Identify the role of community-based development in urban sustainable renewal (case study: renewal actions in Takhti neighborhood of Tehran 1388-92)

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Abstract

Until the 1990s, renewal actions in deteriorated urban areas often were done based on physical-economic and market-oriented look in the world. But in 1990s, emergence of social problems from this renewal perspective, caused to attended social topics based on community-based approach and sustainable renewal. During 1388-92 Renewal organization of Tehran attempted for renewal with the participation of residents using facilitation approach. The aims of this article are determining the factors of community-based development in sustainable renewal and review these factors in renewal actions of Takhti neighborhood in 1388-92. Research Methodology of this article is evaluation during implementation. In the first part, factors of community-based development were explained using descriptive and analysis method. Then, based on descriptive statistics and deductive analysis, these components were examined. Using descriptive statistics and deductive research which was based on a sample, the above components wre comparede and evaluated for this neighborhood, Takhti. In order to investigate the views of the residents about renewal outcomes based on community-based development factors, 100 questionnaires were filled and analyzed with SPSS software. The results showed that renewal actions have many gaps compared to the components of community-based development. Also checking out some of the components of community-based development in this neighborhood showed that their situation has improved after renewal actions. Due to the residents' trust to renewal authorities, participation in the renewal process and social capital improved. Result of regression analysis showed that correlation between participation and social capital is high, so we can strengthen this and increase social capital and obtained community-based development in renewal actions.

Key words: *urban sustainable renewal, community-based development, asset-based, social capital, takhti neighborhood*

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Determine the principles of green space design effective on improving the quality of urban spaces(Case Study: East side walkway of Azadi Boulevard, Intermediate Gas square and Meshkin Fam Street in Shiraz, Iran)

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Abstract
   With the increasing pollution caused by transportation and industry, green spaces and natural areas are considered by the inhabitants of large cities. Today's man has to take refuge in green spaces designed in urban spaces to have the opportunity to think and avoid urbanization issues and problems. Failure to adhere to the design principles of urban green spaces has caused urban designers to be largely unsuccessful in attracting urban residents to these spaces and satisfying them. Paying attention to these principles can strengthen the sensory perception of urban space users by reinforcing the meaning of space and creating memories in the minds of urban space users. The main objective of this research is to achieve the principles of green space design that are effective in improving the quality of urban space. In this research, at first, the views and theories of experts in the field of architecture and urban design regarding the design of green spaces and the quality of urban spaces have been investigated. The method used in this research is Delphi and after evaluating and rating the components and sub-criteria by experts, Statistical analysis of the data was done by SPSS software and simultaneously analyzed by AHP for conclusion and conclusion of the research. Based on the research findings, among the principles of green space design, emotional components by 3.06 had the greatest impact on improving the quality of the case study, the sidewalk in the eastern side of Azadi Park in Shiraz.

Keywords: *Design principles, Green space, Urban space quality, Side walk, Azadi Park.*

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How to use urban spaces in informal settlements
Case study: East side of Chamran highway of Tehran (Between Pol-e-Mulla Sadra & Pol-e-Modiriat)

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Abstract

Urban spaces as the basis of life and social interactions, and the place of doing essential, optional and social activities, should have the qualitative-functional, cultural-semantic and economic-social proper. In informal settlements, urban spaces, in spite of the lack of many qualities, are the place of living for low income people and the place of occurrence of all types of urban activities. In this regard, the present study seeks to explore and describe how essential, selective and social activities are carried out in urban spaces of informal settlements and explain the reasons for these events as research objectives in the field of case studies on the east side of Chamran highway of Tehran (Between Pol-e-Mulla Sadra & Pol-e-Modiriat). The research was quantitative-qualitative, based on the content of the research and according to Morgan's sampling table and distribution of 201 questionnaires of place check, whose criteria are extracted from theoretical foundations and internal and external experiences, A randomized random sampling method was used and the results of the analysis were presented using factor analysis and SPSS software. In this process, the methods of interviewing and observing behaviors in behavioral natural habitats have also been used.

The findings show that the use of urban spaces in informal settlements, as the behavior of a large family from the small village community as a community of origin, to the metropolitan community of immigration destination. It is considered necessity for defensive households to ensure survival on the grounds of strong support systems and social capital of residents on one hand, and to compensate for various types of restrictions on the private domain of the home on the other hand. This means that, urban spaces, the background of various activities with a durable time interval and a lot of frequencies, are actually a scene of protecting the inhabitants of these communities and their resistance to stress. In addition, outwardness of the official urban community, despite the lack of necessary qualities, is provided for social cohesion. The findings show that the use of urban spaces in informal settlements, the title behavior of a large family migrating from the small-town village to the community of origin, has migrated to the metropolitan community of destination, due to strong support systems and social capital.

Keywords: Informal Settlements; Urban Space; Use of Urban Space; Social Protection System; East side of Chamran highway of Tehran, Between Pol-e-Mulla Sadra & Pol-e-Modiriat.

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Design a model for measuring citizen satisfaction and client management utilities and channels of communication with the citizens

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Abstract

The present study was aimed at designing a model for citizens' satisfaction assessment and clients of urban services management and communication channels with citizens. The research is in terms of the type of applied target and in terms of collecting descriptive-survey information. The statistical society includes all citizens in the South Pars Organization of Special Economic Zone (IRI). After consultation with experts, 300 people were selected as sample volumes using Cochran formula and participated in the research. The research tool was a researcher-made questionnaire to assess the satisfaction of citizens from the services of the special department of city administration. Its validity, in addition to Goya's analysis, was approved by experts and its reliability was 0.83 using Cronbach's alpha. Calculated. Data analysis was carried out using descriptive statistics (frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, mean and fashion), and inferential statistics (T and structural equation model). The results of this study showed in general: 12 components of lighting and lighting status, urban construction projects status, safety engineering status, public transport status, urban signs and status, waste collection status, urban cleaning condition, service status Health status, green space status, citizens 'health status, social security status and environmental status on satisfaction with public services have a significant effect on citizens' satisfaction. Also, the average (standard deviation) of the status of each of the 12 average components is higher than the hypothetical average of society (0.3). Therefore, the status of all 12 domains is desirable from the citizen's point of view.

Key words: *Satisfaction, citizens of the civil service, Municipality.*

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Evaluation of Allometric Relationships of Physical Components of Kerman city

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Abstract

One of the ways of recognizing and managing environmental systems is the study and evaluation of morpho metric components and alometric determination among them. Allometry is the study of the relative change in two parts of the system and the growth of a part of the system in comparison with the growth of the whole system or some of its other parts. Therefore, mastering such a science will solve many of the management issues affecting the behavior of environmental systems, including urban systems. In this regard, this research tries to analyze allometric relations of the physical and physical components of Kerman. For this purpose, the required data including demographic and structural characteristics of the city of Kerman were collected from the documentation of municipal resources and related institutions such as education. After measuring the morphometric characteristics of physical structural features as well as demographic characteristics of the city of Kerman, by regression analysis, the relationship between structural-physical characteristics was studied. Finally, the type of relationship between them was determined. The results of the research indicate that in Kerman, population components grow faster than other dimensions, which means that during the growth of the city, components such as exercise, green space and health-care increases. The results also show that allometric relationships exist among the measured components only between demographic components and sports usage, green space and health services. And the relationship between the other components is not almetric. This means that the lack of proper prioritization in the implementation of development projects on the one hand, as well as the physical imbalance development in Kerman, on the other hand, cause unbalanced growth in the city's urban system, which leads to the lack of formation of appropriate allometric relationships in the physical-physical structure of this city.

Keywords: *Alometry, physical structure, urban management, Kerman city.*

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A Quantitative Analysis on the Role of Urban Management in Promoting Sustainable Tourism (Case Study: Marvdasht City)

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Abstract
Tourism, as a multifaceted phenomenon, is the subject of the studies between different disciplines such as economics, management, ethnography, geography and political science, etc. Understanding the complex administrative, political, economic and cultural processes of tourism requires a well-targeted and integrated management. In order to raise the level of income generation in the city, it is to have the opportunity to enjoy various aspects of tourism. Therefore, considering the positive and existing potential of Marvdasht in this category, this city was investigated. Data gathering method was fieldwork. In addition, interview was conducted with 75 officials and the completion of the questionnaire was done by 380 local residents over 18. Analysis of the results through the spss software based on the two hypotheses showed the importance of the relationship between integrated urban management in the tourism sector with 492.42 x2 and the degree of freedom 4, the interaction and cooperation of urban management and local residents with 136.23 x2 the 4 degrees of freedom. Therefore, according to the results of the study, the strengthening and coherence of the action between the components of the cooperation, namely between urban management and local residents is more robust, as well as a better relationship in the field of sustainable management and tourism can be observed. On the other hand, the role of targeted management is more important

Key Word: Urban Management, Tourism, Sustainable Development, Marvdasht City.

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Development management planning using land readjustment method in renovation of deteriorated area (Case study: Abiverdi neighborhood in Shiraz)

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Abstract

The measures which have been used in urban renovation so far, have represented the signs of incapability not only in public services but also in community participation; This trnd considers the necessity of paying attention to new approaches of land use planning, such as development management planning, which sought to resolve problems arising from the failure to implement proposed patterns in land use plans as an interface between planning and implementation. So, the purpose of this study is to use land readjustment as a collaborative approach to develop management planning for implementing land use plans. Therefore, data are extracted using the method of documentary / field and the research method is descriptive-analytic in a way that, in the process of research, after the estimation of land price using spherical kriging interpolation method, boundary analytic is done, then land use planning is calculated, afterwards land price is estimated and the developable and undevelopable land area are used as the input data in the LR equations. Thus, Potential rate of land (3.39), feasibility index (2.44), and distribution rate (1.72) is estimated, which indicates the justification of the planned area for implementing the LR method. Moreover, related to the finance proposed for land use plan, area of financial support land (17112.2 m^2); contribution rate of financial support land (0.21); and contribution rate of undevelopable land area (0.28) are estimated. Finally, readjusted land plots using the contribution and distribution rate is calculated in order to implement land use plan. The results show that, using distribution rate due to its attention to added value in readjusting land is fairer.

Keywords: *"renovation", "Development management planning", "Land Readjustment method", "Spherical kriging interpolation method", "Abiverdi neighborhood.*

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Identifying and Assessing Threats in Urban Infrastructure with Passive Defense Approach (Case Study: Tehran 6th District)

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Abstract
The vital infrastructure is now considered as one of the valuable assets of any society, so that the smallest impairment in performance or damage to their bodies results in substantial material and spiritual damage. Identifying and ranking the threats facing each area is the first step in conducting passive defense studies. What is being addressed in this research is the ranking of menaces threatening the critical infrastructure of the 6th region of Tehran. The existence of critical infrastructure such as: Jalali refinery, Atomic Energy Organization of the country, the subway stations of the region including Enghelab and Valie-Asr, ministries of oil, the country and industries and mines show the high importance of this region from the urban and national point of view. The present research is considered as an applied research in terms of research type and the nature of research, and it is considered a descriptive-analytic research. Based on this, in the stage of identifying human threats, a deliberate construction of the critical infrastructure of the library method was used for interviewing (qualitative). Also, in order to assess the threats, a questionnaire (quantitative) method was provided to 48 experts, using the FEMA technique and the AHP model. Measurement and analysis tool was Expert choice and Excell software. Measurement and analysis tool was Expert choice and Excell software. The research findings showed that airborne and missile attacks of the first priority with a score of 8.86, chemical attacks, microbial, second-rate nuclei with the highest score of 7.975 and the threat of electromagnetic and graphite bombs, the 12th grade sound With a score of 4.247 and an espionage ranked thirteenth with a score of 3.393, the lowest score.

Keywords: human threat, intentional construction, vital infrastructure, passive defense, sixth city of Tehran, FEMA technique.

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The role of social capital in the readiness of individuals before the earthquake (Case study: Citizens of Kerman)

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Abstract

Natural disasters, such as earthquakes, are a universal issue, and lack of readiness in this area may lead to significant damages. Meanwhile, social capital, through which individuals and groups cooperate and people are enabled to participate in collective actions, is one of the effective factors affecting the readiness of communities against earthquakes. The current research is about the nature of developmental-applied and descriptive-analytical method, using quantitative and statistical methods to study the role of social capital in the readiness of citizens before the earthquake in Kerman. The required data were collected using library studies and field surveys at the household level. The research population was households in Kerman city selected based on Cochran formula, and the sample size was measured as 350 households. After data collection, the differences in amount of having social capital was analyzed using one-way ANOVA and Turkey test and also correlation between the amount of social capital and economic-social base of households, was analyzed using Pearson correlation. The results of the research showed that there is a difference between regions in terms of having social capital components with F value of 5.956; the fourth region with the mean of 22.66, the lowest and the second region with an average of 26.73, The largest amount of social capital. but this amount of social capital was measured in low level which the avarage of social capital of all households is 24.60 on scale of 10 to 46, which is low in comparison to the average theoretical social capital (Mean = 30), On the other hand, there was a significant correlation between the level of households' access to social capital and the level of socioeconomic status at the significant level (0.000) and the Pearson coefficient, 0.190[**]. It means that the greater the social capital of societies, the better management of natural disasters and the readiness of individuals.

Keywords: *Natural disasters management, Readiness, Social capital, Earthquake, Kerman.*

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Assessment and Analysis of the Dimensions of Resilience in Small Towns (Case Study: Kamyaran city)

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Shahram Pashabadi: *Ph.D. in Geography and Urban Planning, University of Tehran*

Abstract

Resilience is an approach in which a position is sustainable and is assumed to be protected against external shocks. Resilience is a preventative approach in which an unstable environment is needed to be adapted. Resilience is recognized and studied world-wide, as the capacity of a system to protect the identity of the system after a disturbance in the environment-in communities which are exposed to traumatic events such as earthquake. The aim of this study was to assess the resilience of Kamyaran against natural disasters like an earthquake. The research method in this study was analytical and the purpose was practical. In order to do this research, the Delphi method was used. In addition, a questionnaire among the 35 experts and scholars of urban affairs in Kamyaran was distributed and their comments about 7 components: environmental, socio-cultural, economic, structural-physical, infrastructural, management and educational-cultural infrastructure were collected. The questionnaire was Likert scale and had five points from very low to very high. To analyze the collected data, Spss.19, Excel software and one-sample t-test were used. The results of the study indicated that among seven components mentioned, environmental factors' average was higher than the standard average of 3and it was equal to 3.54, average of socio-cultural component was almost equal to the standard average; that was 3.09. And other five factors' average was less than the standard average; that was 3. The lowest was related to management index with the average of 1.8. Overall, average resilience of Kamyaran in all the above-mentioned components was 2.64; that was lower than the average standard (3), and it showed that Kamyaran was not resilient, and it was vulnerable against natural disasters such as earthquake.

Keywords: *resilience, natural disasters, vulnerability, earthquake, Kamyaran.*

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Modeling the factors shaping culinary tourism and its impact on the loyalty of tourists (case study: tourist of the Esfahan city)

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Abstract

The exciting term of culinary tourism as a beneficial, new and profitable tourist product, in the last century, cause significant changes and developments in the world tourism industry. The purpose of this study was to model the factors shaping culinary tourism and their effects on the loyalty of tourists in the city of Isfahan, so internal and external tourists of Isfahan were considered as the statistical community. The sample size was determined using the Cochran formula and 384 tourists were asked to participate, 246 and 138 internal and external tourists respectively. The research was conducted using purposive sampling and the method applied was analytical - descriptive. To promote the research, library studies and past researches of different countries were used and a 5 item Likert scale questionnaire, that its reliability and validity were tested in recent researches, was used after being admitted by experts. For the test validity, experts' judgment method and for the test reliability Cronbach's alpha coefficient was used. After doing data collection, classifying them by SPSS software was conducted. The modeling was also performed using the software AMOS. The results of this study showed that cooking tourism has influenced the satisfaction of domestic and foreign tourists in Isfahan. It was also confirmed that there is a positive relationship between the positive experience of domestic and foreign tourists from indigenous food and economic income. The results of structural equation modeling showed that knowledge and recognition of tourists from indigenous foods in Isfahan has a significant effect on tourism loyalty with a value of 0.26. Also, positive attitude towards native foods in Isfahan with a factor of 0.22 has a significant effect on the desire to re-experience culinary tourism and the use of traditional foods from Isfahan.

Keywords: *Culinary tourism, tourist loyalty, Foreign tourists, modeling, Isfahan.*

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Locating the military garrison with a passive defense approach Integrating remote sensing and GIS and multi-criteria decision-making methods

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Khalil Valizadeh Kamran: *Associate Professor of Remote Sensing and GIS, Faculty of Geography, Tabriz University, Iran*

Abstract

The presence of military centers and barracks within the urban fabric, along with the horizontal expansion of the cities, has created many problems in the missions of the garrison and reduced its effectiveness, which in itself poses a serious threat to the proper functioning of the missions Considered. In this regard, field location studies as one of the inertial defense requirements for choosing a point with high spatial security is a key element in the success and survival of these centers. Ardabil Army Brigade 40 is one of the military centers that, due to the city's growth, is located in the residential area of the city. Morover, concerning its nature and its vast space, if the garrison exits, not only the creation of space for urban development will take place, but also the security implications of this center will be resolved. Considering the location of this garrison in the area of urban use, it is necessary to locate this garrison outside the city limits. Regarding the position of 40th Army Brigade in the urban use of Ardabil and the necessity of its transfer to development plans, this research tried to find an appropriate and optimal place for this military garrison in Ardebil. In terms of methodology, the present study was descriptive-analytic. Using geographic and measurement systems and the network analysis model, we compiled and analyzed the information that was obtained after determining the criterion. The appropriate areas for locating in the GIS environment were the appropriate zones for the establishment of a specific garrison and finally, using a linear weighted method, suitable areas were selected as the best points ranging from the first to the third priorities for garrison placement.

Keywords: *passive defense, network analysis model, geographic information system, military garrison, Ardabil city.*

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The impact of bureaucracy on the urban governance in Shiraz

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Abstract

Government Accountability field of good governance, a strong community and provides rule-based behavior. By increasing the speed of bureaucracy in decision-making and communication with difficulties. The aim of study was to evaluate the role of bureaucracy in the process of urban governance in Shiraz. The research method was descriptive – analytical. Given the nature of the applications, data collection was done using a questionnaire. The population of citizens living in Shiraz was used as the sample of the study. In fact, a sample of 385 participants were randomly selected. Data analysis using Excel and Spss and T-test and multiple regression test was conducted. Participatory evaluation indicators are, the rule of law, efficiency and effectiveness, transparency, fairness, consensus, accountability, and accountability. The overall average was calculated to evaluate urban governance of 1/9392. The average value of the test, T-test, 5.2 times calculated that the difference of means indicating unfavorable conditions in urban governance from the perspective of citizens living in the city of Shiraz. Sig = .000 achieved a significant level. It indicates that their significance at 99 per cent and showed a significant relationship between the urban good governance and bureaucracy. According to the Beta coefficient obtained in the table, the influence of independent variables on the dependent variable indicator is negative, in a way that there is a negative relationship between bureaucracy and urban governance. This implies that, with an increase in bureaucracy, urban governance reduces.

Keywords: bureaucracy, urban governance, management, Shiraz.

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Dentifying the key factors influencing the urban prosperity with future study approach: the (case study of Tabriz Metropolis)

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Abstract

Challenges of urban new life; competition between cities and urban areas, urban sustainability, the need to use opportunities and avoidance of threats in social and cultural changes, demographic changes and environmental and social problems have led to a future study approach that is desirable to urban planning and Utilizing various tools to make the future .The present study uses a cross-impact analysis technique, one of the most common and accepted predictive methods, by using the Mick-Mac software to analyze the urban prosperity components of the metropolitan metropolis of Tabriz. For this purpose, firstly, by studying Upper documents, all the factors involved in urban development and prosperity were analyzed and using the Delphi method, 78 components in five areas (productivity, infrastructure, quality of life, Equity and inclusion, and environmental sustainability) were extracted as urban prosperity indicators. Cross-impact/ structural analysis was used to analyze the data using MICMAC software application. The results of the research indicate Tabriz metropolis is a system instability that most variables are scattered around the diagonal axis, and on the Scattered page, the five categories of factors (Effective factor, Two-sided factor, Regulation factor, Effectiveness factor, Independent factor) are identifiable. Finally, of the 78 factors mentioned after checking the amount and the degree of effectiveness the of factors in connection to each other and on the future status of the prosperity metropolis of Tabriz with direct and indirect methods, of the following 15 key factors (Unemployment rate, Literacy rate, Durable housing, Public transport capacity, Poverty, Gini coefficient, Women's Employment, cultural centers, Maternal mortality, air pollution, Infant mortality, Marginalization Youth employment, Public Schools, Industry) that having the greatest role in the future status of prosperity metropolis of Tabriz were selected .

Keywords: *Urban prosperity; Foresight; Tabriz; Cross-Impact Analysis; MICMAC.*

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Analysis of Urban Social Resilience (Case study: City of Zahedan)

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Mostafa Istgaldi: *Assistant Professor of Geography and Urban Planning, Zabol University, Zabol, Iran*

Abstract
One of the UN's international disaster reduction strategies is to make communities Resilience to natural disasters (and human disasters). In this regard, the current research was aimed at evaluating and analyzing the amount of social resilience in the Zahedan border city. The collection data method was in the form of documentary and field studies (questionnaire and interview) with regard to the indicators of mental space including: social capital (public trust, institutional trust, formal participation, informal participation and awareness), and local belonging. The statistical population of this research was 587730 people living in 5 areas of Zahedan border city based on the latest population and housing census of the country (2017). Sample size was calculated based on Cochran formula and 384 questionnaires were distributed using random sampling method. Statistical analyses including, one Sample T. Test and Analysis of Variance were used for analyzing data. According to the research result obtained in total: The average total of social capital indicators (2.24) and the location belonging (2.9) in all regions were below the average (3) and had an undesirable condition. In addition, the condition of each of these indicators was not the same among urban areas. Also, zones one, five and two hah a more favorable condition than Zahedan's three and four zones (slums and immigrants mostly live in these two zones) in terms of social capital and place belongings. Finally, it was concluded that inappropriate mental space in Zahedan urban areas (especially in zones 3 and 4) had caused the vulnerability and social resilience of the entire city and consequently threatened the security and development of these areas (Inappropriate mental space is a threat to the city's resilience).

Key Words: *social resilience, social captal, place belongings, mental space, Zahedan city.*

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Abstracts in English

Qurterly Scientific – Specialty
Journal of Research and Urban Planning
Vol. 9 – No. 32 - Spring 2018
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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.

English sample of the Journal:

Coppola, E. and F. Giorgia (2010): An assessment of temperature and precipitation change projection over italy from recent global and regional climate model simulations international Journal of climatology ,30,11-32.

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2.5. all the application or users should use appropriate words for their user name in case of seeing any in appropriate word, tghat account will be deleted at the first time.

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 characterstics 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 theorical : Articles that criticize scientific theories: and Theorical 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 mentiond 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 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. Abstract 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

In The Name of God

Research and urban planning

(Scientific - Research)