The New Methods in Regionalization of Geography Spaces

N. Azadbad\textsuperscript{1}

Asistant Professor of Geography and Urban Planning, University of Payam-e-nour, Tehran

Abstract

The new methods in regionalization of geography spaces are with the aim of clarifying the hidden angles and innovation in regional development planning. The spatial analysis is possible with homogeneity, compactness and equality of inside region and distinguishes of outside region. The values and norms are preferred to determine the degree of development in area. This method has been applied in the interdisciplinary principals such as the principles of trigonometry and scientific laws environment. The research method is a combination of fundamental methods and interdisciplinary. Tree new methods were detected under the heading to the polarization of value-normal spaces, space side taking and trigonometrically regionalization of space. These methodologies emphasized the elements of maximizing positive, constructive and trailblazing factors, minimizing negative, destructive and deterring factors and mid-oriented. Based on our study findings, four areas and eight regions were designed. Area І consists of regions (1, 5), indicates progressive-constructive levels and obtains a degree of desirability to represent a develop mentality. Area ІI consist of regions (2, 6) and indicates constructive-deterring levels. It represents a development stay. Area ІІІ consists of regions (3, 7) and indicates destructive and deterring levels. It acquires a degree of undesirability to represent its underdevelopment. Area ІV consists of regions (4, 8) and indicates destructive-progressive levels. It represents stagnation and pauses in geographical spaces.

Keywords: Regionalization, Methods, Value-Normal, Development, Space.

\textsuperscript{1}. Corresponding Author: azarbad@pnu.ac.ir, Tel: +989127035565
Investigate the effect of Women`s Employment Nomads Areas, in the Handicrafts on their Household Economy
(Case Study: Cherdavoul TownShip)

A.R. Jamshidi
Ph.D Students in Geography and Rural Planning, University of Isfahan, Isfahan, Isfahan, Iran
S. E. Seidai
Associate Professor of Geography and Rural planning, University of Isfahan, Isfahan, Iran
M. Jamshidi
Ph.D Students in Geography and Rural Planning, University of Isfahan, Isfahan, Iran
D. Jamini
Ph.D Students in Geography and Rural Planning, University of Isfahan, Isfahan, Iran

Abstract
Nomad`s women affect the household economy via various ways. Employment of women in the handicrafts sector is one of the most important ways affecting the household economy for providing their needs. The aim of this present study is to investigate the effect of nomad women's employment (semi-migratory) in handicrafts on household economies in Zrdlan village from chardavol county of Ilam province. This applied research was conducted by data collection form library-documentation research, field studies and survey via questionnaire. Geographic area of research is 26 villages that 54.16 percent of the total villages in the study area are included. The rural economy is based on livestock breeding. In the study area also nomads` women produce handicrafts such as sieh mal, chit, give, monj bafi, Jajim bafi, woodworking equipment of kitchen and etc. The population of the study was women over 12 year old (nomads, semi-migratory) in Zardelan village (2891 = N), which sample size was estimated at 190 cases by using Cochran formula (0.5 = p & q and 0.08 = d) and using simple random sampling. Results showed that factors such as primitive technology for production, being far away from town, geographical isolation, lack of customers, lack of markets for their products and the lack of official support cause less access of women to income via handicrafts production in the region are studied. On the other hand, one-sample t-test results did not confirm the impact of nomad women`s employment in handicrafts on their household economies because of the problems.

Keywords: Nomad`s women, handicrafts, Nomads Economy, Zardelan Village.

1. Corresponding Author: alireza472003@yahoo.com, Tel: +989188441281

S. Ghanbari
Asistant Professor of Geography and Rural Planning, University of Sistan & Baluchestan, Zahedan, Iran

J.Karimi
Phd Student in Geography and Climatology, University of Payam-e-nour, Tehran, Iran

Abstract
By considering the close relationship between tourism and climate change, it is essential that tourism organizations plan and design their future potential on the base of climate change impacts. In order to study the process of climate change for tourism planning and tourism development in Isfahan province, the statistical data are collected from weather site from 1976 to 2005 and data were divided into two 15-year period by extracting the mean monthly and quarterly. T.C.I index, which has the unbearable situation to perfect condition, was used for analyzing each season. Results are used for drawing GIS maps by identifying and highlighting changes in different zones. GIS maps indicate that the west of province in the second period has lower acceptable condition than the first period in winter and the center and the east of province face with good and very good condition. In spring, very good condition enclosed only very small west part of province that in the second period is not seen within the province. Thus, excellent condition was increased but ideal condition was reduced in the second period. In autumn, a decline of good condition during the second period in the west causes to increase especially the excellent condition in all of areas of Isfahan. The t-test analysis of the station shows that the climate conditions in the tourist seasons (winter, spring and autumn) have not changed and only changed in summer conditions.

Keywords: Climate index for tourism, Climate change, Isfahan, GIS.

1. Corresponding author: ghanbari2004@yahoo.com, Tel: +989133022895
Performance Analysis Municipalities in The Physical-Space Development of Rural Settlements, (Case Study: District of Kurdian in Jahrom County)

V. Riahi
Asistant Professor of Geography and Rural Planning, University of Kharazmi, Tehran, Iran
S. Karami Nasab
M.A in Geography and Rural Planning, University of Kharazmi, Tehran, Iran

Abstract
The first attempting to establish rural management has been done by the governors of rural districts in villages since 1377. In recent years, governors of rural districts have been known as the dynamics and underlying stimulus for the physical-space development of rural settlements. The main objective of this study is to analyze performance of Kurdian district in Jahrom County. This study is a descriptive-analytical research and data are collected from library-documentation research, field studies and surveys. The population of the study was 1672 households from villages and six selected villages that sample size was estimated at 300 people by using Cochran sampling method and SPSS software for data analysis. Results from the governors of rural districts' perspective showed that significant changes took place in improving the quality of construction and establishing of having property documentation in villages and little changes in administrative, security and training services. Rural households have positive viewpoint about the governors of rural districts' performance in retrofitting housing, quality public services, facilities and negative viewpoint about them in localization services.

Keywords: Assessment, Municipalities, Rural Development, Rural Management, Kurdian District.

1. Corresponding author: sedighekarami29@yahoo.com, Tel: +989362779075
Classification of the Villages of Bandar Anzali City on the Basis of Rural Lands Application Changes with Use of Ahp Model

M. Mahdavi
prof. of geography and Rural Planning, islamic Azad University, Science and Research Branch, Tehran, Iran
A. Berenjkar¹
Ph.D.Student in Geography & Rurl planning, Islamic Azad University, Science and Research Branch, Tehran, Iran

Abstract

Classification of rural districts based on land use is a criterion for determining the centrality of most instances of land use change from rural and agricultural purposes to construct objectives, which has come to a brighter focus today than ever. The main concern is the obstacles and limitations in providing plots of land. Particularly, agricultural land quality and maintaining a balance between preservation and development pressures should be addressed. The main purpose of this study is to optimize land use. Detecting and rating effective factors can be performed by grading rural districts which helps us to identify the problems and take measures to overcome them. The purpose of descriptive-analytical-practical current study by using evaluating effective factors on the process of rural land is to change in Bandare Anzali city and Guilan of Iran. The statistical population, included all the villages of Anzali (=27) and sample size of 364, is calculated by using Cochran's sampling method. The parameters that were evaluated included: tourism, population growth, physical development of the city, and civil measures taken by the administration in the area under study. In order to grade rural districts, the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) model was used. Based on the results, tourism is the mos effective index in rural land use change. Lijarkee district has mostly been affected and a wide area of its rural land has been exploited for construction purposes. In order to achieve sustainable development, effective policies and procedures should be fostered to change and control this process. Expert Choice Software was used for data analysis in Ahp Model, Arc Gis Software for drawing of maps and Excel Software was used for statistical analysis and calculations.

Keywords: Lands Application Change, Government’s civil Activities, Urban Spaces Frame Development, Ahp Model, Bandar Anzali.

¹. Corresponding author: berenjkar.guilan@yahoo.com, Tel: +989111376290
The Urban Development Strategy (CDS) in the Group of Low-Income Urban Housing Policies (Case Study: area Safarabad and Bisim Zanjan)

M. Ahadnejad Reveshty
Associate Professor of Geography and Urban Planning, University of Zanjan, Zanjan, Iran

S. Moradi Mofrad
M.A in Geography and Urban Planning, University of Zanjan, Zanjan, Iran

Abstract

Providing housing for low-income groups in urban areas, as one of major challenging issues of the world, is achieved sustainable development. It seems that making a link between the public and private sectors of the community is the best way to achieve the goal of providing housing for low-income urban groups. The aim of this study is to investigate the role of CDS in Wireless and Safrabad of Zanjan province in order to offer mobilize housing for low-income and provide better-planned urban development in the province. This descriptive-analytical research is used library studies and field surveys of survey area for data collection. The theoretical foundation of the methods is used to collect the desired data and eventually SPSS software and Matlab for data analysis. The population of this study consisted of 14441 residential units and sample size of 120 is calculated by using Cochran's sampling method. The results show that approximately %3/751 of low-interest mortgages have a decisive role in creating motivation for retrofitting houses, %3/614 of allocated loan has been an improvement in the economic situation of the people that leads to increase their income, and %2/263 of that has special values in using the type of materials that used in the construction. The factor analysis of economic indicators has the greatest impact on low-income urban housing group. Also, the results of this study indicate that, due to the nature of the mechanism and design of urban model, low-income groups have less benefit from urban development programs than high-income groups.

Keywords: Planning Housing, Urban Low-income Groups, CDS, Safarabad, Bisim of Zanjan.

1. Corresponding author: ahadnejad@gmail.com, Tel: +989144239843
Evaluation of Women’s Parks by AHP Model
(Case study: Tabriz Metropolitan)

R. Heydari
Asistant Professor of Geography and Urban Planning, University of Tabriz, Tabriz, Iran

S. Hazeri¹
M.A in Geography and Urban Planning, University of Tabriz, Tabriz, Iran

Sh. Roostayi
Asistant Professor of Geography and Urban Planning, University of Tabriz, Tabriz, Iran

Z. Arbooni
M.A in in Geography and Rural Planning, University of Shahid Beheshti, Tehran, Iran

Abstract
Women’s parks and green spaces are one of the important welfare and recreational centers. These parks play an important role in urban sustainable development and improvement of women’s quality of life in addition to meeting their health and mental needs. This research aims to evaluate the performance of women’s parks in Tabriz based on the land usage and social criteria. For doing so, women’s parks in Tabriz were investigated by AHP model based on urban land usage criteria (availability, compatibility, neighborhood, etc.) and social criteria (privatization and women needs). This investigation indicates that Tabriz women’s parks are not covered in all areas and construction of new women’s parks is necessary. Compatibility of these parks is located in relatively good condition from compatibility point of view and neighborhood usage. According to the social criteria, the users believe that these parks lack optimal privacy index and they are seen from surrounding tall buildings. The studies of the women needs showed that these parks have optimal performance in meeting women needs (weight loss, calmness, increase of efficiency and joyfulness, empowerment of friendly gatherings and self-esteem). In general, the results showed that most of the women’s parks in Tabriz have 66.6% medium functional fitness and % 33.4 low fitness indexes.

Keywords: Tabriz, Functional Fitness, Women’s parks, AHP Model.

¹ Corresponding author: Hazeri.safa@yahoo.com, Tel: +989378466195
Indicators to Measure Development in the Provinces During the Years of 1383 to 1388

J. Eetaat
Associate Professor of Geography and Political, University of Shahid Beheshti, Tehran, Iran
A.R. Shojae Nasab
M.A in Geography and Political, University of Shahid Beheshti, Tehran, Iran

Abstract

Five-Year Programs have been performed for 20 years, from 1368 to 1380, in Iran. Even though there have been numerous forward steps with regard to development, there is no developmental balance between various geographical parts of the country particularly central parts and peripheral parts. The main question in the core issue of this paper is that; does the performance of fourth program increased or decreased the existing gap between peripheral and central regions? This question has been considered through 24 criteria and standards of economic- infrastructural and socio-cultural. This descriptive-analytical study by using developmental criteria has been developed in order to compare the development level of the provinces. All data extracted from books, documents, papers, and laws of the country and then data analysis have done on the base of numerical taxonomy via Excel software. Process of development in different provinces of Iran has been determined by diagrams in order to show concrete analogy. Furthermore, for designing thematic map of country in every period and in 5 levels, GIS software has been used and finally situation of all provinces have been analyzed. Results of this study demonstrate that: 1-Development process has existed in all provinces of Iran during fourth program. 2-Assessment of development process in the form of comparative comparison in various parts of Iran proves unbalance development. 3-Developmental gaps in fourth program in comparison with third program not only have not been remedied but also have increased.

Keywords: Country, Developing, Planning, Five years Programs, Iran.

1. Corresponding author: J_etaat@sbu.ac.ir, Tel: +989121052092
Spatial Analysis of the Regional Development in Province of Bushehr Using MCDM Methods

A. Zangiabadi
Associate Professor of Geography and Urban Planning, University of Isfahan, Isfahan, Iran

M. Ahmadian¹
M.A in Geography and Urban Planning, University of Isfahan, Isfahan, Iran

M. J. Shahsevani
M.A in Geography and Urban Planning, University of Isfahan, Isfahan, Iran

J. Alizade
M.A in Geography and Urban Planning, University of Isfahan, Isfahan, Iran

Abstract
Development is considered fundamental change in the socio-economic and cultural variables and its realization requires coordination among various dimensions of society. In the process of community development, the duality of economic, social, technological and cultural is considered as a major issue in modern literature of development. This problem raises the issue of pathological development that leads to pay more attention and dedication. The purpose of this descriptive-analytical study- via statistical methods such as Decision-making TOPSIS multi-criteria, Cluster analysis and Coefficient of Dispersion (CV)- is to analyze and comparative evaluation the distribution state and development indicators such as economic, social, health-therapeutic and industrial facilities of Boushehr province. It should be mentioned that this study also reflect townships of province in the terms of the development indicators of the level-based and investment priorities in order to organize regional and achieve sustainable and balance development. The results of this study show that not only the townships of Boushehr province have different level of development but also relatively significant difference in terms of various parameters from each other. The maximum difference with a coefficient of variation of 1.139 is related to the industrial indicator and the least difference of development is related to the socio-economic indicator with coefficient of variation of 0.387. According to combined indicators of development, Jam and Boushehr townships were the most developed and the four townships of Genave, Dashti, Tangestan and Dayyer were placed at the end stage of province development.

Keywords: Spatial Analysis, Regional Development, Multi Criteria Decision Making, Boushehr Province.

¹ Corresponding author: M.ahmadian1985@gmail.com, Tel: +989367535251
Abstracts in English
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spatial Analysis of the Regional Development in Province of Bushehr</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using by MCDM Methods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Zangiabadi, M. Ahmadian, M. J. Shahsevani, J. Alizade</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicators to Measure Development in the Provinces During the Years</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of 1383 to 1388</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Etaat, A.R. Shojae Nasab</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluation of Women’s Parks by AHP Model</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Case study: Tabriz Metropolitan)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. Heydari, S. Hazeri, Sh. Roostayi, Z. Arbooni</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Urban Development Strategy (CDS) in the Group of Low-Income</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Housing Policies (Case Study: area Safarabad and Bisim Zanjan)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. Ahadnejad Reveshty, S. Moradi Mofrad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classification of the Villages of Bandar Anzali City on the Basis</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of Rural Lands Application Changes (with Use of Ahp Model)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. Mahdavi, A. Berenjkar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performance Analysis Municipalities in The Physical-Space Development</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of Rural Settlements, (Case Study: District of Kurdian in Jahrom County)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.Riahi, S. Karami Nasab</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Review of Changes in Tourism Climate Index (TCI) Isfahan</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2005-1976)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Ghanbari, J.Karimi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investigate the Effect of Women’s Employment Nomads Areas, in the</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handicrafts on their Household Economy (Case Study: Cherdavoul TownShip)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.R. Jamshidi, S. E. Seidai, M. Jamshidi, D. Jamini</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The New Methods in Regionalization of Geography Spaces</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Azadbad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full Text</td>
<td>1-103</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The farsi (Persian) sample of the book:
Daneshvar ABdi, Zohre (2010): An introduction to theories of urban programming with emphasis on urban programming. shahid beheshti publication.

English sample of the book:

B. about the Journal:
Last name . name of writer or writer (the year of publication). Journal title s. name of Jurnal period. The place of publication. pages.

Persian sample of the Journal:

English sample of the Journal:

4.4.3. How the list is ordered is alphabetically. The minimum of used sources shouldn’t be less than 20 sources.

4. The final condition of accepting the article:
1-4. The sent articles that have the accepting condition will be sent to professional judges in that subjects the honourable judge besides the qualitative evaluation of the articles, would recommend good proposals. the proposal of judge will be sent to the writers of the article completely without any name or place of judge.
2.4. the sent articles after 3 months will be taken out of the archive of the journal for amending (or correcting) and if they didn’t any receive any answer from the writer in the due date (maximum 20 days). Also the rejected articles, the journal has no responsibility about it.
3.4. the journal keep the right to accept or reject and also edition of the article and the sent article never be turned back.
4.4. the responsibility of the correction of the sent articles is in hands of the writer or writers lawfully and the journal is not responsible in any way.

5. Rules of registration and sending article to the journal site:
Professors, students, experts can send their articles based on the following terms to the site management of this address. http://journals.miau.ac.ir/jzpm.
1.5. According to guarantee sheet in the site. The article would be accepted for publication that its context is not sent for or published that its context is not sent for or published in other journal.
2.5. all the application or users should use appropriate words for their user name in case of seeing any in appropriate word, that 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 name 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.
1. 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. For Persian articles, the title of the article should be short and state the subject of the article. 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. The name of writer that is in charge of the article is essential in the page of the characteristics of the writers.

3. 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. 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. 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 scaled the shape 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 asterisk.

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 abstract of methodology, findings, conclusion.

The abstract shouldn't exceed 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 references 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 metedof presenting the sources and references 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 volume, the name of publisher time of publication.
The Providing Guidance of the Article for the Regional Planning Journal

1- The terms of primary acceptance of Articles:
1.1 The regional programming Journal due to being special only related subjects {subjects related to programming region and development included the below subjects (cases ), accept the related:
   Articles:
   - Village and village planning
   - Urban and urban planning
   - Ecotourism and cultural deals in the area
   - Region and Regional planning.
   - Urban and rural management.
   - Relations and rural Urban linkage and relative.
   - Cooperation, mutual assistance and solid Regional development.
   - Urban and rural development
   - Social economical characteristics of cities & villages.
   - Environmental planning.
   - Applied geography & planning
   - Regional planning and weather condition
   - Urban and rural economy
   - Urban and rural migration
   - Structures And typology of the area.

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: