

Strategic Planning of Nightlife in Urban Centers (Case Study: Tehran Metropolitan Area 12)

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Abstract

Preventing the decline and wilting of central urban areas is one of the most important challenges of urban management. In recent years, urban nightlife has been used as one of the most important strategies for survival in the central areas of cities in leading countries. The present study has been evaluated by descriptive-analytical method and based on Delphi, documentary and field techniques (direct observation), with the aim of determining appropriate strategies for the continuation of nightlife in the 12th metropolitan area of Tehran. The members of the Delphi delegation, including 15 specialists with scientific (research) and practical experience (municipal staff of District 12) as well as experts related to District 12, have been selected by the snowball technique. After recognizing the status of indicators of urban nightlife, it has presented appropriate strategies. First, the obtained data were classified using the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) model and it was determined that the user mixing index with a score of 0.235, the public spaces and tourism index with a score of 0.198, the services and facilities index with a score of 0.178, Transportation index with a score of 0.157, lighting index with a score of 0.093, security index with a score of 0.081 and landscape index with a score of / 057, respectively, the highest to the lowest level in terms of utility, for urban night life Earned. Then in the strategic planning process (SWOT), experts were used to score the matrix of internal and external factors. In the end, it was found that the strategic position of nightlife in area 12 is the revision or adaptive position (WO). Therefore, strategies appropriate to this situation were prioritized in terms of attractiveness using the Quantitative Planning Matrix (QSPM).

Key words: Night Economy, Strategic Planning, Urban Nightlife, 24-Hour City

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Women and dynamism of urban environmental management (Case study: Tehran Metropolis)

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Abstract

Preserving the urban environment is one of the most important and serious human concerns today. Researchers who have studied the environment have considered the role of gender in maintaining and improving the state of the environment as one of the issues. Studies show that women have a special relationship with the environment and that women are more motivated to strengthen and promote environmental sustainability. The present study investigates and analyzes the role of women in the dynamics of environmental management in Tehran metropolis. The research method is descriptive-analytical and correlation with the applied goal. The statistical population of the study is women living in Tehran who used stratified random sampling method and the sample size was obtained through Cochran's formula. The data required for the analysis were collected using a questionnaire whose validity was formally valid and its reliability was determined by Cronbach's alpha test for environmental dimensions including "understanding and awareness, participation and success in environmental management" in numerical order, respectively. "/869, /715 and /817" Confirmed. Data were analyzed using EXCEL, SPSS software's and statistical tests. Findings showed that the factor of perception and awareness of women with an average of 3/93 has effective effects on the dynamics of environmental management in Tehran metropolis. That is, the effect of women's perception and awareness on the dynamics of environmental management in Tehran metropolis was greater. While in terms of participation and environmental management, Tehran has performed poorly with an average of 2.78 and 2.82, respectively.

Keywords: Sustainability, Women, Tehran metropolis, Management, Urban environment.

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Analysis of the Effect of Rural Public Spaces Vitality on Increasing the Mental Quality of life of Villagers (Case Study: Binaloud County)

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Abstract

The low quality of life in rural areas and, as a result, the migration of rural people to cities has led to numerous social, economic and environmental problems in rural areas and in cities. Accordingly, the aim is to identify the relationship between the vitality of the villagers and the existence of rural public spaces; Investigating the necessity of forming and paying attention to public spaces in villages and identifying the relationship and effect between the existence of rural public spaces and the mental quality of life of villagers. The research method is descriptive-analytical and applied. Library and survey studies have been used to collect information. The statistical population of the study includes 9 villages of Binaloud County. In order to estimate the sample size in rural households, 190 people were obtained from Cochran sampling method with an error level of 7% according to the share of rural population. The collected data were statistically analyzed by SPSS and GIS software and one-sample t-test, regression test and Pearson correlation test were used to prove and disprove the hypotheses. Findings showed that there is a significant and positive relationship between the role of public spaces in improving the quality of life of villagers in the sample villages. However, according to the villagers, the vitality level of rural public spaces in general with an average of 2.49 and quality of life with an average of 2.45 is low in the sample villages and in the villages of Upper Abareh, Virani and Jagharq, the vitality of public spaces and Jagharq, Zoshk and Dehnov villages, the mental quality of life has the highest level. The study of the effect of vitality indices in rural public spaces showed that 39% of the changes in the mental quality of life in the sample villages depend on the vitality indices in rural public spaces. The social vitality index (with an impact factor of 0.292) also has the greatest impact.

Key words: Public spaces, rural settlement, vitality, Life quality, BonaloudCounty.

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Investigating the divergency and convergency of ethnic and religious minorities in cultural sustainability (Case study: Kurdish and Baloch areas, Iran)

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(Original article)

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Abstract

The issue of ethnic and religious pluralism in all countries has been and is one of the main concerns of politicians, and it is extremely important and sensitive when it comes to national security. But ethnic divisions can always potentially be the source of transient tensions or the formation of divergent tensions with long-term consequences for national security. Accordingly, the present study aims to investigate the impact of ethnic and religious divisions on the national security of the Islamic Republic of Iran (with emphasis on the Kurdish and Baluch peoples). The research is descriptive-analytical with a combination of documentary and survey methods. The data were collected using a researcher-made questionnaire that its validity is measured by experts' opinions and reliability is measured through Cronbach's alpha. Descriptive and inferential statistics (using Spss software) as well as swot analysis method were used to analyze the data. It also seems that the prospect of ethnic and religious divisions in the Kurdish and Baloch areas remains stable in terms of security and, as a cultural puzzle in Iran's pluralistic society and maintains the current situation. At this point, the government's efforts to contain the crisis and protect the country's national interests and security are vital.

Keywords: Futurism, Ethnic-Religious Gap, National Security, Baluch, Kurdish

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Reading the role of religion in the sustainable development of Sagharisazan neighborhood of Rasht with emphasis on the Safavid to the Qajar periods

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(Review article)

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Abstract

Religion has played an important role in the formation of Iranian cities during the Islamic era, so it is necessary to reconsider in development planning, among other factors, to achieve more sustainable development. The present study has studied the background of the influence of Islamic culture on the growth and development of cities in the Islamic period by examining documents and libraries. The present study then presents a conceptual framework of urban development of the Islamic era and extracts the elements and principles of the physical fabric of cities in Muslim-inhabited lands. Then, by using interviews, observing and carefully examining historical documents and information about Sagharisazan neighborhood, the role of religion in the development of Sagharisazan neighborhood, based on the four components of physical texture, bazaar, mosques and shrines, has been studied and analyzed. The analysis of the research shows that religion and religious elements have played an important role in shaping the development of Rasht and Sagharisazan neighborhood of Rasht has been affected by these factors and elements has found an important place in Rasht. Sagharisazan neighborhood is affected by the tombs in it and the numerous mosques in it, have a great impact on the physical fabric of the neighborhood and are located in the focal points of the neighborhood. Also, this neighborhood, like other Islamic cities, has a compact texture, high density and organic texture and winding, and the market as the backbone of this neighborhood, has had a great impact on its growth and development.

Key words: Islamic city, Religion, Sagharisazan, Sustainable Urban Development.

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Identification and analysis of drivers affecting the development of urban management with a Scenario-based Approach (Case study: Arak city)

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(Original article)

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Abstract

Today, city management is of particular importance due to the complexity of its issues and problems. Using new approaches can help solve the problem to some extent. The city of Arak is facing many problems such as air pollution, urban traffic, etc. Therefore, the purpose of the present study is the identification and analysis of drivers affecting the development of urban management in the city of Arak using this tool (scenario writing). The required data and information were collected by library and field methods, and interviewing experts (Delphi method). To analyze the data, MICMAMC software was first used to determine the effect of variables and Morphol software was used to predict the scenarios. Finally, the obtained results showed variables such as macro-national management, international sanctions, lack of attention to citizenship, instability of management, politicization of managers have the most impact on the performance of Arak urban management and have the highest direct impact score. Also, out of 5000 valid output scenarios, 10 scenarios with the highest inertia (probability of occurrence and reproducibility) were presented as the final scenarios. According to the type of scenarios, the management performance of the city is in an intermediate state, which can be improved by moving the middle scenarios towards optimism and prevent the occurrence of catastrophic scenarios.

Keywords: Scenario writing, Arak city, management performance, urban management.

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The role of GIS in the development of sustainable security in Tabriz

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(Original article)

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Abstract

Cities, as centers of communication and global transportation, are the main centers of domestic and international migration, transportation, communications and economic activities. Therefore, today, with the development of cities and the diversity and complexity of different sets of systems, it is necessary to pay attention to modern technologies to identify and analyze these issues. In the case of urban issues, especially the development of sustainable urban security, GIS can monitor the growth and development of the urban environment, identify trends and directions of growth, feasibility and routing of transportation networks, location of various urban applications, zoning design and preparation. Comprehensive, detailed and fluid designs provide good performance. Therefore, due to the importance of the use of GIS in addressing the issues of sustainable urban development, the aim of this study was and therefore in this study, the applications of GIS in the development of sustainable urban security with emphasis on the metropolis of Tabriz. Due to the descriptive nature of the research, library sources and previous researches were cited. During the research, maps (Tabriz metropolis) output of GIS were used to confirm more. The results show that GIS can be used to achieve the goals of sustainability and sustainable security in this metropolis. So it is clear, with comprehensive and thoughtful use of GIS technology, city managers in the metropolis of Tabriz will be able to cultivate skilled and experienced human resources that by emphasizing their expertise, it will be possible to take care and manage valuable resources.

Keywords: Urban Security, Sustainable Development, GIS, Tabriz Metropolis.

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Investigating the obstacles to changing the approach of strategic plans in Iran

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(Review article)

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Abstract

According to the complex and dynamic nature of the city, there were always criticisms of comprehensive urban plans in terms of theory and content. Therefore, strategic plans were considered as an alternative model of the mentioned plans, but in implementation and practice, they faced obstacles. In this regard, the present study examines the obstacles of strategic plans in Iran with emphasis on the attitude-knowledge perspective. The research method is descriptive-analytical and the method of collecting information and data is survey-library. Non-probability-available sampling method was chosen. The number of samples includes 30 professors and researchers specializing in this field. Data were analyzed using SPSS software and inferential statistics (Friedman test) were used to rank the identified barriers. The results showed that the most important barriers in the attitudinal factor are fear of change, unpreparedness for change, and loss of status. And one of the most important obstacles in the knowledge factor was the gap between science and knowledge, inadequate explanation to employees about knowledge, and the need for training. Also, the test results showed that attitude-knowledge barriers, in order to change the comprehensive approach to strategic, show a negative and unfavorable situation. According to the results of Friedman test, the attitude-knowledge factor has a more key role in changing the approach to strategy among other factors.

Key words: Barriers to change, Master plan, Strategic planning, Attitude-knowledge.

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Effecting of Housing Mehr Cooperatives on housing sector's price fluctuations with approach of sustainability (Case study: Gilan Province)

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(Original Article)

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Abstract:

Today, the impact and importance of housing and its role in the country's economy is not hidden from anyone and Housing is considered as one of the basic needs of households as a shelter and an important property. The expansion of urbanization in Gilan province, due to its special economic and agricultural situation, has caused housing goods to find an important place in this province. Research Method In this study, the causal relationship between the variables affecting housing on housing demand using composite data (panel) in the period 2016-2019 for 8 major cities in Gilan province has been investigated. The purpose of this study is to reduce the cost of housing and housing low-income groups in the target area. The variables used in this model include the price per square meter of housing unit, net urban household income, population and number of households, interest rate on facilities, urban household costs and housing cooperatives with a special focus on Mehr housing cooperatives and with the approach of sustainable development. The applied results of this study showed that the income elasticity of demand for Mehr housing in this study is negative and smaller than number one, meaning that Mehr housing in Gilan province is a low commodity and with increasing household income, the demand for Mehr housing decreases.

keywords: Housing, Mehr housing, Cooperative, Econometrics model, Sustainability, Gilan province.

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Comparison and analysis of the level of sustainability of urban neighborhoods (Case study: Bojnourd)

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(Original article)

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Abstract

One of the basic and common needs of human beings is the formation of a stable neighborhood system. Because the development of urbanization and the trend of increasing urban population has caused issues such as improper use of resources, environmental pollution, increasing social anomalies and economic and physical problems at the level of urban communities. Since the neighborhoods of Bojnourd city do not show a good situation of sustainability, the present study has been formed with the aim of measuring and comparing the level of sustainability of Bojnourd neighborhoods. To assess the sustainability of the city, indicators related to sustainability in the fields of population, social, economic, cultural and physical were used. Then, in order to evaluate more accurately and reduce the number of indicators, factor analysis was used and the map of neighborhoods in terms of stability and instability was drawn in Arc Map. The results showed that neighborhoods with more unstable levels are located in the northeastern, northwestern, southern and southwestern parts of the city, these neighborhoods with 48% of the city area, about 42% of the population. In contrast, sustainable neighborhoods are mostly formed in the central part of the city, which also covers about 45% of the population with 31% of the area. The neglect of urban management to the considerations of sustainable urban development and the lack of organization of dysfunctional and worn-out structures are the most important reasons for this significant difference.

Key words: Sustainability, factor analysis, development, Bojnourd city

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Sustainable employment in border cities; Analysis of causes and consequences of kulbar in Baneh City

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(Original article)

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Abstract:

The border cities of western Iran, which have always been a symbol of endurance and security and provide security for the western borders of the country, are now witnessing the emergence of a Kulbar false. As long as unemployment, poverty, migration, lack of facilities and infrastructure for basic living conditions prevail in the border regions and cities, sustainable development will not be possible. The purpose of this study investigate, the reasons, contexts and conditions that have caused the emergence of such a job are examined. This research is among the qualitative methods that have used the ethnographic method. The statistical population of this research consists of Kulbars in the border city of Baneh. The selection of sample members in the first stage was purposeful and in the next stage theoretically continued until it reached saturation, which was reached in 25 people, which continued up to 27 people for more assurance. The main tool for data collection in this study is in-depth interviews. After collecting data and analyzing the interview coding, the researchers extracted 57 phrases, 16 concepts and 4 main categories. Economic, political, legal and security, social, cultural and sociological, geographical and geopolitical factors are the most important main categories of creating this false job. Finally, it has been suggested that the government with the cooperation of border residents and considering Intra-regional potentials contribute to the sustainable urban development of Baneh city.

Keywords: Employment, Sustainable Development, Kulbar, Ethnography, Border settlement

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Investigating responsibly environmental behaviors with emphasis on connectedness with nature (Case study: high school students in Tehran)

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(Original article)

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Abstract

As the increase of the Earth's population and the human impact on the environment and the development of cities, the Earth has been seized by the crisis, the negative environmental impacts of the city have grown to such an extent that the greatest threat to these ecosystems is counted. Environmental problems in Tehran are a very significant issue. The main aim of this research is to investigate environmental responsibly behaviors of high school students in Tehran with emphasizing on connectedness with nature. The research method was survey and a sample of 450 high school students in Tehran's 22 educational districts was selected by random cluster sampling. The research tool is a questionnaire. The results of the research show that responsibly environmental behaviors and the connectedness with nature of the students are moderate, while the environmental values of the students are high. There is no significant difference between girls and boys in responsibly environmental behaviors, environmental values, and connectedness with nature. Also, the findings showed that the connectedness with nature and environmental values with responsibly environmental behaviors and connectedness to nature with environmental values have a significant and positive relationship. The results of the partial mediator model test show that connectedness with nature part of its effect is made by environmental values on responsibly environmental behavior

Key words: Environmental values, Connectedness with nature, Gender, Responsibly environmental behaviors, Biophilia.

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Referees of this No.

Dr. Sedigheh Lotfi, Dr. Mahmoud Ahmadi, Dr. Nafiseh Marsousi, Dr. Hasan Lashkari, Dr. Pegah Moridsadat, Dr. Naser Shafiee Sabet, Dr. Bijan Rahmani, Dr. Manijeh Ghahroudi, Dr. Shahriar Khaledi, Dr. Zohreh Fanni.

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Guide for Authors

List: References should be arranged first alphabetically and then further sorted chronologically if necessary. More than one reference from the same author (s) in the same year must be identified by the letters 'a', 'b', 'c', etc., placed after the year of publication.

Examples:

Reference to a journal publication:

- Brown, A.L., 2003. "Increasing the utility of urban environmental quality information". *Landscape and Urban Planning*: 65(1-2), 85-93. <http://researchgate.net/publication/222012435>

Reference to a book: Gakenheimer, R., 1978. *The Automobile and the Environment: An International Perspective*, MIT Press, Cambridge, MA, 120 p.

Reference to electronic sources: If available online, the full URL should be supplied at the end of the reference, as well as a date that the resource was accessed. e.g. Castle, B. (2005), "Introduction to urban sustainability ", available at: <http://www-128.ibm.com/developerworks/library/ws-wsrp/> (accessed 14 November 2015).

Reference to Dissertation: Trent, J.W., 1975. *Experimental acute renal failure*. Dissertation, University of California.

Figures

All Figures (charts, diagrams, line drawings, web pages/screenshots, and photographic images) should be submitted in electronic form. All Figures should be of high quality, legible and numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals. Graphics may be supplied in colour to facilitate their appearance on the online database.

Tables

Do not submit tables and graphs as photograph. Place explanatory matters in footnotes, not in the heading. Do not use internal horizontal and vertical rules. Tables should be called out in the text and should have a clear and rational structure and consecutive numerical order. All tables should be numbered (1, 2, 3, etc.). Give enough information in subtitles so that each table is understandable without reference to the text. For each table, please supply a table caption (title) explaining the components of the table. Identify any previously published material by giving the original source in the form of a reference at the end of the table caption. Tables should be with the captions placed above in limited numbers.

Formatting requirements:

- 8.5-by-11-inch paper size.
- Single-spaced text throughout.
- Two-column format for capsule/abstract through discussion sections. Single-column format for title, references, footnotes, figure legends and tables. Click the image above to see an example. See below for help converting text to columns in Microsoft Word.
- One-inch left and right margins and 0.25-inch spacing between columns.
- 11-point Times New Roman font.
- Number all pages, including those with figures. Manuscripts without page numbers will be returned to authors for correction before review, thereby delaying the review process.

Review Process

Submitted manuscripts are usually reviewed by two or more experts. Reviewers are required to treat manuscripts as confidential. Peer reviewers will be asked to recommend whether a manuscript should be accepted, revised or rejected. They should also alert the editors of any issues relating to author misconduct such as plagiarism and unethical behavior. If a consensus is not reached, a third opinion may be sought. Authors are requested to identify five reviewers who are well qualified to referee the work and would not have a conflict of interest. Authors may also exclude specific individuals from reviewing their manuscript. Manuscripts will be returned without outside review if the Reviewing Editor and the Senior Editor deem that the paper is of insufficient general interest for the broad readership of *The Journal of Sustainable Development & Geographic Environment*, or that the scientific quality is such that it is unlikely to receive favorable reviews. Editorial rejection allows authors to submit their papers elsewhere without further delay.

Abbreviations and Italics

Define abbreviations that are not standard in this field in a footnote to be placed on the first page of the article. Such abbreviations that are unavoidable in the abstract must be defined at their first mention there, as well as in the footnote. Ensure consistency of abbreviations throughout the article. Generic

names may be abbreviated following their first mention in the main text of a paper, but not where there is the potential for confusion, for instance two or more genera with the same initial letter.

Abstract

The Abstract of the manuscript should not exceed 250 words and must be structured into separate sections: **Background**, the context and purpose of the study; **Results**, the main findings; **Conclusions**, brief summary and potential implications. Please minimize the use of abbreviations and do not cite references in the abstract.

Keywords

Immediately after the abstract, provide 3-5 keywords, avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts (avoid, for example, "and", "of"). These keywords will be used for indexing purposes.

Introduction

State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results. The introduction should also provide the hypothesis that was addressed or the rationale for the present study.

Literature review and Background

The Background section should be written in a way that is accessible to researchers without specialist knowledge in that area and must clearly state - and, if helpful, illustrate - the background to the research and its aims. The section should end with a brief statement of what is being reported in the article.

Materials and methods

The Materials and Methods section should provide enough information to permit repetition of the experimental work. It should include clear descriptions and explanations of sampling procedures, experimental design, and essential sample characteristics and descriptive statistics, hypothesis tested, exact references to literature describing the tests used in the manuscript, number of data involved in statistical tests, etc.

Discussion and Results

Results should be clear and concise. The Results section should describe the outcome of the study. This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature. Data should be presented as concisely as possible - if appropriate in the form of tables or figures, although very large tables should be avoided.

Conclusion

This section should highlight the major, firm discoveries, and state what the added value of the main finding is, without literature references.

Acknowledgements

Acknowledgements of people, grants, funds, contribution numbers, etc. should be placed in a separate section before the References. Acknowledgements should not include thanks to anonymous referees and editors, or effusive comments.

Appendix

References

References to other publications must be in APA style and carefully checked for completeness, accuracy and consistency. Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list (and vice versa). Unpublished results and personal communications are not recommended in the reference list.

Text: All citations in the text should refer to:

1. Single author: the author's name (without initials, unless there is ambiguity) and the year of publication;
2. Two authors: both authors' names and the year of publication;
3. Three or more authors: first author's name followed by 'et al.' and the year of publication.

Citations may be made directly (or parenthetically). Groups of references should be listed first alphabetically, then chronologically.

Examples: 'as demonstrated (Allan, 2000a, 2000b, 1999; Allan and Jones, 1999). Kramer et al. (2010) have recently shown'

Introduction

The Journal of *Sustainable Development & Geographical Environment* aims to publish papers and focus articles covering the sustainability, with particular emphasis upon methodological innovation and their Geographic significance. Aim of the journal is to provide up-to-date information on new developments and trends, and to enable networking and information exchange on a global basis.

Authors are invited to submit papers from the following areas:

- **Explanation relations between human and nature and its impacts on rural/urban sustainability;**
- **Theoretical and applied approach on sustainable urban/rural development;**
- **Theoretical and applied approach on strategic spatial planning;**
- **Eco-friendly technology and urban/rural sustainability;**
- **Sustainable tourism and ecotourism;**
- **Fundamental and applied researches about geography and urban management;**
- **Environmental management systems;**
- **Energy, water, recycling, waste management;**
- **Environmental policies and action plans;**
- **Food systems and sustainable agriculture;**

Other themes associated to the above or emerging topics will also be considered.

Submission and Types of paper

Manuscripts for **Sustainable Development & Geographical Environment** should be submitted online at <http://www.egsdejournal.ir/>. To submit your manuscript, register and log in to this website. The submitting author, who is generally the corresponding author, is responsible for the manuscript during the submission and peer-review process. The submitting authors must ensure that all co-authors have been included in the author list and that they all have read and approved the submitted version of the manuscript. Article files should be provided in Microsoft Word format. LaTeX files can be used if an accompanying PDF document is provided. PDF as a sole file type is not accepted, a PDF must be accompanied by the source file. Acceptable figure file types are listed further below. Article submissions should not normally exceed 6000 words (18 pages) including tables, pictures, maps and references. The editors of the journal also welcome reviews of books, plans and programs related to topics and issues of broad relevance to socio-economic sustainability of Rural/urban area and environmental Science.

Essential title page information

- **Title.** Concise and informative. Titles are often used in information-retrieval systems. Avoid abbreviations and formulae where possible.
- **Author names and affiliations.** Please clearly indicate the given name(s) and family name(s) of each author and check that all names are accurately spelled. Present the authors' affiliation addresses (where the actual work was done) below the names. Indicate all affiliations with a lower-case superscript letter immediately after the author's name and in front of the appropriate address. Provide the full postal address of each affiliation, including the country name and, if available, the e-mail address of each author.
- **Corresponding author.** Clearly indicate who will handle correspondence at all stages of refereeing and publication, also post-publication. **Ensure that the e-mail address is given and that contact details are kept up to date by the corresponding author.**

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As we mentioned, title must be concise and informative. Titles are often used in information-retrieval systems. Avoid abbreviations and formulae where possible.

Subdivision- numbered section

Divide your article into clearly defined and numbered sections. Subsections should be numbered 1.1 (then 1.1.1, 1.1.2, ...), 1.2, etc. (the abstract is not included in section numbering). Use this numbering also for internal cross-referencing: do not just refer to 'the text'. Any subsection may be given a brief heading. Each heading should appear on its own separate line.



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