Pattern of development planning with an emphasis on new paradigms case study: Pakdasht and Rey counties around Tehran Metropolitan

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(Original article)
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Abstract
In some countries like Iran, rural and urban development planning's are done disintegrated and is based on views which have many challenges in rural residents' development in such countries. In this case the present study is done based on descriptive – analytic approach on 54 sample villages of total 124 villages in the studied area. Plus those 31 questionnaires were completed directly by experts and managers of institutions and organs relating to rural development planning. Also in order to offer a meaningful framework of planning approach on empowerment and capacity building and villagers taking part in planning and developing rural residents process, a collection of descriptive – analytic approaches, correlation test and multivative regression and analyzing the direction in a logical totality based on scientific approach is being done in the present study. The finding of the study showed that disintegrated and expert planning in empowering and capacity buildings way and the kind of villagers taking part in rural development have not been effective and little influence in promoting indexes of rural residents' development in natural environment, social cultural, financial, physical based on dimensions. So in expanding the best development planning pattern making changes in approach from rationalism to communicative and paying attention to empowering and capacity building of rural residents, participation, promoting social capital, integration activities and compatibility between them and power elements relationships in sustainable development is suggested.

Keywords: Planning, Rural sustainable Development, Empowerment, Technocentrism and communicative approach

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Measuring and evaluating the resilience of urban areas against urban flooding (case study: Urmia city)

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(Original article)
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Abstract
Flood management is a warrantor of reducing risks and impacts, but it is impossible to almost eliminate its effects and dangers. The reason for this is the financial constraints and low knowledge of humans. So resilience is one of the ways to reduce exposure to risks. Checking of the history of studies shows, influenced by social,economic, physical and managerial factors, to promote resilience to natural disasters. Accordingly, the main objective of the study is to investigate the structures mentioned above on Urmia city resilience against urban flooding.The methodology of the present study is applied in perspective of purpose and analytical descriptive in perspective of its method. The results showed that the most desirable area is the region 3 of Urmia city with an average of 65.30, in perspective of social and cultural resilience. Also, the most desirable region, the region 5 of Urmia city with an average of 24.74 and 32.64, is in perspective of economic and management resilience. It is also the most desirable region, the region 4 of Urmia city, in perspective of physical resilience to urban flood due to better infrastructure (access to health centers, fire department, hospital, etc.). Finally, the average of the total index is the most desirable region, the region 3 of Urmia city and the most unfavorable region, the region 4 of Urmia city, in terms of the resilience to urban flooding.

Key words: urban flooding, resilience, network analysis model (Fuzzy ANP), Urmia city.

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Development approach; Decentralization from national government to local government

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201

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(Review article)
(Received: 09/09/2020 Accepted:18/11/2020)

Abstract
In the last half of the century, the decentralization of the state is known as one of the key means of development regarded as a democratic process. Decentralization opponents argue against decentralization by eliminating internal unity, increasing internal conflicts, and complicating law enforcement, undermining the state and dividing the country, and proposing the idea of a "strong government as a centralized state".
However, the decentralization of the central government to the local government provides grounds for the allocation of powers and powers to local communities, which will not only undermine the government, but also a clear demonstration of legitimacy and democracy in practice. Of course, decentralization requires legal and, at the same time, executive preconditions that affect the empowerment of the state in providing public services, participation and social education, and development of the local economy. The results of this study indicate that decentralization, if properly designed, could increase democracy without undermining the power of the state and, at the same time, give up a degree of power and authority to local communities. Decent decentralization expands the levels of participation and legitimacy, which reduces the cost of maintaining order, increasing the requirement for law enforcement, and reducing the need for government to use power, which ultimately all of the foregoing development.

Keywords: Decentralization, National Government, Local Government, Development, Citizen Participation

Spatial analysis of housing quality indices with emphasis on sustainable housing approach (case study: Zanjan city)

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(Original article)
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Abstract
Urbanization is the global phenomena of the millennia and it is for the first time that more than half of the world population live in urban areas from the beginning of the history. The rapid and continuous trend of Urbanization filed the increased urbanized areas in developing areas face unsustainability problem. To manage this unsustainability, the sustainable development paradigm has gained ground more than ever. Housing as a phisio-sicual infrastructure has a critical role in sustainability process and it proves the nesseccity of this research. This paper aims at analyzing the housing quality indices of Zanjan from sustainability point of view. The research is survey based and the data gathered through documentary method. The field study and documentary data analyzed in ArcGIS environment with todim model. The findings indicate that the informal settlements suffer from low sustainability. Of the total number of hoses in Zanjan, 14 % has very good sustainability, 36% has good sustainability, 27% has moderate sustainability, 8% has weak sustainability and 15% has very weak sustainability situation. Finally some strategies has been suggested to improve the sustainability of housing quality indices.

Keyword: housing, Sustainable, Tedim Model, ArcGIS, Zanjan City.

Changes in vegetation cover in Khoshshab city, Khorasan Razavi province during 2005-2015

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(Original article)
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Abstract
Zoning investigation of vegetation and changes in specific time intervals are important for reducing environmental damage. The main part of the incremental changes in Khoushab area is due to the lack of job opportunities in the region to absorb the workforce surplus and poverty of the residents, whose pressure on grassland areas has reached its highest level through traditional livestock farming and resulted in a reduction in the level of grassland. As the environmental changes reflect the land management status, change monitoring methods can help assess this status.In this regard, the purpose of this study is to detect vegetation changes in Khoushb region of Khorasan Razavi province during the period 2005-2015 using the remote sensing (RS) and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) techniques. To investigate and analyze changes, the decision tree classification method was performed according to the standards provided by NASA, which was first defined for each set of 16 values of a class. Accordingly, it was determined that the threshold of changes was 1 deviation above the average in the region under study.After determining the threshold of change, areas with decreasing, incremental changes and unchanged areas have been determined. After acquiring land facts through field observations and satellite imagery from Google Earth, to assess the accuracy of change-assessment techniques, total accuracy and Kappa coefficient were used. According to the obtained results, it was determined that the evaluated data has a total accuracy of 91 and Kappa coefficient of 0.88 in assessing the regional vegetation changes.

Keywords: vegetation, remote sensing techniques, Geographic Information System, Khoshbagh region of Khorasan Razavi province.

Analysis of heavy and pervasive rainfall in the southern coast of Iran

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(Original article)
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Abstract
In this paper for better recognizing of temporal-local behavior of occurred heavy rainfall, turned to synoptic and thermodynamic analysis of this rainfall system on 18 to 20 November 2013. For this purpose we extracted and studied daily rainfall data of 8 synoptic stations and the parameters of wind, omega, humidity, HGT, for the sea surface levels of 1000, 850, 500, 70 aph from NCEP/NCAR on 18 to 20 November 2013.The results shows that in the rainfall days the Sudan low pressure tongue by one self, caused the rainfall of this time. Also in the upper levels the deep trough which obtained from closed cyclone center on south of Iraq with the axis of North-South and east ward moving on half southern of Iran, divergence the unstable weather and with falling the cold atmosphere on the Red sea and Sudan and the advection of warm and humid weather by Arabia high pressure which located on Arab sea, increased the deepness of the trough and caused the aggravation of southern flows on the located area. Studying the humidity advection maps, showed that in the levels of 1000 and 850 hp, the Arab sea, Red sea, Oman Sea and the Persian Gulf had the main role in strengthening and providing the humidity of Sudan low pressure in the rainfall occurrence. But in the levels of 700 and 500 hpa only the Red sea and the Persian helped the humidity advection to the rainfall system. Settlement the subtropical jet stream in front of the trough and upper divergence, had the main role in strengthening the low pressure and occurrence of all round rainfall in the south of Ian.

Keywords: heavy rainfall, synoptic, Sudan low pressure, southern Iran, the subtropical Jet stream.

Development of sustainable rural ecotourism whit emphasis on ICT in Qeshm Island

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(Original article)
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Abstract
Qeshm Island is the largest island of the Persian Gulf with natural amazing attractions and unique tourism places adjacent to rural residential areas which has created a series of unique rural ecotourism. On the other hand, ICT is regarded as one of the main economic and industrial development criteria and an indicator for sustainable development which has affected the various aspects of individuals' and human communities' lives. This technology can be a vital contribution to economic diversification and rural areas development by generating revenue and creating jobs. Therefore, it is essential to determine a developmental strategy with sustainable ecotourism approach based on ICT for rural areas. In this descriptive-analytical study, some experiences regarding rural ecotourism development of Qeshm Island have been dealt with and internal and external factors have been analyzed by using the SWOT matrix. In order to identify the weaknesses, strengths, threats and opportunities, the Delphi method was used and the ecotourism capacities and limitations of Qeshm Island were specified with a technological approach and The QSPM complementary model was used to prioritize the strategies and determine the best one. According to the obtained average weight of internal and external factors, results of this research shows that rural ecotourism development of the island should be planned and revised based on "shift strategies" with focus on ICT.

Keywords: Rural ecotourism, SWOT analysis, QSPM, ICT, Qeshm Island.

Measurement of dimensions and indices of livability in NourAbad Delfan city

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Abstract

Generally, Sustainable development focused on the balance of economic and social environmental goals and it will bring a very prosperous outlook in the future.livability refers to a set of sustainability subjects which directly influenced on Community members. Therefore, livability is a way to sustainable development. In this regard, purpose of the present study is to investigate the rate of livability in the NourAbad Delphan city for it leads to sustainable development. The method of this research is descriptive and analytical, using a questionnaire and direct observation tool. Therefore, a combination of quantitative and qualitative method is used. The statistical population of this study was all citizens of NourAbad city, which totaled 66417 in the year 1395. To estimate the sample size, a Cochran formula was used that number. The sample was 384 according to this formula. After determining the sample size, the questionnaires were distributed randomly among the citizens. In addition, the researcher in person has directly observed the indicators studied at the city level. The obtained data were analyzed using SPSS and T single-sample tests, Friedman test The results of this study showed that the dimensions of Livability in Nourabad city were not coordinated and not equal, and then the environment with a total of 3 favorable and average indicators was 2.55 times higher than that of the city and more consistent with the criteria of the city of Livability. Subsequent to the total of 6 indicators, 2 indicators of education , Social solidarity and social status, and the four indicators of the amount of leisure time services, health services, social security, social participation, and unfavorable status. The average score of the social dimension was 1.90. The last stage of the economic adventure was characterized by four indicators, which indicate that the housing and consumer goods in the optimal situation, the transport indicator, and the infrastructure are also relatively favorable and the employment index is in an extremely unfavorable situation. The undesirable index of employment in the city has not only greatly reduced the Livability, which has caused permanent and seasonal migrations and especially young people in the city of NourAbad. Thus, the dimensions of the habitability in the city of NuorAbad are associated with severity and weakness, and the greater the extent of the environment to the Moving social and economic dimensions reduces the severity of Livability.

Keywords: sustainable development, urban livability, NourAbad Delfan city.

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Optimal land zoning for locating agricultural conversion industry using AHP in GIS environment (case study: Zanjan-Rood District)

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(Original article)
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Abstract
Considering that regional development planning is among national and local planning, preparations, the areas of the country must be balanced. One of the factors violates this imbalance is rural immigration, so establishing conversional industries can be a barrier for immigration. Based on the value of agricultural conversional industries in creating employment and income, and the potentiality of agriculture in Zanjan-Rood District, there is a need for taking steps to locate the industry in this sector. In this research, the Analytical Hierarchical process (AHP) has been applied to locate the industry, so that the layers were limited using the criteria in ArcGIS first, and then using the Weighted Overlay command the layers were combined and the final map is gotten. Indicators used in this research are 15 natural and human ones and they were prioritized according to experts' and professors' opinions. In this research, the limitation of the complications has been determined in accordance with the criteria for the establishment of the industry provided by the Environmental Protection Agency (Human Environment Department). Finally, the most desirable location map regarding some of the indicators from the final map is obtained by using the ArcGIS software. Thus, using the VIKOR method, the villages have been ranked in terms of rural services. The high-ranking villages are chosen as the most desirable place, as well as some other indicators, such as proximity to the main road, the railway, the proximity to the Zanjan-Rood River, gas and electricity transmission line and avoiding the rift valley are affected to this choice.

Keywords: Locating, Conversion Industries, AHP, GIS, Zanjan-Rood District.

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Introducing sustainability rank analysis model in the rural region (case study: Villages in the Sarband district of Markazy province)

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(Original article)
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Abstract
Planning and management for rural sustainable development is one of the fundamental tools for access to spatial justice. Spatial equality in rural development led to efficient use of resources, social welfare and economic growth. Accordingly, analyzing spatial changes of sustainability level and rank in rural area required for decision making and rural planning and can reduce unsustainability as well as provide efficient policy and strategy for promotion of quality of life. In this regard, the main goal of this paper is investigating how we can link different indicators of sustainable rural development and introducing an appropriate ranking model for sustainability in the rural territory of Sarband district in the Shazand County, Markazi province. Research method is descriptive and analytical and we used questionnaires, expert's opinion, DEMATEL and ANP model to calculate the weight of indices and models for integrating ELECTERE 3. The results shows that, Kosar, Lvzdrlya and Qayydan villages have the highest levels in terms of sustainability and Vazmstan Olya village has the lowest level of sustainability.

Keyword: Sustainable rural development, ELECTERE 3, Villages in Sarband District, ANP.

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A survey of the relationship between regional spatial structure and housing affordability in 22 provinces of Iran

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(Original article)
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Abstract
In the last two decades, polycentric development has attracted much attention in the theoretical literature and political documents. Polycentric advocates that spatial pattern can create a balance between conflicting goals of economic competitiveness, social cohesion, and environmental sustainability on a large-scale. So far, many studies have looked at the effectiveness and efficiency of hypotheses raised to polycentric structures, but few studies have considered the relationship between land prices and affordable housing. In this regard, first, the provinces of the country were measured with two indicators of spatial and city size distribution. Then, using a bivariate regression, their relationship with land price indexes, land price growth and affordability of housing were investigated. Research findings support polycentric spatial patterns. So there is a positive and significant relationship between the spatial distribution of cities and the distribution of cities and land prices. Also, the balanced distribution of urban centers in the territory of the land could partly control the growth of housing prices. In addition, there is a relatively strong and significant relationship between polycentric and affordable housing indices. Consequently, polycentric structures seem to be more resilient in higher housing prices at peak times.

Keyword: polycentric regions, housing affordability, sustainability, land price

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Evaluation of the urban environment quality; (case study: Region 4 of Ardabil city)

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(Original article)
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Abstract
Rapid urbanization and lack of urban readiness for accepting emerging social conditions have led to the formation of low-quality of urban environments in many developing countries. This issue has directly affected the quality of life of citizens. The purpose of this paper is to investigate the variables affecting citizens' satisfaction about the quality of urban environment in Ardebil's District 4. This research is an applied and developmental purposely and descriptive-analytical methodically. A sample of 382 people has been questioned. For data analysis, one-sample T-test and independent T-test, multiple regression analysis (Enter), Variance or F test, and Scheffe's test to examine the difference between several groups has been used. The results of this research show that residents' satisfaction from the quality of urban environment is at a low level. So that the level of satisfaction with the quality of the urban environment is lower than the theoretical. Independent T-test and Variance test showed that type of occupation, education level and settlement duration, affect the level of citizen satisfaction from urban environment quality. Other personal characteristics do not affect the quality of the urban environment (age and gender) in citizen satisfaction. The residential environment variables have a far greater proportion compared to other variables in predicting the dependent variable.

Key words: Urban

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Referees of this No.

Dr. Nahid Sajadian, Dr. Manijeh Ghahroodi, Dr. Karamatollah Ziari, Dr. Masoud Safaei pour, Dr. Ali Meshkini, Dr. Hossein Hosseinzadeh, Dr. Hasan Lashkari, Dr. Sedigheh Lotfi, Dr. Ali Zangi Abadi, Dr. Zohreh Fanni, Dr. Akbar Heydari Tashehkaboud, Dr. Mohammad Eskandari Sani.

Contents

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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.

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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.

Formatting requirements:

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- One-inch left and right margins and 0.25-inch spacing between columns.
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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.

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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.

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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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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.

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Manuscript requirements

Title

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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