

Assessment and classification of hospital infrastructure in urban centers with an emphasis on passive defense Case study: Shahid Beheshti Hospital in Qom

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Abstract

Today, using comprehensive crisis management programs can be heavily heightened by the severity and severity of losses caused by dangers, using effective measures with low cost and multi-purpose applications in pre-crisis preparation. One of the most important of these measures is the use of passive defense principles as a solution to reduce the risk of various types of hazards and increase post-risk productivity that should be considered at different levels of regional, urban and architectural planning. The main objective of this research is to investigate the pathology of one of the most important and critical applications of cities during the crisis, namely the treatment center and hospitals, through the evaluation and classification of the infrastructure of Shahid Beheshti Hospital in Qom. The research method is descriptive-analytical and field observation has been gathered from viewpoint and interview. So that the classification of the underlying threats and asset threat matrix would be acceptable in that case. The results of the study indicate that the most serious terrorist attacks are car bombs after a rocket attack that has the most serious damage to hospital imports. Given the identification of assets with the importance of infrastructure and the location of each of them in the classification buildings and determining the underlying threat, each asset and prioritization of classified buildings to these research results shows that the underground floor, which includes the warehouse, the engine room Water supply, air conditioning, food and ... can be more at risk and need more protection. After that, the ground floor of the Shahid Beheshti Hospital gained the second place in terms of the level of threats, and finally the first, third, fourth, fifth and sixth floors where the hospital is located has the lowest risk.

Keywords: passive defense, infrastructure threats, property, hospital.

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The analysis of social capital from the perspective of the citizens of Yasouj

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Abstract

The development of cities has been the basis for the development of many human and social behaviors, the re-production of citizenship behavioral complexities, and the convergent and constructive social behaviors set the foundation for the development and development of social capital of cities. One of the most important development approaches is to pay attention to social capital and strengthen its indices in the development of the country. Therefore, citizens' views on social capital seem to be important. The present study was a survey which had a population of over 18 years old in Yasuj city (about 60,000 people). Using Cochran's alpha formula, the sample size was estimated to be 400. To solve some social capital issues in six areas, the questionnaire was as follows: Randomized questionnaires were used to answer the questionnaire. To verify the validity of the instrument, the Cronbach's alpha coefficient, with emphasis on internal correlation, was used. The findings of this research showed that, as we move toward private and non-governmental social groups, social capital and sense of trust and security from the citizen's point of view were more than acceptable, with 42.3% of the respondents having a high degree of trust in their relatives and There were quite a lot of them, and 41% had quite a lot of trust in their friends and neighbors and 91.4% of their families, but social capital was not acceptable in the government's debate, because people had less confidence in them. This has even become evident in the physical scale, with the majority of respondents, 44.3% had a high level of family security, 39.7% of them were somewhat safe areas of residence and 40.7% lowered the security of the city of Yasouj and they knew very little.

Key words: *Citizens, comments, review, social capital, Yasouj.*

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Investigating the Spatial Reflection of Land Use Syntax in the Transit Network on the Attraction of Vehicle-Based Trips (Range of Study: district seven in City of Qom)*

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Abstract

Today, many researchers believe that talking about relying on private vehicle to carry out intra-city trips is as one of the main challenges facing the country's urban system. This way of traveling in cities has caused to reduce the quality of urban environments day by day. And in the end, cities face a lot of problems, such as increasing living costs, air pollution, accidents, fossil fuel consumption, and, in a word of decline, living conditions degradation and, consequently, a decline in quality of life. The choice of private vehicle as a means of intra-city trips itself is influenced by various factors such as (economic, physical, cultural factors). One of the physical factors of this article is, how to locate land use in the transit network. Related to the studies in this area, it is possible to estimate the possible effects of land use deployment on the choice of means of citizens' travel. It becomes clear how to distribute the land use, if necessary, as a way to reduce the car dependency and promote green travel practices such as walking, cycling and using public transport. Therefore, the district Seven of Qom metropolis has been studied. The research process is descriptive-analytic. Additionally, library studies have been carried out using snippets as well as field studies using traffic impressions. Data analysis is done using the GIS geographical system software and the depth map. The findings of the research show a significant correlation between spatial alignment indicators, the degree of user focus and the speed of car-based trips. The findings of the research show a significant correlation between spatial syntax indicators, the degree of land use focus and the frequency of car-based trips. Accordingly, it is necessary to consider the Comprehensive Transport, Traffic Master Plan and the Comprehensive Plan in different studies as the main documents of the urban development management as a way to pay special attention to explaining the impact of the factors related to land use on the selection of the means of travel from the point of view of space syntax.

Keyword: *Travel vehicle, car dependency, land use, Space syntax, Qom city.*

*-The present paper is based on the thesis of the first author entitled "Assessing the effects of usage, density and urban network utilization on the travel pattern using the combination of space layout and geographical information system, studying the district 1 and 7 of Qom" to the second author of the article in the Islamic Azad University of Isfahan (Najaf Abad Branch)

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Applying fuzzy majority group decision-making approach for determining optimal sites of urban footbridge (A case Study in district #1 of Mashhad)

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Abstract

The installation of traffic and safety equipment in roads can play an important role in preventing accidents. Meanwhile, the role of pedestrian footbridge is more significant than other equipment. The lack of proper and optimal site selection of urban facilities, including pedestrian urban footbridge, reduces their use by public and increases accidents. Today, integration of participatory multicriteria decision analysis techniques with the capabilities of GIS provide exclusive tools for urban planners and decision makers. People can contribute to spatial decision-making processes by entering their own concerns, attitudes, and preferences in the group decision making process for solving different urban problems. This study aims to solve the problem of optimal location of urban footbridge in Mashhad city by considering the criteria and using multi-criteria decision-making methods in two individuals and group modes. In this study, the individual mode of decision uses a number of criteria (spatial and non-spatial) in order to evaluate alternatives and also implements Order Weighted Average (OWA) operator for assessing and ranking the alternatives presented to decision-maker. In the group mode, Fuzzy majority decision rule approach is employed to integrate individual rankings of alternatives into group rankings. In other words, it integrates the individual solution maps into a single group decision map. In this way, the alternatives are evaluated to select the most suitable location for the construction of urban footbridge in the city of Mashhad. Consequently, according to the decision-makers' preferences, the main streets of Ahmadabad, Faramarz Abbasi, Palestine and Water organization are ranked for the construction of a footbridge, respectively.

Keywords: *Footbridge, GIS, spatial group decision-making, OWA, Fuzzy majority.*

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An analysis on the physical factors influencing the place attachment in the old center of Sabzevar

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Abstract

The place attachment could cause transforming the space into the place with the sensory properties and special behavioral for the people. Paying attention to strengthening place attachment, especially in the old centers and the historical context of cities, is one of the most important subjects of urban design knowledge. Various investigations in the literature indicate that attention to physical elements in human environment is necessary for the formation and continuation of satisfaction form the place and place attachment. The goal of this study is to extract the physical features in order to form and promote this sense and measure these features in one of the oldest streets in Sabzevar city which is called "Beyhagh". In the first step, using theoretical literature, physical factors influencing the place attachment are extracted and classified in the form of norms and measures, using a qualitative method. In the next step, situation assessment of Beyhagh street are completed using these resulting features and SPSS software. The results show that the two features called "variety and attractiveness" and "unit physical character" have the most correlation with place attachment and the flexibility feature has the least correlation compared to other features.

Key word: *Sense of place, place attachment, physical factors, Old Town Centers, Beyhagh street in Sabzevar*

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An explanation and analysis of the socialization in urban parks with an emphasis on the role of the underlying and demographic factors (Case Study: Yasouj City Beach Park)

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Abstract

The existence of public spaces with socialization attribute is an important complement in socializing people. In addition. the socialization of public spaces causes a promotion in the spirit of solidarity, individual growth and creation of collective memories for all citizens without considering sex, race, nationality, age or economic and social level. This research is done with the descriptive-analytical methodology to study socialization measurement of the Yasouj City Beach Park and also the role of demographic groups in 1396. The information gathering methodologies in the presented research are surveying (Survey Distribution) and field observation. Also, socialization evaluating factors of space are extracted based on the PPS institute studies. The results from Cronbach's alpha, the survey reliability and KMO test and Bartlet results show the efficiency of sample size and also the internal and structural justifiability of the survey. The results of field observations and statistical analysis based on the Independent Single Sample Test t.test has cleared out that the studied space generally contains a good and sufficient amount of socialization and has invited various groups and layers of people to attend the social activity. Consequently, the results obtained from t.test tests, independent twin group and ANOVA show that although most of the users of the space in terms of the various age, sex, marriage, income, academic and professional have a significant and equal role in the socialization of the beach park. It has also been cleared that women and less-educated people have less-important effect on the socialization of the park relative to the men and high educated people, respectively. Ultimately, based on the results obtained from the research, suggestions related to space organizing are presented in order to increase its socialization level.

Keywords: *Urban Spaces, Socialization, Demographic Factors, Beach Park, Yasouj City.*

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Fault Finding of Organizational Culture using Denison Model in Mashhad Urban Railway Line 1 Station's Staff

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Abstract

Organizational culture is one of the newest concepts in the field of organizational behavior and this component has been discussed and commented much in studies that have been done recently in the various organizations around the world. Results of these studies show that organizational culture influences on productivity in organizations significantly. The aim of this paper is to evaluate and assess organizational culture in Mashhad Urban Railway Line 1 Station's Staff. The statistical population is 178 people who are selected randomly to complete the questionnaire. Denison standard questionnaire is used in this paper that considered 4 dimensions including consistency, involvement, adaptability and mission and 12 indexes. SPSS and EXCEL software are used for the analysis of data. One Sample T-Test, One-Way ANOVA Test with Scheffe Post Hoc Test and Paired Sample T-Test are also used. Results show adaptability is most desirable, mission and involvement are undesirable, and consistency is very unpleasant. Also, there is a significant difference between the main dimensions of the model in this cas. Adaptability and consistency have the highest score which is an insignificant difference. Additionally, there is a significant gap between current situation and the desired situation from the staff's view in the main four dimensions of this model, which is the largest gap in organizational consistency.

Keywords: *Culture, Organizational culture, Denison model, Mashhad Urban Railway, Urban management.*

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The Influence of Physical Structure on Social Correlation Formation (Case Study: Ghasrodasht Neighborhood, Shiraz)

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Abstract

Physical construction pattern is the simplest way to reach social correlation. Social correlation is the result of social interaction which is qualitatively and quantitatively broader and deeper in social network at neighborhood level. What helps effectively to develop social correlation at neighborhood level, is the physical quality of those places which leads to presence of the residents and social interaction. Urban physical interaction affects how and to what extent these relations are developed. In other words, social organization of urban neighborhoods is a spirit insufflated into the body of the neighborhood. There is no doubt its quality and health depend on the role of physical structure on correlation formation and physical health. Therefore, the present study aims to socially investigate Ghasrodasht neighborhood in Shiraz. This research is an analytical-descriptive study done in Ghasrodasht neighborhood, Shiraz with 365 representative participants. Data was analyzed using SPSS software and Pearson Correlation coefficient, and Stepwise Regression. The results show that social correlation components and their relation with physical structure is significant. Also, among social unity correlation, participation and sense of belonging, social unity has the most and sense of belonging has the least effect on social correlation. Based on what was mentioned, neighborhoods in which social occasions have been formed after so many years and due to face to face interaction among the inhabitants, there can be seen high level of trust, security, mutual interaction, correlation and social unity.

Key words: *Physical structure, social correlation, social unity, participation, sense of belonging.*

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The impact of spatial identity on the sense of dependency and its role in shaping the urban landscape (Case study: Yasuj city)

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Abstract

Location identity is a general and complex concept resulted from the humans' feelings towards environment and created because of humans' adaptation and use of the place. In fact, having the sense of belonging and creating spatial- space identity is among the important concepts in the citizens' sense of belonging towards urban environments and also the basis for the design of religious and content bases for the urban landscape formation in the mind and objective map of the citizens. The present study, dealing with the issue of weakening the human-space linkage, is trying to find the impact of spatial identity of the city of Yasuj on the Citizens' feeling of dependency. And ultimately, it intended to examine the role of spatial identity in shaping the urban landscape among the citizens of Yasuj. The statistical population of the research was all citizens of Yasuj city, of this volume of community, 383 people were selected as the sample. Research methodology was descriptive-analytical and field study for analysis of statistics and information was applied using software AMOS, SPSS and Waspass model. The results of the research showed that among the four areas of the city of Yasuj, Citizens residing in District 4 had the least fixation and of place identity to the city of Yasouj. And citizens living in area 2 with a weight of 0/3729 had the highest fixation and place identity to the city of Yasuj. Moreover, areas 3 and 1 of Yasuj City were respectively in the next rank. In fact, citizens of Yasuj city had fixation and a lot of identity (with an average of 3/26) and a sense of high affinity (with an average of 3/73) and the formation of a very large urban landscape (with an average of 4.0) towards their place of residence. Also, between the two spatial identity variables and the degree of dependency of the citizens of Yasuj city and urban spatial identity variables and perspective city, there was a high correlation with Beta 0.920 and 0.102%. Also, the results of the final model showed that location identity in sequence with a Beta of 0/65, and of 0.31 could directly cause increasing citizens' sense of belonging towards Yasuj and the formation of a mental and objective map of their urban landscape.

Keywords: local identity, sense of belonging, urban landscape, Yasouj.

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An Analysis on the Effect of the Physical Design on Behavior in Urban Spaces (Case Study - Imam Orumieh Street)

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Abstract

The physical environment of the city and citizens can have mutual effects on each other, The street as one of the most important public spaces in the city can be the place for these effects. The purpose of the present study was to measure the relationship between the physical environment design and negative and positive behaviors in street space. To this end, analyzing and ranking the distribution of behaviors (excitement, esteem and help, hurry, anger and fear) were carried out on four Behavior Kinds on Imam Street. A questionnaire and a checklist were used for data collection and weighing the indexes was carried out through Expert Choice software. In order to rank the behaviors, Topsis software and Friedman statistical model were used to estimate the difference between behavior. In addition, the physical design of ANOVA and Pearson correlation were applied. The results of this study showed that there is a significant relationship between positive and negative behaviors and the physical pattern of behavior setting. The physical layout of the site increased positive and negative behaviors in special places. This relationship was among the more positive behaviors than negative behaviors, In fact, the environment could strengthen the positive behaviors and blossom them before they could eliminate negative behaviors. The overall ranking of all negative and positive behaviors in the whole of Imam Street also indicated that Imam Street is not suitable in terms of behavior in a proper physical plan. The overall result of the research was that the probability of determinism and architectural algebra in emotional behaviors was rejected.

Key words: Behavior setting, Urban Design, Urmia Urban Space, Emotional behavior.

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Investigation and Measurement of Urban Social Sustainability Using the Cooper's Model and Lisrel Software Case study: Ardebil city

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Abstract

Cities are complex ecosystems that are affected by social, economic, environmental and cultural factors to achieve sustainable urban development. On the other hand, custom, traditions, norms, values are formed in the context of social relations and self-wise during generations, which lead to some sort of uncontrolled social monitoring and control of the person's socialization behavior, which is considered as "social sustainability" from a special perspective. In this regard, the present study aims to measure social sustainability in Ardebil city. The type of applied research and its method is descriptive and survey, information gathering tool is a questionnaire. The statistical population is all the residents of Ardebil. The sample size is based on the Cochran formula of 384 people who were selected through cluster sampling method and finally selected through simple random method. Lisrel software is used to analyze data and information. The findings of the research show that among the indicators of social sustainability in (T) model, participation indices, spatial belonging, environmental factors had the highest level of significance and spatial justice indicators and the least significant indicator of vitality they show. Also, the results of the structural equation model show that according to the modeling indices, it can be argued that the proposed model of researchers has a good fit for goodness. And a good fit between the model presented with the structured model and the experimental data. In other words, research indicators have the necessary qualifications for use as a final model of research.

Key words: Sustainable development, social sustainability, structural equations, city of Ardebil.

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Evaluation of 11 regions of Shiraz city in terms of urban prosperity index with FAHP model

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Abstract

Prosperity is a wide concept which was proposed in 2012 by United Nations in relation with the balanced and harmonic development in environment accompanied by fairness and justice. A kind of social construction which frames human activities. This concept was introduced with six aspects and their sub criteria: 1. Productivity or economic growth with the basis of production, making wealth, and employment 2. Quality of life 3. Urban governance and legislation 4. Environmental sustainability 5. Equity and social participation 6. Developing infrastructure with its corresponding sub criteria. In this research, with analytical - descriptive approach, the assessment and comparison of eleven Shiraz municipality regions was performed based on the urban prosperity indexes. In this case, mentioning the documentary and library resources, urban prosperity indexes were analyzed and investigated. Therefore, corresponding measures in current conditions of Shiraz were identified. Afterwards, for quantifying and gathering the data needed, from the experts' point of view, profound interviews and questionnaires were conducted. It is necessary to say that the number of statistic samples initially defined from experts and specialists were 60 samples that finally 30 questionnaires were analyzed. For data analysis and measuring final urban prosperity number in regions, Fuzzy-AHP was used and for weighing indexes in this model a survey was done from experts, urban managers and researchers. The results of grading regions from urban prosperity index demonstrated that regions number 1, 6 and 10 had the most prosperity in sequence and region number 7 had the least urban prosperity rate. Also, among indexes studied, efficiency with the score (0.308) and quality of life with the score (0.214) had the most impact on the urban prosperity of the analyzed regions.

Key words: *Urban Prosperity, Assessment, 11 Regions, FAHP model, Shiraz.*

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The Role of Urban Management in Sustainable Development of Coastal Tourism from the Perspective of the Host Society (Case Study of Bushehr City)

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Abstract

One of the important goals of urban management is to provide a favorable environment for the work and life of the citizens. While controlling and supervising the skeleton, economic, social and environment structure of the cities, urban management will lead to the sustainable development of the cities adopting long-term strategic policies. Tourism activity can provide urban's integrated and sustainable development by creating appropriate opportunities for employment and earning for local residents. In order to achieve this goal, it is necessary to create a better coordination among the systems typically dealing with the tourism subject. The main and the basic question of the present research is that: How much can urban management approach cause the tourism's sustainable development goals to be achieved? With regard to this viewpoint, the aim of the present paper is to investigate and identify the effective factors in urban management and its role in coastal tourism's sustainable development in the Bushehr City. Therefore, we attempt to study its impact on the sustainable development of coastal tourism in Bushehr City in different economic, social, cultural, and environmental dimensions by investigating the role of urban management. The research method used in this research is based on a descriptive-analytical approach accompanying with the field method for the completion of questionnaires. Then, the research data are processed and analyzed through SPSS software using one-sample T-test. In reviewing the role of management effects in the development of coastal tourism in Bushehr City, it was determined that the average effects of each of the social, economics and environmental dimensions has been 4.0218, 3.1801, 3.9008 respectively. In this way, the social dimension has had the highest positive impact. As a result, it can be said that: the urban management has had positive impacts on the development of coastal tourism in the Bushehr City. One of its most important functions is to provide the facilities and primary infrastructures on the coast, which has caused the tourists satisfaction. Although urban management in this regard has provided relative satisfaction of tourists, it is suggested that while preventing the non-basic land use change in the coasts towards the continuity and sustainability of the coastal tourism in the social, economic and environmental dimensions of the city, the necessary coordination to institutionalize the tourism interaction with the other existing activities in the city and, most importantly, the interaction of native culture with the host community to be made through urban management.

Keyword: Coastal Tourism, Urban Management, Integrated Urban Management, Sustainable Development, Bushehr.

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3.5. The application (users) after registration in the site should wait for an email that accept their registration and till accepting or rejecting their registration they should avoid registration in the site.

4.5. After accepting registration the users can enter the site by user name &password. they can send their article in this way.

5.5. to send the article the named file or the file with no na,e of the writers of the article in format word 97.2003 and file of guarantee in format jpg or bmp are prepared and the send it.

It should be written by font B Nazanin 14 the name of the writer should be written by font B Nazanin scientific title or vocational one should be mentioned under the first page of article by font: B Nazanin 10 in articles that have more one writer ,mentioning .

The name of writer that is in charge of the article is essential in the page of the characteristics of the writers.

3.2. The abstract of the Persian article with font B nazanin , English abstract with black times new Romans 12 and all the titles in the text should be bold .

4.2. for English article, title with font 14 times New roman. The name of the writer with black times new roman 12. scientific title or vocational title with font 12 times. New Romans is mentioned.

5.2. in order to rearrange plans, shapes, we should: below the latin abstract.

A: In order to extract the plans, shapes, etc some other sources, It is important to mention the shapes and plans.

B: each column should have title and unit of the related. If all the numbers of the table have the same unit we can mention the unit in the Title of the table.

C: additional in formation of the title and table of context are presented like below.

Shape and curves of the article.

D: shapes and curves of the article should be original and in high quality and be black &white.

The original file of the shapes (p.d.f. Excel. Word) with accuracy of good dpi are presented the image should be clear, readable, with scale of 300 to 500 dpi with appropriate quality, in one of the formats of gif. Pd.f. Jpg.tiff. the size of the fonts specially for the legend curves should be chosen in the way that after getting small the scaleod the shap be reachable.

3- The sent articles should include coming sectors:

1.3. The first page: in the certificate page the complete title of the article in farsi and English name and family name of the writers, scientific degree, exact address (zip code, Tell, fax. And Email).

The article in changes, the date of sending in farsi and English. writer in charge of the communication should be mentioned by astrik.

1.1.3. If financial expenses of the research of providing the article has been supported by an institute. The name of that institute should be mentioned in the serial story.

2.3. The second page of the abstract include the complete title (heading) in farsi, the abstract of article in farsi . the key words (4to6 words).

The abstract shouldn't eaceed 300 words and should state the abstract of the introduction methodology, findings. conclusion.

3.3. It will be appear from the third page of the original text of article.

3.4- The sources page: sources and resources should be mentiond intertextually and also mentioned at the end of the article.

1-4-3. The way of referring in the article should be APA style or Chicago and solid refrences in the context by mentioning. family name, the year of publication and the page number.

Such as: (Ziary, 1383: 25) or (Tacoli, 1998: 6-7).

For a source with 2 or more writers (Saiedi & et al 43: 1388) or (Rondinelli & et al, 2003: 6).

2:4.3. In metodof presenting the sources andrefrences at the end of the article.

A: for a book :family name, writer name ,or writers the year of publication : the book title the number of volum, the name of publisher time of publication.

The farsi (Persian) sample of the book:

Daneshvar ABdi, Zohre (2010): An introduction to thories of urban programming with emphasis on urban programming. shahid beheshti publication.

English sample of the book:

-words, M (2005): Rural Geography. Sage Publication.

B. about the Journal:

Last name. name of writer or writter (the year of publication). Journal title s. name of Jurnal period.

The place of publication. pages.

Persian sample of the Journal:

The Providing Guidance of the Article for the Journal of Research and Urban Planning

1- The terms of primary acceptance of Articles:

2.1. The article should be the result of Analytic and Scientific research of writers and necessarily lead to new science and knowledge. This Journal will welcome the Pbd Articles, famous theses and also plans that are independent. This journal also welcome the new theories and methodologies.

3.1. Review Articles some experienced writers and research articles about the subject matter, would be accepted on condition that they are valid enough.

4.1. This Journal would welcome the theoretical : Articles that criticize scientific theories: and Theoretical models and present the new scientific theories . but about the articles that are presented by students of MA and P.hd with the cooperation of the professors should be mentioned by the :sign of the guide professor and scientific Responsibility and the name of the professor of the Guidance should be mentioned at first.

5.1. The journal doesn't accept published or translate articles:

6.1. The sent article shouldn't be published in any in or outside publication. The board of writing expect that writers don't send their articles to any other publication as long as (until) the acceptance reply ins not sent to them by publication.

7.1. The article should be slunsted grammatically correct. The fotmal language of the Journal is Persian.but the English Article are accepted too.

8.1. In persian text the persian equivalent of latin words school be used as much as possible. and if the persian equivalent isn't understandable. enough. it is possible by mentioning the number above: The average,mention the latin word itself in the subtitle .

9.1. the Persian articles should be written by B nazanin 12 and English articles should be written by Times new Roman 12 with Microsoft word based on windows xp. The articles should be written on A4 paper. (with margin from, below right 4 and left 3.5cm. The space between the lines should be in from of single.

2- The written structure of the articles:

The accepted articles in the primary level; of acceptance should be complied in below order:

1.2. The structure of the article should be scientifically included. Abstrcut in English and Persian. (250 – 500 word) key word, statement of problem, body. acknowledgment and thanks, lists if sources ,etc.

2.2. for Persian articles the title of the article should be short and state the subject of the article

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