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## Experts review and enforcement of Range Management Plan in relation to the destruction of natural resources (Case study: city Abadeh)

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### ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to investigate the ideas of the specialists and executors of range management projects, regarding the degradation of natural resources in Abadeh. The statistical population of this research includes 50 of range management project executors and 10 natural resources specialists in Abadeh. The independent variables of this study are: the remoteness and proximity of residential areas (distance), natural resources' use change, the number of natural resource projects, permitted exploitation limits, water resource transfer, economic status of the exploiters, educational degree of the exploiters, type of ownership, and population of the exploiters, and the dependent variables are the level of natural resources degradation, and the vegetation of natural resources. Interview and questionnaire were used as the instruments for data collection. SPSS was used for data analysis, two-dimensional diagrams for descriptive illustration, and Pearson's Correlation Coefficient for studying the correlation between the variables. Freedman test was applied to investigate the most effective degradation factor within the region under investigation, and chi-square test was used to measure the level of significance. Three hypotheses were studied in this research. The findings revealed that there is a significant relationship between the independent variables of use change, livestock and husbandry, human factors, and poverty and the dependent variable. But no relationship was found between the independent variable of water resource transfer and the degree of degradation.

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## INTRODUCTION

As a God-given natural resource wealth and growth and enhance suitable for human life in its various aspects is provided. But on the eve of the twenty-first century human beings for their survival on the planet with one of the big problems facing problems, environmental crises and destruction of natural resources, (Ansari, 2007), Despite the use of renewable resources that are incorrect and lead to rapid destruction of human society goes. (Gol Mohammadi, 2011), Destruction is not only reversible but also of the survival of future generations of mankind will face with concern and confusion. Almost all the natural resources sector planners and policy makers agree on the fact that these resources are in decline and destruction. Current methods of operation, this trend will continue. (Moradi, 2006), Contributing factors to this degradation, although more or less identified and are presented but these factors carefully and roots, especially in the economic-social-cultural investigate not share its role in the destruction of natural resources not specified 's. (Whitaker, 1941) It appears that the destruction of natural resources must be stopped before any action And adjust the plan to discontinue the degradation of natural resources and national level as a large range Macro requires a detailed understanding of these factors and determine each one of them in this issue It is a clear need for further review. (Whitaker, 1941), Given this description of the purpose of this study demonstrate the differences between the two groups of users and experts in the field Natural resources to be involved in future planning in the area of natural resource conservation And prevent the destruction of these differences can be used Thus, in relation to natural resources and sustainable development, organizing and optimizing the relationship between human and natural resources and the environment One of the basic principles is considered in the context of biological resource management, it is more important than quantity And by participation in the management of public resources and determines the fate of the development. (Ansari, 2007) One of the main reasons for the failure to do rangeland and natural

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resource projects in implementation, lack of effective communication executives and exploitation with the preparation of the designs are experts natural resources (Ansari *et al.*, 2007), in this research are as natural resource degradation in the country, a phenomenon that has been developed over the past few decades. (Zarafshani Moradi, 2007) have a long-standing problem of poverty in developing countries, particularly in rural areas is considered. y Ansari and (Seyedakhlaghi shal., 2009), as have methods inappropriate exploitation of natural resources, especially in recent decades causing severe damage to the natural resources areas are. Khalighi and colleagues (2011) have a well-structured management problem and sometimes legal problems in the areas of national resources, the most important factors that Depletion and degradation of natural resources, leading to increased job security provides beneficiaries. (Rodagrmi *et al.*, 2011) in this study are as current facts indicate that the country's natural resources are being destroyed and the current way of the exploitation, this process will continue. (Vitekr, 1940) has a problem that should be taken into consideration, destruction of natural resources and the effects of this damage on the human. (Vitekr, 1941) has as one of the main problems of the twentieth century, declining natural resource base of the communities, regions and nations are. (Vagan, 1990) has developed a number of destructive policies in Third World countries and the problems they pose.

#### Methodology:

The study area for this research is Abadeh city, the research is descriptive and correlational field. And the statistical community is a natural resources expert and Range Management Project of Abadeh city; Data for this study include objective observation, surveys and databases. Data analysis using descriptive statistics and inferential statistics to data analysis software (spss) has been used The inferential statistics to evaluate the correlation between variables, the Pearson correlation coefficient (due to a rating scale variables), In order to evaluate the maximum degradation of natural resources and the Friedman test to assess the significance level of the chi-square test was used.

#### Results:

**Table 1:** Distribution of respondents by gender

Sex	Abundance	Frequency	Percent correct	Cumulative frequency percent
Man	50	83/3	100/0	100/0

**Table 2:** Distribution of respondents by main occupation

The main occupation	Abundance	Frequency	Percent correct	Cumulative frequency percent
Agriculture	15	25.0	30.0	30.0
Livestock	35	58.3	70.0	100.0
Sum	50	83.3	100.0	
Missing	10	16.7		
Sum	60	100.0		

**Table 3:** Distribution of respondents in relation to factors in the destruction of livestock (to increase the number of livestock)

Increase the number of livestock	Abundance	Frequency	Percent correct	Cumulative frequency percent
Low	25	41.7	41.7	41.7
Average	6	10.0	10.0	51.7
High	29	48.3	48.3	100.0
Sum	60	100.0	100.0	

**Table 4:** Distribution of respondents in relation to factors in the destruction of livestock (grazing early)

Factor for early grazing	Abundance	Frequency	Percent correct	Cumulative frequency percent
Average	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Very high	90.0	90.0	90.0	100.0
Sum	100.0	100.0	100.0	

**Table 5:** Distribution of respondents in relation to factors in the destruction of livestock (water distribution)

The distribution of the water resources	Abundance	Frequency	Percent correct	Cumulative frequency percent
Very low	48	80.0	88.9	88.9
Low	6	10.0	11.1	100.0
Sum	54	90.0	100.0	
System	6	10.0		
Sum	60	100.0		

**Table 6:** Pearson correlation test statistics related to the destruction of natural resources and livestock husbandry

Variables	Pearson coefficient	According to you, what is the rate of degradation of natural resources in your area?	Livestock and livestock area?
According to you, what is the rate of degradation of natural resources in your area?	Pearson correlation coefficient	1	.645**
	Significant		.000
	N	60	60
Livestock and livestock		Pearson correlation coefficient	1
	Significant	.000	
	N	60	60

**Table 7:** Pearson correlation test statistics related to the destruction of natural resources and human factors

Variables	Pearson coefficient	According to you, what is the rate of degradation of natural resources in your area?	Human Factors
According to you, what is the rate of degradation of natural resources in your area?	Pearson correlation coefficient	1	.422**
	Significant		.001
	N	60	60
Human Factors	Pearson correlation coefficient	.422**	1
	Significant	.001	
	N	60	60

**Table 8:** Pearson correlation test T concerning the relationship between experts and executives on livestock and livestock

	Groups	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Livestock and livestock experts		10	4.60	.516	.163
	Executives	50	2.66	.772	.109

### Discussion and Conclusion:

To study the degradation of the largest ranges of Friedman test was used. Because it is significantly less than 0.05, then there is a significant difference between agents. And the most affected by poverty, livestock and animal husbandry in the next place, the next change in location and in the end there is the human factor, The city is also an important factor in the degradation of natural resources is the lack of land use planning program. In this regard, many people lack boundaries and allocation for land use approval, to change the land use and natural resource degradation are. Thus, the preparation and implementation of land use planning in this city can offer other problems cited by the experts lack expertise and personnel resources for the preservation of natural resources under management. Thus, the capacity required expertise and personnel should be monitored and the city will take action to resolve deficiencies. The land that farmers have other jobs other than livestock, rangeland degradation rate will be lower. It is proposed as a tool for reducing the degradation of rangeland management measures applied to livestock breeders has other options to earn money. The assignment of Range Management Plan is recommended to exploit the beneficiaries covered by the plan, one of the most powerful people in awareness of pasture management issues more than others as a parent, the parent selection and allotments will be delegated to the rightful people. Participation of beneficiaries in decision making at various stages of implementation and transfer of pasture to pasture, you ultimately recommended that All rightful beneficiaries have the cooperation of pasture and rangeland projects range and transfer you to the unions, should be based on scientific principles and regulatory Time and transfer them to do rangeland projects exploited in the short term and more quickly done Because most degraded pastures are a waste of time.

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