadeh Chari (2004) documented "An Assessment of Agricultural Development in Rural Areas of Kermanshah County Using the Numerical Taxonomy Technique". They found that five service centers, including Chaqanargis, Mian Darband, Sarab Nilofar, Kuzaran, and Elahyarkhani, enjoyed relative development. Two service centers, Mahidasht and Bilvar, experienced moderate development, while other centers such as Doroodfaraman, Sar Firouzabad, and Jalalvand were classified as deprived areas .

Yari Hisar et al. (2012), published a paper entitled "Evaluation of the Role of Natural and Economic Factors in Rural Areas Surrounding the Tehran Metropolis". They concluded that there is a significant relationship between the natural location of rural settlements in the vicinity of Tehran and their sustainability. However, no significant relationship was found between the level of sustainability and the economic performance of rural settlements, except in the physical dimension.

This study aims to examine the concept of sustainability from an economic perspective. While many previous studies on sustainability have adopted a broad perspective or focused primarily on environmental issues, this study focused on the economic implications of sustainability, particularly in the context of a region affected by dam construction. By considering the role of dams in regional economic sustainability, this research contributes to a relatively unexplored area within the region's economic sustainability.

Materials and methods

The research methodology employed in this study was descriptive-analytical. Both quantitative and qualitative methods were utilized in the approach. The study is applied type to enhance practical implementation methods. Data collection was conducted through surveys. The statistical population includes data related to all 13 villages in Shiyan District. The required data were collected through official statistical centers, field observations, and questionnaires distributed to local experts. Since data were gathered from all villages, no sampling was conducted for village selection. Field data were sourced from agricultural centers and the local government, as well as through questionnaires administered to local experts such as village chiefs, members of the village council, and others. A sample size of 150 respondents was determined using the Cochran formula. To ensure validity, the questionnaire was reviewed by university professors and relevant experts, and their feedback was used to modify and clarify the questions. The reliability of the questionnaire was calculated using Cronbach's alpha, which yielded a value of 0.90, indicating high reliability

Table 1. Study indices

Criterion	Items	Criterion	Items
Agronomic	1 .Quality of agricultural field (Grades 1, 2, and 3) 2 .Amount of irrigated and rain-fed fields 3 .Types of produced crops on irrigated and rain-fed fields (in percentages) 4. Market for selling products	Production increase	The increase in agricultural, horticultural, and livestock production

Horticultural	1. Types of horticultural products (in percentages); 2. Market for selling products.	Increasing the cultivated area	The dedicated lands to irrigated agriculture
Livestock and poultry	1. Number of small and large livestock traditionally kept in the village; 2. Industrial cattle farming; 3. Sheep fattening; 4. Industrial poultry farming; 5. Beekeeping; 6. Market for selling livestock products.	Tourism status	Number of tourists
Income	1. The primary source of income for the people in this village comes from agricultural and livestock products. 2. A significant portion of the village's income is generated through labor and service work outside the village. 3. The income from agriculture, horticulture, and livestock farming, regardless of its amount, is stable, sustainable, and reliable. 4. The reliability of agricultural, horticultural, and livestock income is due to governmental support in the event of droughts, pests, floods, or market disruptions. 5. The increase in villagers' income.	Increase in prices	Increase in the price of agricultural land Increase in the price of rural housing
Land ownership structure	1 .The lands have been consolidated . 2 .The lands have been fragmented . 3 .The lands have been divided into shared ownership 4. The land division has been finalized.	Rural Housing	1. Implementation of development plans and housing sustainability in the village . 2 .What percentage of the village's housing is considered unstable ؟ 3 .How many households in the village have utilized housing foundation loans ؟ 4. How many of the houses are newly constructed?

Employment	Conversion of pastures to agricultural land	Encroachment on pastures	Conversion of pastures to agricultural land
Change in land use	Conversion of rain-fed land to irrigated land		

Reference: Afarakhte et al. (2015), Tavakoli (2013), Javan et al. (2011), Khosrobigi et al. (2011), Riahi and Azarnoori (2014), Ameri Siahoui et al. (2011), Anabestani et al. (2013). Faraji Sabokbar et al. (2010), Qadiri Masoum et al. (2010), Ghanbari (2010), Kalantari et al. (2009), Moulai Hashjin (2003), Yadalehzadeh Chari (2004),

The Qaleh Shiyan village, with a population of 2217, ranks first in terms of population, while the Qukh village, with 115 inhabitants, is the least populated. Most villages have a favorable employment situation, with the villages of Tajarkaram and Sarab Shiyan performing the best. However, the village of Borbor has a higher unemployment rate. In terms of literacy, the majority of villages also show positive conditions. Among them, the Tazeh Abad Shiyan exhibited the highest literacy rate, while the village of Kat Kati had the lowest. Additionally, most of the villages are located on plains, which provides opportunities for employment and the expansion of activities (Table 2).

Table 2. General status of the villages

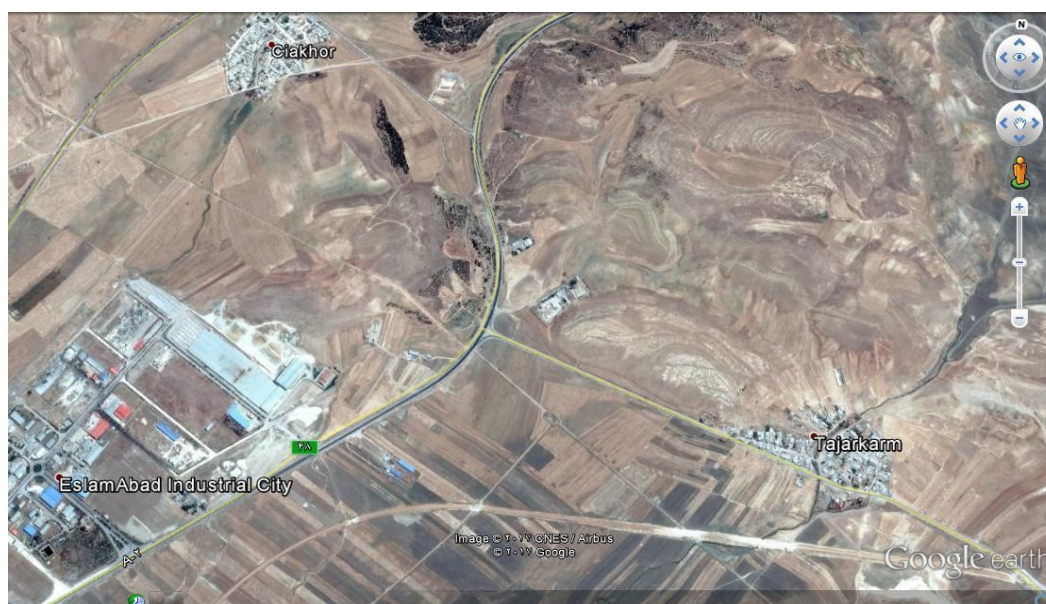
Village names	Natural Location	Population	Employees percentage	Literate percentage
Sarab Shiyan	Plain	430	87	63
Qal'eh Shiyan	Plain	2217	75	68
Tazehabad	Hilly	250	65	75
Kat Kati	Hilly	280	79	59
Kamreh Sofla	Plain	600	80	67
Qookh	Plain	115	87	69

Borbor	Hilly	170	43	64
Melkhatabi	Foothill	463	84	64
Qabad Shiyani	Plain	594	75	70
Kamreh Gharbi	Plain	300	74	70
Mo'arifi	Plain	320	78	65
Tajarkaram	Plain	425	88	69
Mirazizi	Plain	830	81	68

Source: Statistical Center of Iran,2020

Study area

The West Islamabad County has an area of 2,125.2 square kilometers. Its geographical location is between 33- and 34-degrees north latitude and 46- and 47-degrees east longitude (Kermanshah Provincial Management and Planning Organization, 2014: 36-38). The county consists of 2 cities and 2 districts and includes 7 rural districts and 172 inhabited villages (Statistical Center of Iran,2020).



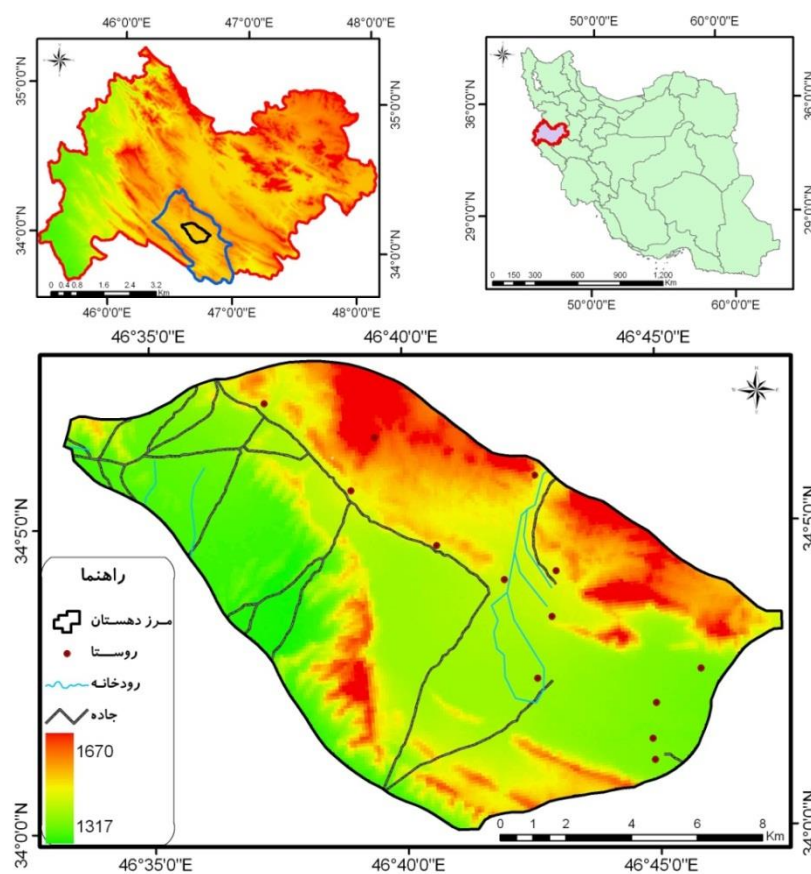
Map 1: Shiyani Rural Subdistrict Road from Islamabad-Kermanshah Axis

Source: Google Earth:2017



Map 2: Roads, rural areas and natural conditions of part of Xi'an Rural District

(Source: Google Earth:2017)



Map 3: Natural location of Kermanshah Province, West Islamabad County and Shiyan Rural District

Results

Following the respondents' demographic characteristics description, this section examines their views on the sustainability of the villages. Finally, the villages are ranked based on their economic sustainability.

Since parametric tests can only be applied when the statistical data from the sample follows a normal distribution, it is essential to assess the normality of the variables before testing the research hypotheses. Based on whether the variables are normally distributed, either parametric or non-parametric tests will be applied. To test the normality of the variables, the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used. Table 2 presents these test values for the research variables and the overall questionnaire. In this test, if the significance level (Sig) is greater than 0.05, the null hypothesis is accepted. However, since some values were greater than 0.05 and others were smaller, the research variables do not follow a normal distribution (Momeni, 1999, 188). Accordingly, it can be concluded that the research population is not normally distributed. At a 95% confidence level, the null hypothesis is rejected, indicating that the research population does not exhibit a normal distribution. Additionally, because the data scale is ordinal, non-parametric tests are employed (Table 3).

Table 3. Results of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test for research variables

10	Tajr	Sarab Shian	Marefi	Kamare Gharbi	Qobad	Malkhatabi	Borbor	Qokh	Kamare sofla	Katkati	Tazeabad	Qalee	Mirazizi
The average sustainability level	2.6250	3.0000	3.6429	3.0625	7.5433	0.7503	3.4375	3.2000	4.000	3.0125	3.8125	3.5000	3.4375
Standard Deviation	1.0247	1.4142	1.08182	1.15525	0.39396	0.55	0.030	0.521	1.7015	1.0024	1.68	0.0328	1.36473
Approximate chi score	1.666	1.041	0.766	0.777	0.881	1.42	1.079	1.491	1.250	0.964	1.04	1.243	0.763
Sig	0.008	0.229	0.6000	0.581	0.420	0.03	0.194	0.023	0.088	0.311	0.02	0.091	0.622

In Table 3, the stability variable is examined across the 13 villages under study. Subsequently, Table 4 assesses the normality of the primary research variables, including stability and spatial variables.

Table 4 . Kolmogorov Smirnov test results

	Sustainability	Population	Distance to the road	Distance to the city	Distance to the capital	Natural location
Mean	0.3866	568.000	12.3769	21.3846	64.4615	1.4167
Standard deviation	0.37803	0.78431	0.17334	0.91137	13.76357	0.79296
Approximate Chi score	0.607	1.084	1.588	0.496	0.605	1.560
Sig	0.855	0.191	0.880	0.966	0.858	0.015

According to the results, it can be concluded that the research population is normally distributed, except for the variable of natural location. However, due to the ordinal nature of the data, Spearman's rank correlation test should be applied.

The next step is to examine whether the studied villages differ in terms of sustainability. Given the ordinal scale of the data, the non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis test, which is used for comparing the means among several independent groups, is employed to rank the villages (Table 5).

Table 5- Kruskal Wallis table

Chi value	df	Sig
118.595	12	0.039

Based on the test results, since the significance level is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected. Hence, the research hypothesis suggesting a significant difference in the sustainability of the villages in the Shiyan district is accepted. Additionally, the chi-square statistic is greater than the critical value of 1.96, meaning the research hypothesis is accepted at a 95% confidence level. According to the table showing the sustainability averages for each village, the ranking of the villages is as follows: Kamar-e Sofla village achieved the highest score, while Tajarkaram village received the lowest score (Table 6).

Table 6. Ranking of villages based on sustainability

Village	Mean	Rank	Qobad Shian	103.59	8
Camera Sofla	133.84	1	Qookh	95.4	1
Tazeabad	124.13	2	Camare Gharbi	90.56	10
Malkatabi	117.94	3	Katkati	88.88	11
Marefi	114.93	4	Sarab Shian	87	12
Qale	107.25	5	Tajar	65.72	13
Mirazizi	106.72	6			
Borbor	104.06	7			

To examine the relationship between variables and the research hypothesis, Spearman's rank correlation test was utilized. The results from Table 7 reveal a significant relationship between village population and sustainability ($p < 0.05$, 0.019). This indicates a significant relationship and confirms Hypothesis 1. The correlation coefficient between these variables is -0.152, which suggests a weak negative correlation. Thus, Hypothesis 1, which posits a significant relationship between village population and economic sustainability, is supported with 95% confidence. Furthermore, a significant relationship was found between the distance to the road and sustainability ($p < 0.05$, 0.041), indicating the significance of the relationship and confirming Hypothesis 2. The correlation coefficient between these variables is -0.573, indicating a strong negative correlation. Therefore, with 95% confidence, the significant relationship between the distance to the road and economic sustainability is confirmed. Conversely, there was no significant relationship between the distance to the city and sustainability. However, a significant relationship was observed between the distance to the provincial center and economic sustainability ($p < 0.05$, 0.040). This indicates the significance of the relationship and confirms Hypothesis 4. The correlation coefficient between these variables is 0.043, reflecting a moderate positive correlation. Lastly, there was no significant relationship between the natural location of the village and economic sustainability ($p < 0.05$, 0.037), indicating the lack of a significant relationship. Thus, with 95% confidence, the relationship between the natural location of the village and economic sustainability is rejected (Table 7).

Table 7. The relationship between village population and stability

Independent variable	Dependent variable	Score	Sig
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Population	Sustainability	-0.152	0.019
Road	Sustainability	0.573	0.041
Distance to city	Sustainability	0.059	0.75
Distance to capital	Sustainability	0.043	0.04
Village natural location	Sustainability	0.28	0.37

The construction of the Shiyan Dam significantly impacted the sustainability of local communities. To assess this impact, data were collected both before and after the dam's construction. Given that the data distribution was not normal and the data scale was ordinal, the non-parametric Wilcoxon test was employed to evaluate the effects of the dam's construction. Notably, several villages indicated that the Shiyan Dam and its associated benefits did not directly impact their communities due to their location outside the dam's operational area. Consequently, these villages did not respond to the relevant questions, and the results presented in Table 8 reflect the perspectives of villages that considered themselves to be beneficiaries of the dam.

Table 8 . Impact of the Shiyan Dam construction on sustainability

	Mean	Standard deviation	Min	Max
Before	2.0580	1.09657	1	5
After	3.2714	1.55033	1	5

Based on the findings, the significance level was 0.00, which is less than 0.05. Therefore, the null hypothesis, which states that the dam construction does not affect the economic sustainability of the local population, can be rejected. With 95% confidence, it can be concluded that the construction of the Shiyan Dam has a significant positive impact on the economic sustainability of the community. (Table 9).

Table 9. Wilcoxon Test

Variable 1	Variable 2	z	Sig
Before construction	After construction	5.05	0.0

To calculate the factors influencing village sustainability, stepwise regression analysis was employed. The coefficient of determination (R^2) was found to be 0.58. Table 10 displays the beta coefficients, independent and dependent variables, and the regression equation. As indicated, the most significant factor affecting sustainability is

proximity to the road. Population ranked second in importance, while the distance to the provincial center was the least influential factor.

Table
Beta

10.

Independent Variable	B value	β value
Constant	3.50	
Population	-1.17	-0.02
Proximity to Road	0.03	0.79
Distance to capital	-0.007	-0.25

coefficient and independent and dependent variables

$$Y=3.5-0.02x_1+0.02x_2-0.79x_3$$

Discussion and Conclusion

This study investigated the relationship between sustainability and various factors. The findings revealed significant correlations between sustainability and population, proximity to roads, and distance to the provincial center. However, proximity to the city showed a limited impact. Notably, a larger population was associated with lower sustainability, suggesting that population growth may hinder sustainable development in these villages. Proximity to roads also influenced sustainability, primarily through its effects on economic relationships. Despite the potential benefits of increased road access, the negative regression and Pearson correlation coefficients indicate that greater proximity to roads may lead to lower sustainability. This is attributed to increased importation of products, which can reduce local production. Conversely, a smaller distance to the provincial center has a positive effect on sustainability, as increased proximity can enhance economic opportunities.

Finally, it is suggested that the agricultural market needs public support and regulation, as agriculture is the organizing value chain of the economy. Sustainable rural development must be ecologically and socially equitable and local ecosystems

must be protected. Finally, agricultural-based economic development should be seen as a bridge between market-oriented development and multiple development policy issues and objectives, above all poverty reduction and gender equity, climate change adaptation, ecological transformation of the economy, and the formation of a sustainable economic structure.

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