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Mahmoud Jebaee

(American University of Culture & Education, Lebanon)

IDENTIFYING AND MEASURING LAND-USE AND PROXIMITY CONFLICTS: METHODS AND IDENTIFICATION

This content intends to display the philosophy of investigation of land-utilize clashes performed as of late by a multidisciplinary group, and to uncover the strategies for overview and information accumulation, and the structure of the subsequent database. We initially characterize the extent of our investigation by giving a meaning of these contentions, of their attributes and intentions, of the ways they show themselves and of the on-screen characters included (I). We at that point display the system we have used to recognize clashes; it depends on a spatial examination and the consolidated utilization of various information gathering techniques including reviews led by specialists, investigations of the territorial every day press and of information from the managerial prosecution courts (II). At long last we exhibit the subsequent Conflicts information base, with its tables and classifications, in which the information gathered in various fields are accommodated and examined (III), before giving a couple of cases of how this technique can be utilized to investigate contextual analyses in created and creating nations (IV).

The paper has presented an extensive description of methodological tools that the researcher used to carry out the investigation. The researcher adopted interpretivism philosophy to facilitate the interpretation of the observations, opinions and values expressed by research participants. The paper has also specified that the researcher used case study methodology to ensure that practical and real-life findings are obtained. These findings are invaluable in increasing the reliability, as well as the validity of the research. Further, on, both qualitative and quantitative methods were adopted to ensure that the limitations of one method are overcame by the strengths of the other. The data analysis will mostly be based on the empirical analysis of the available literature, and the analysis of archival documents, and summarization of information on secondary sources through tables, figures, and charts.