

Jouissance and planning master signifier: New framework for analysis of planning symbolic realm

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(Review article)

(Received: 15/05/2020 Accepted:20/01/2021)

Abstract

Desire and master signifiers are key dimensions of spatial planning in Lacan planning and urban policy formation. Positivist or scientific planning theory tried to concentrate on built environment and neglect from the role of emotion and desire. Why is it so difficult to define concisely the meaning of ‘desire in planning’ and many of its dominant concepts— jouissance, unconsciousness, signifiers or master signifier—when deployed in formulating urban planning theory? Lacan's theoretical insights and conceptualizations of split human subject, divided between symbolic consciousness (ego) and unconscious affect can help to empower new dimension of planning thought. The article argues that a Lacanian inspired framework is particularly useful for understanding spatial planning and related discourse, for it provides insight as to how desire and resultant ideological beliefs shape planning policies. Lacan's psychoanalysis discourse theory suggests an answer based on an understanding of our human subjectivity, a subjectivity that implicitly seeks to overlook contradiction and ambiguity in our desire to fulfill human aspirations for a harmonious and secure world. This article will use Lacanian theory to examine the beliefs of the dominant planning discourse and examines Lacan’s psychoanalytically derived planning theory as to its appropriateness for understanding aspects of planning practice and theory. Lacan theorized not only about language and discourse, but also about that which resides outside of master signifiers and underlies human desire, to provide an understanding of human subjectivity, planning contradictions and motivation.

Keywords: Lacan, desire, jouissance, planning master signifier.

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The place of citizen participation in the urban green economy with emphasis on food security (case study: District 4 of Tehran Municipality)

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(Original article)

(Received:20/05/2020 Accepted:19/01/2021)

Abstract

The present study was conducted to investigate the position of citizen participation in the urban green economy with emphasis on food security. The final theory chosen for this research was to summarize the theory of agricultural geography of David Gregg. Due to the importance of two-way communication between city and village in order to achieve a sustainable optimal level in food security, this research has been done with descriptive-analytical method and systematic random selection in Tehran Pars neighborhood of Tehran. After describing citizenship participation and food security in line with the research framework, the variables were identified and discussed based on the three axes of social, economic and physical with the correlation coefficient (R) test method. Finally, emphasizing the need for this relationship and partnership to ensure food security, it was suggested to use the capacity of rural migrants to the city, as well as the urban agricultural plan with emphasis on water control resources to strengthen food security.

Keywords: Food security, Citizen participation, Green economy.

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Evaluation of service quality of rural water and sewerage company using SERVQUAL model (case study: Rural settlements of Hamedan county)

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(Original article)

(Received:20/05/2020 Accepted:19/01/2021)

Abstract

The recipients of these services must evaluate organizations that provide services for rural areas to improve service delivery. Accordingly, this study aimed to evaluate Hamadan's Rural Water & Sewage Company, which supplies the villages of Hamedan Province with potable water in terms of quality of service. Therefore, the assessment of rural residents' satisfaction with the quality of the services of Rural Water & Sewage Company was conducted by using the tool SERVQUAL. To assess and compare the villagers' expectations and their perception of the civil services, the assessment was conducted in five aspects of SERVQUAL scale indicates aesthetics, reliability, assurance, responsiveness, and empathy. The current study is conducted by descriptive-analytic method on random samples of 384 households of the proportion of rural households in rural settlements in the study area to assess the gap between expected and received services. The results show that although the situation of the rural areas has improved in physical aspects first and then in the sensible aspect, still it has not met the villagers' satisfaction. There is also an obvious gap between the villagers' expectations and their perceptions. There is a rather big gap between the quality of the services and the expectations of the resident. In other words, the Rural Water & Sewage Company failed to meet the complete satisfaction of the rural residents. Although the situation of the villages has been improved. But, in terms of some of the abovementioned five aspects ignoring the rural residents' wants has influenced the increase of the gap between their expectations and perceptions. So we suggest that the company should pay more attention to the villagers' views, wants, and needs in its programs and policies to improve the quality of its services.

Keywords: Service Quality, SERVQUAL Model, Rural water, sewerage company, Hamedan County.

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Application of multi criteria models in evaluating development level of human habitations (case study: counties of Tehran province)

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(Original article)

(Received: 18/05/2020 Accepted: 19/01/2021)

Abstract

Unbalanced growth of urban and regional areas is one of the main characteristics of third world countries. This research studies development situation of counties of Tehran province using different indicators. The most important goals of this research are recognizing inequality level of Tehran's counties and representing some solutions about decreasing inequality at regional level. Doing this research can show centralization situation of services in core and periphery regions. Research method is descriptive- analytical method, that inequality level has been studied using 35 indicators in economic, social, cultural, sanitary and infrastructural aspects. Therefore, first weight of indicators has been nominated using ANP model, then development level of counties has been determined using TOPSIS, VICOR, SAR, AND Synthetic method. Results show regional inequality in province level, which most of services have been concentrated in Tehran and Shemiran counties, and lack of some services in other counties. Counties of Shemiran by 1.6155 coefficient as the wealthiest County, and Malard is the poorest county

Keywords: Development, Regional inequality, Multi- criteria models, Tehran.

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Analysis of variations the beginning and ending of precipitations with tending models in western south of Iran

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(Original article)

(Received:19/05/2020 Accepted:18/01/2021)

Abstract

Nowadays, climate changes and global warming are caused by fossil fuel consumption is greatly taken into consideration and Because of the widespread effects of climate on life, people have to understand the environment and its surroundings. Following global warming, in addition to amount precipitation, the time of precipitation will change. To investigation the dates of the beginning and end of daily precipitation, 11 chosen synoptic stations in the South West region of Iran with the scale of 30 years (1362-1392) were Extracted based on Julius encoding and Homogeneity of these series have been tested using test x^2 and analyzed by parametric Least Mean Square Error (LMSE)analysis and non0parametric Kendall's tau test. The conclusions of LMSE analysis, trend of beginning or ending time and no trends can be observed but the ending time be observed positive trend in the Dezful and Shahrekord stations. The conclusions of Kendall's tau analysis show the beginning time negative trend in the Dezful station and no trends can be observed in other stations. But the ending time be observed as a positive trend in the Dezful and Shahrekord stations and no trends can be observed in other stations.

Keywords: Precipitation, Trend, Kendall's tau Test, Least Mean Square Error Test, Western South Region, Iran.

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Spatial analysis of housing quality in urban areas of the country

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(Review article)

(Received:15/06/2020 Accepted:17/01/2021)

Abstract

Housing indices, as the core of a comprehensive program and an indispensable tool for expressing the various economic, social, cultural, environmental and physical dimensions of housing, have a special place in housing planning. The present study has been carried out to investigate, analyze and classify the provincial development rate based on quantitative and qualitative indices of housing using descriptive-analytical method and TOPSIS, VICCOR and Copeland multivariate decision making models based on population and housing census statistics of 2016 in provinces. The overall purpose of this research is to highlight uneven development and to show housing inequalities in the peripheral areas of the country as a result of uneven development. The results of housing leveling indicate the development focus on the central regions of the country in the three provinces of Tehran, Alborz and Qom. The three provinces of Sistan and Baluchestan, Chaharmahal Bakhtiari and South Khorasan also have the lowest share of housing. The results spatial statistics and the analysis indicate that the pattern of provinces' development in the housing sector is clustered, with the developed areas being the center of the country and the less developed areas being the country's border and peripheral areas. Also, based on the results of the most inequality distribution method in the housing sector, in the quantitative indicators of Poor housing, housing for every ten thousand people and the percentage of housing shortage can be seen, which indicates that the housing problem in Iran is low and the imbalance between housing production and population.

Keywords: Spatial analysis, Housing indicators, Leveling, Provinces of Iran.

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Understanding environmental concerns and contexts: Application of grounded theory in rural areas of the West of Gilan

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(Original article)

(Received:11/06/2020 Accepted:16/01/2021)

Abstract

With spreading environmental problems, natural ecosystems in rural areas are also exposed to destruction. These challenges are mainly due to the behavior of individuals in interaction with nature. The purpose of this study is to investigate and identify the context of occurrence and formation of environmental problems in rural areas of Gilan province. This research is based on a qualitative approach and based on grounded theory. The geographical area of the research was the villages of the west of Gilan province and its statistical population was composed of villagers of those areas in 1399(2019). In-depth interviews were conducted with 25 villagers and environmental experts using theoretical saturation sampling. The validity and reliability of this study were evaluated based on control on validation by the participants. Data analysis was performed in three stages of coding. 7 concepts were identified as the most important environmental issues. In selective coding, the core, i.e., "environmental degradation and ecosystem instability" was discovered and the final paradigm model was drawn accordingly. Causal conditions included communal use, non-separation of national and personal boundaries, land use change, landfill, misuse, wasteful grazing, profit-seeking and livelihood exploitation. The intervening conditions included nationality of natural resources, weak supervision and unprincipled exploitation. Overall, findings showed that environmental degradation is a multi-factorial phenomenon that the continuity of convergence between the set of causal and intervening conditions in the context of structural factors and behaviors of villagers have caused its occurrence. Based on this, it can be suggested that in order to reduce degradation and pollution and preserve the environment, structural reforms in the areas of infrastructure, support and education are necessary to improve environmental protection behaviors.

Keywords: Environmental issues, Grounded theory, Rural areas of the west of Gilan, Environmental degradation, Ecosystem instability.

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The importance of tourism land and a proposal for geopark: a priority in the economy of the Northwestern region of Neishabour - Khorasan Razavi

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(Original article)

(Received:18/06/2020 Accepted:05/01/2021)

Abstract

Iran has an important place in the world in terms of natural features and geological diversity. Different regions of Iran have the potential to be introduced for radar geopark. The dispersion of different geo-diversities is a potential capacity in this regard. Geotourism and geomorphotourism is a responsible, protective and scientific approach to unique natural phenomena in the context of geomorphosite identification. One of the strategies to create new employment is to develop the tourism industry based on monitoring diverse, fun and attractive natural places with appropriate access levels This study seeks to investigate the capabilities of the geopark and provide management solutions to attract tourists in the northwestern region of Neishabour and the city of Firoozeh in Khorasan Razavi province of Iran. Which was carefully evaluated by field survey and analysis of valid documents and model of geotourist commonscopant potentials including geosites, geomorphosites as well as cultural and economic sites. According to the study of the general values of geosites, Firoozeh mine with a score of 87% was ranked first, Abshar Bar with a score of 83% was ranked second and salt mines with a score of 81% were ranked third. In the evaluation of 36 geosites, only 6 cases were ranked less than 50%, and in addition to natural geosites, cultural and economic sites were also extremely important. It has become a hub of national geotourism and geopark.Since last year, with the outbreak and spread of Corona virus, there has been a significant decrease in the entry of domestic and foreign tourists to the study area. More foreign tourists to the unique and old turquoise mine (seven thousand years old) and other places that used to be.

Keywords: Geotourism, Geopark, Geosite, ecotourism, Binalood.

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Analysis of factors affect temporary residence management (case Study: Ilam city)

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(Original article)

(Received:16/04/2020 Accepted:10/01/2021)

Abstract

In this way, the present study was conducted to analyze the factors affecting emergency accommodation management using descriptive-analytical method and using a questionnaire tool. The statistical population of the residents of Ilam city and all experts in crisis management and familiar with the areas of Ilam city was selected by simple random sampling method and using Cochran formula, 322 people were selected. The study of the main components of emergency management in the city of Ilam shows that all of these components are at a low level. The results of the Topsis technique show that, trained human resources, storage of equipment for the accommodation, use of live sensors, Validity of relief programs, existence of the crisis committee, communication infrastructure, and Finally Recognizing parks, the most impact has been on the efficiency of urban crisis management and Emergency accommodation. In the study of the relationship between urban population density and emergency sites in Ilam city with qiquor quantity is equal to $x^2 = 71.5$ with a significant level (Sig= 0.000) which indicates that between urban population density and emergency sites With confidence level of 99%, there is a meaningful relationship. Also, Coefficient of correlation fi (0.761) and Coefficient of agreement Fi(0.649) and their significant level (sig = 0.000) indicate a positive and relatively high correlation between the two variables.

Keyword: Emergency accommodation, crisis management, flood and earthquake, Ilam city.

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Analysis and evaluation of tourism uses in rural areas Binaloud county

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(Original article)

(Received:15/05/2020 Accepted:13/01/2021)

Abstract

Land use planning in rural areas is tantamount to spatial planning of land use and distribution of land uses and evaluates the type of land use commensurate with its capacities. Today, seeking to achieve goals such as balanced distribution of land use, land use planning based on two principles of land development values and improve quality of life, in order to achieve goals such as balanced distribution of land uses, mitigation of use of land uses, compliance, dependency, dependency and use capacity. The present research method is descriptive - analytic and for examining the qualitative evaluation of tourism applications from four fit matrices, compliance, capacity and matrix dependency matrix, and questionnaire presented by 48 local experts were completed. The results show that among the existing applications, the highest score obtained has been allocated to the use of the main network of main roads within the village with a value of 3.47 and the least to the use of historical water storage with a value of 2.32. Also, among the studied villages, it was determined that the village of Nuchah with a score of 3.45 in the best condition and the village of Hear-e-Sorkh with a mean value of 3.03 was the lowest. Also, among the four matrices, it was found that the capacity matrix with the value of 2.74, the utility with the value of 3.84, the dependency matrix with the value of 2.54 and the matrix of compatibility with the value of 3.85.

Keywords: Tourism usage, qualitative evaluation, adaptability, Binalood Tonty.

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Explaining the dimensions of implementing environmental indicators in the Persian Gulf with emphasis on 2030 Agenda

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(Review article)

(Received:02/05/2020 Accepted:08/12/2020)

Abstract

The issue of sustainability of development in developed countries or countries with the lowest level of development extends sustainable development from the framework of national boundaries and strengthens and governs in the context of global sovereignty. This article investigates the marine environment by case study of the Persian Gulf which has a particular importance in terms of the enormous resources of renewable energies, especially oil, gas and special environmental conditions and according to the closure of Gulf, crossing oil tankers, over-exploitation and international standard, implementation of sustainable development indicators in international law. The fundamental hypothesis of this paper is based on this that while reflecting on goals 14 and 17 of the Agenda2030, through which rituals are implemented through determining indicators and that economic, social, environmental indicators are the three essential pillars of sustainable development that international law affects the marine environment of the Persian Gulf, we examine the conditions of Gulf States.

Keyword: Sustainable Development, Persian Gulf, Agenda 2030, Marine Environment.

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Assessment of urban green space with an emphasis on equitable distribution in urban areas

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(Original article)

(Received:14/08/2020 Accepted:15/01/2021)

Abstract

Explaining the relationship between space and social inequality depends on a deep understanding of the nature of space which implies spatial segregation, and how the different levels of per capita green space in urban areas. The aim of this study is to test the hypothesis that the distribution of green space use is not balanced among areas of Zanjan. Because the lack of central justice in the planning that has been done in the city has caused inequality in the amount of access to urban green space uses. The need to revise the managerial approach to more balanced distribution in urban areas of Zanjan increases. In this regard, the present study has been conducted for statistical analysis of all urban green spaces that are distributed in Zanjan. The results of these analyzes confirm the fact that the distribution of green spaces in the city of Zanjan. It has not been able to estimate equality of opportunity for all citizens because in the neighborhoods of the city, the amount of green space is not the same. Therefore, due to the significant difference in the urban areas of Zanjan in accessing the use of green space, urban management requires the creation, development and redistribution of green spaces and parks based on the needs of low-income areas.

Keywords: Green space, social justice, equitable distribution, Zanjan.

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Contents

Assessment of urban green space with an emphasis on equitable distribution in urban areas	1-15
Sharifzadeh, E., Ghodsi, J., Ahadneghad Roudashti, M.,	
Explaining the dimensions of implementing environmental indicators in the Persian Gulf with emphasis on 2030 Agenda	16-25
Naderi, S.,	
Analysis and evaluation of tourism uses in rural areas Binaloud county	26-38
Faal Jalali, A., Ghasemi, M.,	
Analysis of factors affect temporary residence management (case Study: Ilam city)	39-57
Piri, F., Firoozi, A.,	
The importance of tourism land and a proposal for geopark: a priority in the economy of the Northwestern region of Neishabour - Khorasan Razavi	58-72
Saadatifar, R., Zanganeh Asadi, M.A., Goli Mokhtari, L.,	
Understanding environmental concerns and contexts: Application of grounded theory in rural areas of the West of Gilan	73-86
Habibi, S., Salehi, S.,	
Spatial analysis of housing quality in urban areas of the country	87-98
Mohammadi, G., Zanganeh, M.,	
Analysis of variations the beginning and ending of precipitations with tending models in western south of Iran	99-107
Asadi, A., Akbari Azirani, T.,	
Application of multi criteria models in evaluating development level of human habitations (case study: counties of Tehran province)	108-124
Esmailzadeh, H., Esmailzadeh, Y.,	
Evaluation of service quality of rural water and sewerage company using SERVQUAL model (case study: Rural settlements of Hamedan county)	125-141
Shafieisabet, N., Hossainei, S.S.,	
The place of citizen participation in the urban green economy with emphasis on food security (case study: District 4 of Tehran Municipality)	142-155
Aghamiri, H.S.,	
Jouissance and planning master signifier: New framework for analysis of planning symbolic realm	156-174
Malekpourasl, B.,	

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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

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Journal of Sustainable Development of Geographical Environment

Vol. 3, No. 4, Spring & Summer 2021
ISSN: 2476-5805

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Journal of
**Sustainable Development of
Geographical Environment**

Vol. 3

No. 4

Spring & Summer 2021

ISSN: 2476-5805