

Community-led Urban Regeneration Through Training Based on Islamic Thought in Tabriz`s Sorkhab Historical Zone

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Abstract

Disregarding for the role of residents who live in urban neighbors is the most important reason of failure to implement urban development projects in Iran. It is the result of lack of planning to attract participation neither teaching them, not to learn all people with the aim transferring experiences and to make appropriate methods to paradigm shift in the participants, on the other hand there are not enough awareness and expertise in the urban manager groups and the administrative experts. In addition, it is necessary to produce conceptual framework for educating, training and learning residents based on creed, native culture and identity of Islamic-Iranian society. This study includes specifying the position of social education during common participation attraction process and also making clear the theoretical and philosophical basis of Islamic Ideology about social education with emphasized on the role of community and participation concept. Gathering data has been done with questionnaire, interview, and field study. This study is applied research and done with descriptive and analytical methods. To assess the factor`s effectiveness T-Test and One-way ANOVA Analysis has been taken. With the purpose to define attribute of social education and training based on Islamic Realism, the main question is: "What is the effect of social training and education originated from Islamic-Realistic philosophy on community-led urban regeneration process?". The results show there is a significant positive relationship between social education and sustainable urban regeneration.

Key words: *Urban regeneration- Society- Education- Islamic Realism- Historic zone.*

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Evaluation of Maskan-e Mehr Program with Regard to Qualitative and Quantitative Housing Factors (Case study: Shahreza Maskan-e Mehr)

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Abstract

Housing is one of the human Important needs after food and clothing. But this need is more related to developing countries since their rapid population growth is considered a serious problem. Among the cities with the problem of shortage of housing, shahreza city can be named. This city according to the specific geographical location and placement in the center of the communication, in Isfahan province, Fars and Chahar Mahal Va Bakhtiari has been considered as a city of immigrant and in recent decades wide immigration, especially from villagers and low income groups, has occurred. This issue has caused hard increment of informal housing in shahreza city. In addition, this city gained attention from the government for maskan-e mehr program in 1380s. Due to the importance of maskan-e mehr program in shahreza city, this article evaluated the maskan-e mehr program considering the factors of economic, social, environmental and physical. The methodology of this study is descriptive-analytic, and library and field methods (observation, questionnaire and interview) were used to collect data. In addition, multi-criteria analysis of AHP is used to analyze the data. Results show that economical factor, social factor, environmental factor, and Physical factor take score of 0/86, 0/72, 0/49 and 0/67 from score of 1. So, economical factor has proper Status and social factor has proper relatively status. Environmental factor has medium status and physical factor has proper relatively status. Also maskan-e mehr program of shahreza city in final evaluation take score of 0/72 which was implemented in a relatively good way.

Keywords: *Maskan-e mehr Program, Housing, Urban low-income groups, Qualitative and quantitative factors, Shahreza City.*

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Measurement and evaluation of the resilience of the deteriorated urban fabrics to Environmental Hazards (case study: deteriorated urban fabrics of Karaj)

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Abstract

Nowadays, the problems and challenge of the deteriorated urban fabrics is one of the issues which leads citizens to face some problems. Also, due to the lack of appropriate urban infrastructure and the decline in the performance of these tissues in terms of physical, social, economic and institutional dimensions in dealing with hazards, it is one of the most important urban challenges. Therefore, in this research, the resilience of the deteriorated urban fabrics to environmental hazards was evaluated and measured. This research is an applied. furthermore, this research was carried out by using descriptive-analytical method with the aim of identifying indicators and factors affecting the resilience dimensions in the deteriorated urban fabrics of Karaj as well as providing a framework for measuring the resiliency dimensions in urban worn out tissues. The statistical population of the research is 100 university elites, experts and decision makers in the field of research. For data analysis, one-sample T-test, F test and path analysis were used by SPSS software. The result of research showed that the resilience dimensions in the deteriorated urban fabrics of Karaj have an average of 3.49, 3.23, 3.01, and 3.42 from the physical- environmental dimension, social dimension, institutional dimension, and economic dimension respectively, and there are less than the assumed mean (4). Hence, the deteriorated urban fabrics of Karaj is vulnerable to the resilience dimensions. Also, the results of the path analysis test showed that the physical dimension directly affects 0.523% of the deteriorated urban fabrics of Karaj.

Key Words: urban resilience, environmental dimension, social dimension, organizational–institutional dimension, economic dimension.

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Evaluation of Detailed Plan Proposed Areas for Urban Green Spaces by Applying Analytical Network Process (ANP) In Geographic Information System (GIS) (A Case Study: Javadiyeh Area in Tehran, 16th region)

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Abstract

One of the great problems of Iran's cities is deteriorated areas. Javadiyeh is one of the urban areas suffering deterioration problem and lack of public services. The goal of this research is evaluating detailed plan proposals based on the location criteria of green space. This research, in terms of purpose is practical and with regard to method is descriptive-analytical. Data collection was done in two steps: In first step, the background and theoretical framework were compiled by using documentary studies and criteria were extracted. In next step, by applying Expert-Delphi method (15 persons) and distribution of questionnaires, the priority of the criteria was assessed in comparison with each other and the weight of each criteria was obtained by applying analytical network process. Accordingly, the criterion of closeness to demographic centers with a significance of 36.57% has the most importance compared to other criteria. Finally, by using weighted evaluation criteria and integrating Analytical Network Process (ANP) and Geographic Information System (GIS), suitable areas for creating green spaces in the Javadiyeh area were identified. According to this study it can be concluded that detailed plan proposals has not been adaptation with priority areas for green spaces creation. In order to solve these problems and according to the flexibility of scenario planning, it is proposed to apply scenario planning approach in future plans. It is possible to exploit this research results for developing green spaces in future plans of this area.

Key words: Deteriorated Urban Tissue, Green Space, Analytical Network Process, Site Selection, Javadiyeh Area.

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Explaining the Role of Islamic Political Economy on Urban Livability (Case: Zanjan City)

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Abstract

One of the infrastructure needs of spatial organization of cities is planning according to the cultural and ideological structure governing the lives of citizens. In this regard, Islamic political economy is one of the main forces in the formation and continuation of planning policies of Islamic cities, especially Iran. This research, using descriptive-analytic method, investigates the effect of Islamic political economy on urban Livability. To collect data, field studies and library have been used. Statistical population includes the Zanjan city population is with 430871 people. With Sampling method Morgan table 384 is selected. For data analysis, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, path analysis and structural equation models with the help of SPSS software and PLS have been used. The results of the study showed that the status of Zanjan's Livability indexes is 3.3 and the components of Islamic political economy with an average of 3.54. This value also indicates the good performance of the indices. Also, according to the results of the calculation of the path analysis test, the total effect of the total component of Islamic political economy is 0.408. Thus, in order to improve the Zanjan city's Livability status, respect for citizenship rights, efforts to protect the environment, preventing rentiers and land use change, and increasing knowledge and awareness of the people and insights of the authorities seem necessary.

Keywords: *Islamic City, Political Economy, Livability, Zanjan.*

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Analysis of the Role of Passive Defense in Tabriz with a Crisis Management Approach

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Abstract

Crisis management refers to a set of decisions which are done in the face of crisis and aims to decrease the crisis process, control, reduce and resolve the crisis. Passive defense, especially in the subgroup of humanitarian crises, is a dynamic phenomenon. It can, therefore, be placed on the priority of scientific and research efforts, so the role of passive defense has been highlighted. Therefore, the main objective of this research is to analyze the role of passive defense in case of natural disasters in the city of Tabriz. The research is, in terms of purpose, applicable, and in terms of methodology descriptive-analytical. Factor analysis was used for analyzing multiple inferential questions. From the expert's point of view, the results of factor analysis of organizational, geographic and climatic factors as well as social, economic and political factors related to the planning of passive defense in Tabriz indicate that all of the items load factor is higher than 50%. This means that relationship and correlation between factors (physical, social, economical, political), covering the entire operating space. The results of the planning of passive defense in Tabriz showed that factor analysis of organizational factors with the Load factor 87.90%; Factor analysis of geographic and climatic factors with a load factor of 64.75%. Factor analysis of the social, economic and political planning passive defense in Tabriz loading 79.99% as well as analysis of geographical and climatic factors with a load factor of 64.75% cover variable space concept, Therefore, it is concluded that variables associated with passive defense planning have been validated and confirmed their relations.

Keywords: Analysis, natural disaster, passive defense planning, Tabriz, urban management .

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***Evaluation of the Components Derived from the Right to the City
(A Case study: Piranshahr city)***

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Abstract

With a glance on the situation of Piranshahr city, the capitalist system and personal profitability and the reduction of the involvement of the state organs can be seen easily, in such a way that in most cases the city has been abandoned and the right to the city has been forgotten amid the profits of citizens and organs. The right to the city today comes in confrontation of such urban issues, and it seeks everyone's attempt to rehabilitate a sustainable and livable city. In this regard, this research has been conducted with the aim of evaluating the right to the city in the city of Piranshahr. The indicators used to assess this freedom of change and redevelopment of the city in the present study are social inclusion, spatial accessibility, governance and urban vitality. These components and sub-indicators were evaluated from the people's point of view by descriptive-analytic research method. To analyze the results, a single-sample t-test was used. In the following, by using the mean test, the fifteenth districts of Piranshahr in terms of realization of the right to the city have been ranked. The results of the study indicate citizens' dissatisfaction with the two components of urban governance and spatial access, but in the indicators of social inclusion and urban vitality, it has somewhat satisfied citizens. In the final index, which is the compilation of the four main components and their sub-indicators, given the low average value and the 95% confidence level, it can be stated that the right to the city in Piranshahr is not satisfactory based on the citizens' views. The survey of the average of the right-to-city in each district of the city of Piranshahr shows that the 2nd, 3rd and 4th districts show the highest satisfaction with the right of the city and the of 14th, 15th and 7th districts had the lowest satisfaction rate.

Keywords: Right to city, Governance, social inclusion, vitality, Spatial access, Piranshahr.

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Factors Affecting the Social Interactions of Citizens of Apartment (A Case Study: Shiraz City)

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Abstract

Purpose: Rapid urban population growth which is the result of the breakdown of social ties families and the weakening of cultural traditions in most of the major cities of the country, has caused many problems in social relations. Apartment as a subset of urban living is one of the issues that in recent years, due to population growth and consequently, the need for new housing to while spreading, created new challenges and consequences.

Research Methodology: The research method has been quantitative and survey method. The statistical population consisted of all Citizens of Apartment 15 years to the top Shiraz City and sample size of using the Cochran formula 600 people. Sampling method was cluster sampling and the data gathering tool was a researcher-made questionnaire. To analyze data, SPSS and Amos software were used. findings: The results of the structural equation model showed that Social trust (0/253), social security (0/178), religious facilities (0/164), amenities (0/133), Satisfaction with the life of the apartment (0/190), social support (0/168) and lifestyle (0/133) have a positive and significant effect on the social interactions of Citizens of Apartment Shiraz City. Social networks (-0/130) have a negative and significant impact on the social interactions of Citizens of Apartment Houses Shiraz City. The part structure of the model showed that the social trust variable with direct effect (0.253) explained the most variance of social interactions.

Conclusion: The results of this study showed that with the increase of social and Cultural factors, the social interactions of apartment citizens also increase.

Keywords: Social interactions, residential apartment, social security, Social trust, shiraz city.

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Analysis of the Situation and Future Scenarios of Resilience in Metropolises of Iran: A Case Study (Ahvaz Metropolis)

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Abstract

In recent years, the study of the necessity and importance of applying urban functional principles and its effective factors in reducing the risk in cities has attracted the attention of many owners. In the meantime, the need to consider the future research approach, including its role and place in promoting security, is more important. This research is in terms of applied and descriptive-analytical method based on futuristic approach. The purpose of this paper is to measure social resilience and develop scenario-based strategies in the field of volatility, which is done by drawing pictures of the future. For futurism resilience urban, 35 experts from the urban area were questioned and the results of their review were used to identify the key factors in shaping social resilience to 1406 horizons in Ahwaz metropolis. Then, in order to measure social resilience, the statistical tests of Kolmogorov-Smirnov, T-single sample, were used. In the other part of the research, the driving forces are determined by experts, and then these factors are prioritized and the most crucial determinants are determined based on the importance and uncertainty for writing future scenarios, the prospectus software (Micmac) has been used and finally, the future scenarios of the Ahvaz Metropolis resilience were illustrated.) has been used and finally, the future scenarios of the Ahvaz Metropolis resilience were illustrated. According to the average social resilience value, which represents a number below the theoretical average (theoretical average of 4) it can be said that the social resilience of the Ahvaz Metropolis is not well off. And future study based on the findings, among these factors, population growth is the most influential factor in the social resilience of the metropolis. Low income with a score of 422 has the most direct effect, and this index with the total of 201619 calculated row values has the highest indirect impact.

Key words: *Analysis, Resilience, Futurology Studies, Scenario Planning, Ahvaz Metropolis.*

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Prioritizing Indicators in the Smart-Making Process (A Case Study: Kerman City)

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Abstract

The smart-making process in cities is to create new cities and smart-making existing cities. The smart city has six components of economy, people, governance, environment, mobility and Smart life. The total of these components has 33 criteria and the total of criteria has 74 indicators. According to the smart-making projects of the cities of the world, there can be found less urban areas that simultaneously has the conditions of each of the six components of the smart city. Therefore, prioritizing the smart metering indicators in the smart-making process of the city of Kerman from the viewpoint of the experts of this main area of the main issue. This research is analytical-descriptive and uses a combination of qualitative and quantitative analysis. The information was obtained through the three-step process of librarian-documentary operations, a first-person interview and a second-target interview using focus group interview. The results of the second interview were analyzed using the Friedman rank test. The results of the research showed that ranks 1 to 4 are related to the poverty rate index and the poverty rate indicator (both subset of smart life component); employment index and unemployment index (both subset of smart economy component). These four indicators, all have a Friedman coefficient of 15.63 and a standard deviation of close to zero. This situation shows that the economic and livelihood issues of the people have caused the main priorities of smart-making in Kerman. This is something that should be focused on by the experts from the field of Kerman's smart-making related areas. Actually it is a fact that smart cities of the Third World, especially in the city study should consider. However, the indicator of the importance of citizenship and the importance of politics for residents (both with Friedman coefficient 6.68 and standard deviation of 0.51), the index of personal computers (with Friedman coefficient of 5.9 and deviation Criteria 0.51) and sunshine time index (with Friedman coefficient 5.25 and standard deviation of 0.489) were placed in the final priorities of 71 to 74, respectively.

Keywords: *Smart City Indicators, Priority Indicators, Smart-Making, Kerman City, Friedman Test.*

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Studying the Role of Urban Landmarks with an Emphasis on the Recognition of Space Identity (A Case study: Shahid Chamran Boulevard, Shiraz)

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Abstract

Nowadays, taking into consideration the concept of landmarks in cities has become one of the concerns of urban theorists. To create a clear image in the minds of its inhabitants or visitors, any city needs to have an urban landmark. Cities are not the only immobile points on maps, but what makes a city dynamic and attractive and makes citizens happy is the history, rich culture, beauty and visual quality of urban spaces, whose special features are clearly visible in the urban elements and landmarks. In the structure of any city, semiotics for urban identity analysis is remarkable. This study aimed to determine the importance of urban landmarks in recognizing space identity and readability in a city and provide necessary strategies to strengthen and precisely locate urban landmarks in Chamran Boulevard. It is a descriptive-analytical field study in which the SPSS software as well as Pearson correlation coefficient and Spearman test were used to analyze the data and statistics. The results of the research showed that urban landmarks were among the most important elements contributing to reading the city and also some important elements of giving identity to a community. The correlation coefficient of the citizens with urban spaces in terms of functional aspects had the greatest effect while the least effect was that of exposure and reading. Hence, using symbols and landmarks might help enhance the readability and identity of Chamran Boulevard in Shiraz.

Keywords: Space, space identity, urban landmarks, element and symbol, Chamran Boulevard .

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Abstracts
in
English

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Tavana Zia, Mohammad. Hasan and Amir Entekhabi shahram (writer 1386) «The process of changing village to city and its consequences in Talash city, The geography & development Journal, fifth year. number 10, zahedan, page 107-129.

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

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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 equivalents 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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