

# Sustainable ecosystem with sociological Approach (Iran-Arak Metropolitan 2014)

Maryam Yarmohammad Touski

**Abstract**---Nowadays people is an activist actor (agent) that enjoying the blessings of the intelligence community, the widespread public knowledge and skills. Social sciences with a broad range of scientific and operational expertise are able to form at this Scene quite scientific and effective. Sociology can be used to detect and measure human issues - social, using rules, models and sensitive instrumentation. This study intends to approach sociology with an emphasis on social factors - cultural uses and treatment strategies based on sustainable ecosystems and give close to optimal condition. Research documents is meta-analysis of research conducted over the past decade, Statistics and Documentation. The findings of this study indicate that imbalanced and unequal development of metropolitan Arak in Iran. This is associated with social and environmental damages in city.

**Keywords**—Sustainable ecosystems, sociological approach, sustainable Development.

## I. INTRODUCTION

**H**UMAN environment is a collection of elements in a wide range of life and existence on Earth at least. All these elements are interrelated and influence directly and indirectly. In a macro approach to the human environment encompasses the following elements: Human, social, historical - cultural, economic, political, environmental and geographical in both globally and locally. UNESCO Director General of the message on March 22, 2014, Water is essential to life and is common to all the challenges of sustainable development. We need water to produce food and energy. The largest Conference on Environment and Development was formed as the "Earth Summit" in Rio de Janeiro 1992. In "Agenda 21" of the conference on social and cultural principles are designed to:

- Accelerate sustainable development in developing countries in collaboration with the world in order to achieve a dynamic and growing global economy.
- Fighting Poverty
- Changing consumption patterns aims to be fewer countries
- The protection and promotion of human health
- Provision of adequate housing for people with the goal of rational land use planning which reduces urban environmental degradation.
- Integration of environment and development

Therefore, any policy or plan requires a Sustainable approach favorable toward ecosystems. Sustainable ecosystems cannot be combined with other indicators of sustainable development,

including social development. "These are expressed in a sociological analysis of structural barriers in Iran. Such as:

- Lack of balanced growth
- The development on extremist public
- Lack of government support for domestic industries.
- Dependence and marginal status and economic monoculture
- Lack of capacity at the completion of infrastructure projects
- Lack of awareness of civil society and transparency optimal development. "[1]

"Iran's development process has been uneven and inconsistent. Every policy and program development is required in order to achieve sustainable development and human well-proportioned. It is to be endogenous technological knowledge within the welding and dynamic. It is to be endogenous technological knowledge within the welding and dynamic." [2] "Iran is located in the 2014 EPI ranking: score of 51.08 in the step 83, in " health effects " 64.34, in " Air Quality " 88.81, in " Water and Health " 75.21, in " biodiversity and habitat " 37.06 and in the "climate and energy "36.73.[3] (Sheena Ansari,2014) In this regard Arak has studied as one of the poles of the industrial city of Iran.

The City will review the status of the sociological approach in dealing with ecological issues. 200 years old Arak is a city with cumulative environmental threats, with the various causes of industrial, social, cultural and climate. These threats cannot be solved without the use of an integrated community perspective. "Arak in its place is 54/27% of the urban population in Markazil Province. And it has a lot of urban problems such as:

Lack of clear strategy on urban issues, there is a break in the chain of urban development plans, failure development plans and failure to comply with the real needs of people, uncoordinated urban design with nature, not being Aboriginal Services Plan, the long process of preparation - review - approval and notification plans, lack of urban development database, frequent changes of officers management of responsibilities and Urban Development Branch, multiplicity of agencies involved in urban management decisions without regard to interaction with stakeholders, the lack of ethnic and cultural cohesion, and thus no supporting local administration, lack of information on the management of urban population growth, marginalization ".[4] Marginalized city area has formed 39% of the city population. Overhead than the marginal areas of Arak over five quarters." [5] "Arak polluted city among the eight countries." [6] Arak dominant culture is half Culture Worker (Rural) – Urban. [7] The vice president environment institution referring to the Arak environmental crisis said: Iran is the environmental in crisis. Any plans for environmental protection in the region that it fails to state

Maryam Yarmohammad Touski is Associate Professor, Islamic Azad University of Iran (Arak Branch), Iran.

causes huge losses. And return the balance of the costs will be high. "[8] Head of the network environment Markazi province said: "Nearly 30 years ago, Arak was the garden city and now has been replaced by buildings" [9] Managing the home institutions NGOs of the province said: "Arak is the contaminant collection of pollution: cars, homes, and industrial pollutants from factories and dry tiny pollen Mighan pond near Arak. A series of pollution that is difficult for citizens to breathe Arak." [10] Deputy Arak University of Medical Sciences and Health Services said: "the most common cancers in Markazi provinces are skin and breast." [11] Markazi province is a rank first in terms of age incidence of common cancers in men. For female cancers is ranked fourth in the nation among 30 Iranian universities." [12]

The theoretical framework of this study has been based on following concepts and theories: Anthony Giddens (Theory of structures - agency 1973, fundamental trust 2009 and third way 1999), Jürgen Habermas (communicative action - understanding and expansion of the public sphere in 1981), Francis Fukuyama (Social capital, civil society, and development 1999), Managing the New World - beyond modernism (Brian Faye 2007), Modernization and post-modernization, Ronald Inglehart (1998) and structured - functional approach of Talcott Parsons in social action 1978) the current era posed characteristics and threats where they need to be redefined, or some combination. Deal with environmental threats and preserve life on the planet in addition to the measures and policies mainly economic, the sociological approaches needs to control and deal against the Regional and Global crisis. Social- culture elements are considered not only as one of the determinants of the substrate and the defense mechanism but also as a preventive agent for dealing with threats to native biodiversity. Sociological models are presented to sustainable ecosystems in developing countries. These models designed by the theoretical framework for dealing environmental issues with theoretical and empirical analysis. Following, Fig (1) is showing these.

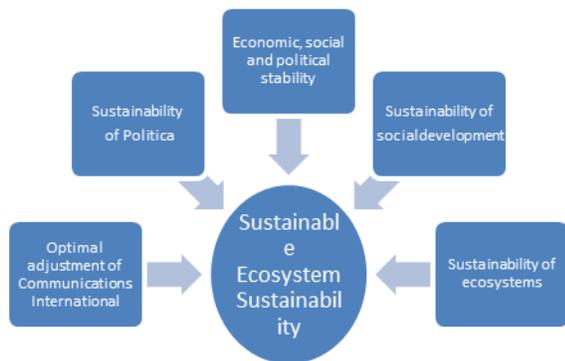


Fig.1 "Theoretical analysis of the social context in promoting sustainable ecosystems"

Research and Methods -Research method is documentary, met analysis from carried out researches and ideal types based on sociological approach. Using this method design the appropriate policies, strategies and implementation for

promoting sustainable ecosystems. First with a theoretical exploration find the sociological approach fits. Then based on meta-analysis of the current state of research and framework of theoretical designed theoretical analysis model and empirical analysis model from promoting sustainable ecosystems metropolitan Arak. Finally based on these principles will provide strategic solutions, operational performance and fit. Results- Metropolitan Arak ecological issues with an emphasis on social - cultural context:

Arak formation of society - The city was built in 1937. Original raster map city proper has a military function – economic that time. "Arak began the Industrial City in 1340." Then Arak grew according to Burgess as the ring. "[13] The starting point for the development of urbanization Arak would be 1921 (the beginning of Pahlavi modernization), then the life of the new city of Arak is 90 years. Obviously this interval does not provide adequate opportunities for social- cultural development in urban and industrial areas. "[14]

Cultural Reflections of Arak - Arak has been minimal cultural assimilation and unity due to different social and cultural origins of early immigrant groups. Thus making the city's cultural forms, particularly but not on the local culture influenced by several different subcultures. Post-industrial city (1961) has today witnessed the social and physical clutter the system. The reasons for this situation is the following: the establishment of a new industrial waste and urban studies and physical capacities, social, cultural and economic , absence of a rational connection between the nature and distribution of the products of their industry in terms of providing basic resources ,Select Arak as Markazi province center with the rapid mobility in cities and populated areas without the suitable administrative political area , intensification of migration to the city twice: industrialization and the Islamic Revolution in 1978 and finally making changes in the age, sex and ethnic populations With their own damages.

Immigration and cultural marginalization - Arak is immigration forms: a single switch, a young man and selector switch. 20-29 year old age group has the highest immigration. City is the economic migration and refugee (Iraq 1980-1988) and immigration and migration flexibility transmittable city due to lack of satisfying social needs, economic migrants entering and leaving the social actors "[15] Overcome the mechanisms of urban and rural culture Arak - "Arak's dominant culture is the culture labor half (Rural) - urban." [7, p; 161] Culture Villages evident in the city of Arak. [16]

Social minimum trust level in city- Levels of interpersonal trust: the highest and lowest 96% of citizens and 21% of families. : Levels of formal categories trust: Top: emergency medicine (40%) and lowest: mayor 13%. Level trust on informal groups: high: 70% of loan funds, the lowest: private banks 31%. Level trust on the personal level: High, teachers, Professors: 56% and minimum, shopkeepers 15%. Business Level trust in the central province of cultural planning at all levels of business is below 60%. [17]&[18]

Minimal society contribution - In the central province membership rate 34/7%. The highest level of membership in the PTA with (24/5%) and the lowest: political participation of 22 to 30%. Composite index of sensitivity to the fate of the city

28/5%. The highest participation rate of 78% in trade and partnership with families and the lowest rate of participation in trade and partnership with fellow 4%." [19] Status of green space and recreational Metropolitan Arak - "Promenade is not equipped function room facilities. Some of the main problems is the low level of urban parks, green space, density of potential users, building density and not distribute too appropriate city." [20] Director global environment in Markazi Province, said: "At present, 490 thousand hectares of land is desert and this is increases the pollution. Arak should be an Ecological Town. Until could become the city of It is related to the bio-ecological resources." [21]

Living - Native situation- "Arak in the second quarter of this year (2013) has gone through 77 days of unhealthy. Rainfall from the beginning of the crop year decreased precipitation is 16%. A 29 % decrease in rainfall, low rainfall in the central province has seen ". [22] High ultraviolet radiation is a major cause of skin cancer in the city." [23] Increasing air pollution with 74 % and enters daily 6 mil/lit oil smoke Arakian lungs. "500 tons of waste daily in a village to be buried underground. Pressure of this waste is produced latex is poured into the city of Arak and the environment." [24] "Per capita Hospital waste city daily 5/2 kg. Hospital waste at the site of separation is not and the workers responsible for collecting and transporting waste from infected are very low and education have not seen." [25] "In the big cities it is used for public transport, metro and monorail. But the Metropolitan Arak does not use this account." [6]

#### Discussion

Reviews the status quo concerning the environmental and social underlies contexts show that the Metropolitan Arak only has been a population of more than a million people from the Metropolis conditions . Construction arrangements, service of ecosystem and the climate unfavorable and critical. Metropolitan Arak requires an accurate determination and systematic management level (structural) and citizens (agents) for ecosystem restoration and creates a good atmosphere. Obviously it is impossible to move without NGOs, intersectional collaboration and citizen friendly environment. Principles, assumptions and ways out of the environmental crisis Metropolitan Branch are as follows:

- The environmental crisis as a source of distress in all of human life.
- The relationship between man and nature, not an objective reality but reality is discursive and intellection
- Consider the destruction of ecosystems as a compensatory mechanism of movement in response to the economic disparities - social.
- Instability, economic, social and political environment led to the failure of the program is sustainable.

Principles of strategic policies for sustainable ecosystems:

- Changing the political sense - the government in maintaining security, homeland security, and optimal survival of life on Earth.
- Importance of social guarantees optimal in terms of social capital in sustainable ecosystems
- Have policies based on social justice - justice against the rules in matters of sustainable ecosystems

- Enjoys a favorable economic valuation - Stable political environment issues
  - Having the support and participation of different age groups, unions, gender,...
  - Have the support of all levels of social, cultural and educational values in order to restore and maintain sustainable ecosystems
- 1 - Strategic policy framework for sustainable ecosystem Metropolitan Arak
    - Structural reconstruction of the trustee sustainable ecosystem at large
    - Structuring the environmental custodians new structure Sustainable Ecosystem
    - Development of environmental legislation backed by the levels of natural and legal actors
    - Developing Environmental Atlas of Current Threats to separate climate zones
    - Current opportunities to develop environmental Atlantic Region Climate
    - Climate outlook for the breakdown of a sustainable ecosystem
    - Strengthening the social investment government
  - 2 - Functional strategic policies in a sustainable ecosystem Metropolitan Arak
    - Define or redefine macro-level policies for sustainable ecosystems
    - Determine the role of custodians of environmental policies consistent with sustainable ecosystems
    - Climate outlook for a sustainable ecosystem role separation
    - Earth Friendly trained actors at different levels of government, semi-government and civil society
    - Policy for Social Communication - people with the aim of developing public
    - Improving the lives of individuals in environmental facilities and basic facilities economic- social
  - 3 - Administrative the policy - institutional framework:
    - Formation of ecological policy issues at the metropolitan Arak level administrators combining Environmental
    - Training and professional knowledge and skills in environmental management at all levels of actors
    - Create and reconstruction of mass media and mass media awareness and education with a focus on environmental issues (media, visual, aural and written)
    - Constructed to connect inland and cross-border cooperation on Trans boundary nature of pollution, environmental science
    - Membership and active participation in national and international environmental meetings and committees with the aim of promoting science and common ways to deal with environmental issues or prophylactic
    - Related structured associations, and professional groups (native and non-native, resident and non-resident) in the process of planning and implementing sustainable ecosystem components
  - 4 - Administrative enforcement functions and roles
    - Improving the cultural and economic development, especially in the economic order
    - Promotion of social capital, social trust, with an emphasis on environmental policy and planning

- Strengthen the broad reflection on the purpose of the visit and the day of action in environmental policy and planning through the development of public chat rooms.
- Development of civic morality and avoiding subculture centered decision making, planning and implementation
- Develop partnerships and trust are two important groups of young men and women as effective agents
- Promoting community involvement at all levels and social structure
- Institutionalization of collective thinking and avoid any act of self-assertion and self-centered social
- Promote a culture of respect for the law at all levels
- Creating and promoting civil rights and social security
- Double democracy and strengthen legal guarantees
- Performance against environmental offenses

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