

The Analysis of the Factors Affecting the Development of Urban Neighborhoods in Terms of Spatial Equity

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Abstract

Now a days, creating spatial fairness in neighborhoods has become one of the biggest challenges facing urban planners. While the uneven progress of neighborhoods in the city is one of the issues that causes the development of heterogeneous neighborhood. The present study was conducted by selecting two neighborhoods in Shiraz with almost equal conditions with respect to the location and the possibility of having urban services. In this study, a series of factors that lead to their unbalanced development were evaluated. In the first step, these two neighborhoods were evaluated in terms of the radius of access to urban facilities. Then, using a qualitative method including a series of interviews in each neighborhood with 179 residents, managers and experts in urban affairs, real estate professionals and people living in other neighborhoods of the city, a set of factors regarding the lack of growth in these two neighborhoods was extracted. Then, using factor analysis, the data were weighted. Finally, among the set of factors related to the physical, social, and economic fields, the main factors which lead to development or absence of development were extracted in two neighborhoods. The results showed that the Abiverdy quarter, regardless of being in the neighborhood of the Eram quarter, had a lower level of spatial development. In the physical aspect, one of the reasons of the development of the quarter of Eram compared to the Abiverdy quarter was the presence of large parts of the earth, the presence of good green space, and the beautiful visual appearance of the neighborhood. In the social dimension, there was also a relative increase in security in the quarter of Eram. The existence of the elements of identity in this quarter were identified as developmental factors. From the economic perspective, the willingness of builders to invest due to the public acceptance and justifiability has made the neighborhood more stable. It was concluded that focusing on the three physical, social and economic indicators at the local level can provide the basis for a balanced growth and the establishment of spatial justice at the level of urban quarters.

Key words: *Spatial fairness, spatial inequality, Eram quarter, Abiverdy quarter.*

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Study the Effect of Islamic teachings on the architecture of Iranian homes: A Case Study on the Traditional Houses in a Hot and Dry Climate in Iran

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Abstract

This study has attempted to investigate the role of Islamic teachings in the formation of a residential environment. Among the various architectural spaces, residential buildings are among the most important spaces in which the dominant part of human life spans. Therefore, some practical conclusions are addressed based on the Islamic teachings in order to design these spaces. Paying attention to the principles of house architecture in Islamic teachings, the inspection of the extent to which these principles have been realized in the past, and the recognition of these principles for contemporary architecture are necessary. Identifying the principles and standards of traditional cities and giving them an authentic language in accordance with Islamic teachings can increase the capabilities of urban planning and maintain solid and sustainable foundations in urban development. The present research aimed at investigating the effect of Islamic teachings (independent variables) on the architecture of Muslim houses (dependent variable) in a hot and dry climate in Iran. Following the detailed study of Islamic teachings from the Quranic verses and authentic Hadiths, the effect of these factors and their manifestations have been carefully examined in this case study. To this end, the desirable Islamic components (including the macro and micro components), which are directly or indirectly related to the subject of architecture are presented. Then, while searching in Islamic verses (including verses and narrations) which contain the keywords related to architecture, the Islamic verses have been analyzed to find useful results for designing and organizing various residential spaces. Considering the requirements of this research and the resources used, a qualitative research method has been utilized. Among the various methods that are classified in this category the qualitative content analysis method has been used. According to the results obtained from this research and based on the Islamic teachings, observing the principles of confidentiality, internalism, lack of visibility, contentment, balance, hierarchy, balance, order, relationship with nature, empty space (courtyard), hygiene in housing, and the importance of orienting housing to the qibla are suggested.

Keywords: *Housing, Islamic teachings, Islamic architecture, Muslim houses*

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Assessing the Impact of Urban Geometry on Outdoor Thermal Comfort in Microclimate Scale: A Case Study of the Open Space of Goldasht Residential Complex in Shiraz

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Abstract

Pedestrian's thermal comfort plays a significant role in designing urban spaces and urban complexes. Understanding the relationship among climatic variables that have significant impact on thermal comfort and the geometry of the urban structures raises the possibility of finding the optimal solutions to enhance the quality of urban environments. "Mean radiant temperature" is one of the key factors needed to be taken into account in comparison with other climatic factors. This principal has much more impact on outdoor thermal comfort in urban environments. Accordingly, the current study aimed at focusing on urban geometry and form factors, such as the sky view factor, urban canyon properties, and orientation which have an essential impact on determining and creating outdoor thermal comfort conditions in urban open spaces. This is an applied research with a quantitative research design. Thus, a combined research strategy based on a dual measurement of logical reasoning and analysis of library resources on one hand and software evaluating (ENVI-met 4 basic) on the other has been used to analyse the open spaces of "Maaliabad Goldasht Residential Complex". To conduct the study, climatic variables were studied in nine selected areas in the site. Accordingly, through calculating the thermal comfort index, PMV, the nine points were compared through their geometry and configuration. The analysis of the gathered data was performed both at 9am and 5pm. The coefficients $R=0.84$, $R=0.86$ were obtained. The research findings demonstrated a strong correlation between mean radiant temperature (MRT) and the thermal comfort index (PMV). Hence, as MRT increases, heat stress emerges. Consequently, the quality of urban design and its affecting agents (sky view factor, urban canyon and the orientation) are needed to be seriously considered as the major factors in providing thermal comfort in the urban environment, specifically in warm seasons.

Keywords: Urban microclimate, urban geometry, outdoor thermal comfort, ENVI-met.

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The Evaluation of the Urban Public Green Space development Status and Development toward a Sustainable Development Using a Standard-Based Approach

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Abstract

Urban green spaces offer a wide range of functions which enhance the qualities of urban life and contribute to the sustainable development. Therefore, green space assessment is amongst the most important of all development processes for more democratic planning of green spaces. The evaluation of quantitative dimensions of green spaces can be addressed through conventional evaluation approaches, like the standard-based evaluation. Therefore, using the standard-based approach and multi criteria of sustainable development, this research evaluated the current status and distribution and the changes of public green spaces in Shiraz metropolitan area. The present study is an applied research project in terms of its objectives and has used a descriptive, analytic method. The data required for the present research has been collected through documentary study and has been measured and analyzed using GIS and SPSS software programs. The results indicated that due to the lack of accurate site planning, and subsequently inappropriate distribution and spatial inequality, and undesirable accessibility, the residents of each region should travel an average distance (600-1200 m) more than the required standards of neighborhood and local parks (400 m). The results were also indicative of the weak accessibility of regional parks, but the desirable distribution of district parks. About the per capita, not considering the inconsistency between the park per capita and the population of regions 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9, the result did not specify a perceptible difference between the park per capita of other regions and the specified standard. Moreover, although the development of public green spaces during the last decade (2001-2011) attempted to accomplish maximum accessibility, spatial justice, efficiency, it did not play a desirable role toward the goals of sustainable development.

Keywords: Sustainable development, standard-based approach, green space, Shiraz.

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The Assessment of the Geological Heritage of Tourism Capabilities and Capacities in the Fields of Geo-tourism: A Case Study of the Geomorphosyte of the Province of Hormozgan

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Abstract

Ecotourism and geotourism are responsible, scientific and protective approaches for the assessment of tourism potentials of the unique earth phenomena called geomorphosites. They aim at creating sustainable socio-economic development of local communities and protecting the geological heritage. In this field of study, several branches such as geodiversity (diversity), geoconservation (protection), and geointerpretation (commentary) have emerged the goal of which is development and sustainability in the areas of environmental, social and economic human society, especially in indigenous communities. The aim of this study was to increase our knowledge of the regional development and protection of the geological heritage of the region, especially in the province of Hormozgan. This research has tried to combine different models and to analyze the similarities and differences of assessment models and use them in conducting a field research in two phases in the region. The present study has also utilized design criteria and determinants-based approach (with a score of 0- 10) according to the standard of behavior geosystems subduction shores of Jask, mushroom-shaped forms of wind processes, coastal wetlands and tidal mud volcano, and capabilities sites by the comparison of the priorities to assess and compare three macro-aspects in the field, namely complementary scientific geomorphology, tourism services and infrastructure, and heritage conservation of land and threatening behavior. The results of the library and field research indicated that, from the total of 200 scores, mushroom-shaped forms and subduction shores with 108 scores, tidal mud volcano with 102 scores, and coastal wetlands with 79 scores were evaluated and assessed with respect to the 20 total criteria. The results showed that geosystems subduction shores and mushroom-shaped forms of wind were in the first position due to being more resistant, available. In addition, owing to the lower infrastructure costs and the better training of the earth science and coastal wetlands. Tidal mud volcano were in the second position because of being less resistant, less available, and more at risk. The results ought to be considered when investing priorities and planning in a broad scale.

Keywords: *Geomorphosyte, environmental sustainability, Geotourism, wind, tectonics, the province of Hormozgan.*

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The Analysis of the Effect of Patterns and Teleconnection Indicators on Drought in the Province of Golestan

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Abstract

Drought is a natural disaster which has tremendously affected many countries. It can create problems in the economic, social, political and cultural sections of a country. Different factors such as teleconnection and climate indicators can cause drought in a region. In the current study, precipitation data of 39 rain gauges and meteorological stations in the province of Golestan, which had long-term statistics with 33 common year (1982-2014), were used to detect drought and wet years using teleconnection indices and Z indicator. The findings indicated that in April with 5% significance of the stations, in March with 15%, in December with 31%, in May with 41%, and in August with 55% of significance of research stations, the process of change in the Z precipitation indicator of rainfall, was significantly decreasing. This indicated that drought had increased in the the studied months in the stations of the province. The results also showed that the positive (negative) phases of North Atlantic Oscillation, polar patterns, Atlantic Oscillation in the recent decades, East Atlantic/Western Russia teleconnection pattern, North Sea Oscillation, and Scandinavian pattern had strengthened wet years (droughts). While the positive (negative) phases of the Antarctic oscillation, the eastern Atlantic pattern, and the sea surface temperature of the tropical North Atlantic were associated with the drought (wet year) occurrence. The findings of the present study can be a step forward to help control and manage the water resources of the province. In fact, by the proper recognition of the relationship between teleconnection patterns and rainfall in the province of Golestan, a proper prediction of the rainfall variation in the coming seasons can be presented so that the risks of drought and wet years can be managed.

Keywords: Climatic oscillation, geographical zonation, teleconnection indices, positive and negative phase, the province of Golestan

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Regional Development Strategy (RDS), a Modern Approach to a Balanced Regional Development: A Case Study in Rasht

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Abstract

Rasht has always been the source and center of resources and facilities of the province. The aim of this research was to use the regional development strategy (RDS) in order to achieve a balanced development. To this end, Mooris method was used to analyze the development level of cities and to determine the amount of selected services and facilities they receive as well as the ranking of the cities of the province according to the economic, social, and fundamental related indices. The results of Mooris method showed that there was no city with a high level of development in the province Rasht received the 1st place with 7.19 average point, Bandar Anzali, Astara and Lahijan were in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th place with 6.90, 6.74 and 6.48 point, respectively. The results of indexing method indicated that Rasht was in the 2nd, 4th and 1st place in economic, social and fundamental parts, respectively. In order to achieve a balanced development and to direct trends toward other places, and to balance mutual relationships, in this research, regional development strategy was used. This strategy decreases regional unbalancing, increases space efficiently, and achieves regional balancing development by strengthening competitiveness and directing trends (population, product and capital).

Key words: Regional development strategy (RDS), competitiveness, regional balanced development, the province of Guilan, Rasht.

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The Analysis of the Factors Affecting the Development of Cultural Tourism and its Effects on Economic Sustainability: A Case study on the Rural Areas of Zanjan Province

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate and analyze the factors which affected the development of cultural tourism and their effects on rural economic sustainability in rural areas of the province of Zanjan. This is an applied research with a descriptive-analytic design. The data were gathered through library and field research. The geographical scope of this research was touristic villages of the province of Zanjan. The population included 220 officials and experts from the Directorate General of Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts and Tourism Organization of the province of Zanjan, students and local experts and trustees in the villages with tourism potential. Utilizing Cochran formula, a sample of 131 participants were selected. The Questionnaire's reliability was tested using Cronbach alpha which turned out to be .73. To analyze the gathered data and information, descriptive statistics (mean, standard deviation and variance) and inferential statistics (factor analysis, correlation and path analysis) were performed. The findings showed that the greatest overall effect of cultural tourism on the sustainability of the rural economy was associated with the employment index (0/776) and the lowest overall effect belonged to capital indicator with the index of 0/089. The observed overall effect suggests that the increase in rural and cultural tourism results in the increase in the rural employment which, in turn, leads to the increase of employment, income and productivity, and hence investment. It is also suggested that taking such actions as training tourists and rural habitants to realize the importance of such historical and cultural heritage, developing professional groups including local experts in order to develop and design strategic plans for improving tourism in the region, training local specialist for cultural tourism, and providing a suitable condition to increase research on cultural tourism can be effective.

Key Words: *Culture, cultural tourism, economic sustainability, the province of Zanjan.*

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The Evaluation of Spatial Distribution of Sustainable Development Principles among the Townships of Ilam Province Using VIKOR-SAW Technique

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Abstract

In the process of any decision making including planning, management, evaluation, or control, if we are in search and need of a desirable condition, our goal should be creating a rational and logical balance among different areas by providing them with facilities and services. The first step of such a movement is the recognition of the present situation as well as their facilities and limitations. Accordingly, the purpose of the present study was to evaluate the spatial distribution of sustainable development principles among the townships of the province of Ilam through 10 sustainable development indicators. The geographical scope of the present study was the 10 townships of the province of Ilam. The indicators under study were collected through the statistical yearbook which included such items as the number of public libraries, institutions of thought nurturing, the number of public library members and showrooms, the capacity of showrooms and hospitals, the number of beds in hospitals, and the number of printing houses, phone lines, and urban transportation vehicles. To achieve this goal, VIKOR and simple average weight (SAW) were utilized. The results showed that Ilam as the capital of the province had the most infrastructure for sustainable development while Sirvan was considered as the most deprived with respect to sustainable development indicators in the province of Ilam. In other terms, the township of Ilam was categorized as an almost developed township and Sirvan and Badreh were classified as the least developed townships. Additionally, in order to evaluate the method of spatial distribution and discrimination of sustainable development indicators in the townships of the province of Ilam, and to determine the degree of correlation between the proportion of population rate of each township and the collected rate from the sustainable development indicators, the spearman technique was used. Hence, first the sustainable development indicators of each township were calculated using the Z-score technique, and then using the spearman coefficient, the proportion of population rate and the correlation between sustainable development indicators and the population rate of townships were measured. The results displayed the existence of a very low and negative proportion and correlation (-0.183) which indicated the disproportionate and unfair distribution of sustainable development indicators in the townships of the province of Ilam.

Keywords: Sustainable development, multi-criteria efficiency and agreed solution technique (VIKOR), simple average weight (SAW), the province of Ilam.

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Zoning Agricultural Development of the Cities in Hamedan Province

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Abstract

Research study on production systems in agricultural planning has been considered as an important approach for the formation and direction of sustainable development policies. In this regard, zoning of agriculture is seen as a basic strategy to understand the current agricultural situation, and it is a suitable model for the evaluation of land resources as well as for the purposes of better planning and management of these agricultural resources. This study aimed at zoning of the province of Hamedan using six main indicators mainly related to agricultural development. The data were gathered via a thorough library research on the available documents and the review of the related literature. The area of study included nine townships of the province of Hamedan. The collected data were analyzed using multi-criteria decision by TODIM software. Then, the outputs of the gathered data were analyzed using GIS software. The quantitative results of the research showed that the levels of development of the townships in Hamedan based on the intended agricultural indicators were not the same and each township had some strengths and weaknesses depending on the conditions and the indicators. From the point of natural human indicators, Kaboudarahang ($1 = T$), Malayer ($0.949 = T$) presented high levels. Regarding infrastructure services, Kabudrahang ($1 = T$), Bahar ($0.956 = T$) showed high levels. With regard to cultivation situation, Razan city ($1 = T$) and Kabudrahang ($0.979 = T$) and with respect to gardening indicators Hamedan ($0.677 = T$) and Malayer ($1 = T$) demonstrated the highest level. But concerning animal livestock indicators, Namaland ($1 = T$), and Hamadan ($0.874 = T$) displayed the highest level of development. With respect to the total indicator, Malayer with ($1 = T$) and Kabudrahang with ($0.995 = T$) were identified as developed cities. Finally, Famenin was recognized as an undeveloped city and Tvsyrkan as a less developed area. Asadabad and Bahar were distinguished as relatively developed areas while Malayer, Hamedan, Kabudrahang, Razan and Nahavand were distinguished as developed areas. To achieve a balanced agricultural development in the province, more attention must be paid to the differences, capacities, improvement and modernization of agricultural infrastructure as well as agricultural planning and policymaking.

Keywords: Zoning, agricultural development, the province of Hamedan, TODIM.

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An Analysis of the Influential factors in Regional Resiliency Using TRIZ Technique; A Case Study in Hamedan Province

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Abstract

Every shock or crisis usually causes social disorder, diverts the society from its predefined goals and functions, and reduces sustainability. Therefore, planning with an emphasis on resilience should be focused on. In such a condition, when the society confronts a sudden shock, it is not only able to absorb disorders and organize itself, but also it can improve its condition to a higher level. The aim of this study was to investigate the resiliency of the state of Hamadan in three dimensions of population and demography, infrastructure, and economy using experts' opinions to determine the different aspects of resiliency in Hamadan and to identify its strengths and weaknesses from the perspective of resilience. The present research is an applied one which employs a descriptive survey design. The first section is prepared based on literature review and using reports presented by various organizations, such as comprehensive and detailed province plans and statistical reports. In the second section, resilience factors are discussed based on PEOPLES framework. Afterwards, using Delphi and TRIZ techniques, the final factors and dimensions are presented. Then, the resilience of Hamadan has been evaluated. The results showed that from a demographic point of view, the least resiliency belonged to the growth rate (0.67) whereas population density and sex ratio (0.98) had the highest amount of resiliency. In addition, the findings displayed that from the infrastructure point of view, electricity consumption in the domestic sector had no resiliency while education services and healthcare had full resiliency. Finally, from the perspective of economy, results indicated that inactive population had the high amount of resiliency (0.97) and the least amount of resiliency belonged to the employment rate in the agriculture sector (0.78).

Keywords: Resiliency, stability, regional planning, TRIZ, the state of Hamedan.

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The Analysis of the Spatial, Educational and Cultural Inequalities in Metropolitan region of Azerbaijan

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Abstract

Regional development is a new planning concept that aims at creating an appropriate framework to achieve a sustainable improvement in living standards for city and village dwellers. Balanced and harmonious development of the region is regarded as a very important prerequisite for achieving economic stability and development of the country. Education and its indexes along with the cultural sector are viewed as two of the most important components of the development which play a central role in development processes. They provide the necessary condition for the development of societies. Therefore, fair and equal distribution of educational and cultural opportunities in a macro scale, as a humanitarian purpose, is often considered an effective indicator in developed societies. Therefore, this study attempted to analyze the inequality between macro-regional and inter-regional metropolitan regions of Azerbaijan in terms of educational and cultural indicators. The research method is descriptive-analytic and it is an applied study. The population consisted of all the major cities in the region before 1391. To measure regional disparities from educational and cultural dimensions, a total of 21 indicators were used. To determine the importance of the indicators, AHP model and to analyze the data VIKOR was used. The results showed that from 47 cities under study, 12 cities had fully desirable conditions, 14 cities had desirable conditions, 11 cities had relatively well conditions, 9 cities had disappointing conditions and 2 cities had extremely disappointing conditions. Moreover, among the provinces in the metropolitan region of Azerbaijan, the greatest inequalities were observed in the Western Azerbaijan with an average VIKOR score of 0.231, and in Ardabil and East Azerbaijan with the average scores of 0.117 and 0.098, respectively.

Keywords: *Inequality, within and between regional, educational and cultural opportunities, metropolitan region of Azerbaijan.*

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Evaluating the Economic Competitiveness of Metropolises in Iran

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Abstract

Urban development and the globalization of the urban network have made economic competition for promoting competitive status among cities inevitable. Assessing the status and identifying the economic competitiveness factors in metropolises, along with revealing the strengths, needs and economic constraints, facilitate the future planning for the competitiveness of metropolises. The purpose of this paper was to compare the economic competitiveness positions of 15 metropolises in Iran. The data which were integrated and analyzed utilizing Numerical Taxonomy and TOPSIS methods were prepared for 14 economic indicators by documentary method. The findings were indicative of the uneven development of economic competitiveness indicators in the most metropolises and the obvious differences among the metropolitan network. In total, the spatial distribution model of the economic competitiveness of the macroeconomic network of the country continued to be affected by the rules of perimeter center. Tehran with the index of 0.504 was in the first position while Zahedan with the index of 0.248 was in the last position of economic competitiveness. However, with the homogeneity of the data in the Numerical Taxonomy model, displacement and incremental changes as well as a significant reduction in the economic competitiveness of the metropolises appeared. This, in turn, led to probing into the factors, such as the population size, which are under the influence of the economic competitiveness of metropolitan cities and the factors, such as the number of job opportunities, which affect the economic competitiveness of metropolitan cities. Thus, it seems that economic superiority of the metropolitan area, as is seen in the demographic and political areas, does not represent the dominant and rivalry economic city with a high competitiveness index. As a result, by increasing the economic capacity of metropolitan cities, particularly through the main influential indicators, it is possible to promote the position of economic competitiveness of metropolises and also to use it for research purposes in the national and regional areas.

Keywords: *Economic competitiveness, Iranian metropolises, competitiveness factors, competitiveness position.*

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The Analysis of the Relative Performance of the Middle East in Terms of Sustainable Development Indices

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Abstract

Development as a process is the most important issue in developing countries. Moreover, sustainable development is regarded as a driving force behind a balanced, appropriate, and economically, socially, and culturally coordinated development of all countries, particularly developing countries. This paper has tried to analyze the performance of thirteen countries in the Middle East between 2009 and 2012 in terms of 32 economical, social and environmental indicators of sustainable development. The research method is descriptive-analytic and it is an applied study. To analyze the data, a linear programming model, nonparametric data envelopment analysis model, and software dae slover Shannon entropy were used. The geographical scope of the research was the Middle East and thirteen countries constitute its population. The results of the study displayed that among the indicators of sustainable development, the region's gross domestic product as well as employment and savings rate showed the highest correlation coefficients of 0.74, 0.64 and 0.58%, respectively, with the values in the output variable of sustainable development. In terms of relative efficiency, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar, with the efficiency level of 1% and a high performance level, proved to be effective countries whereas Iraq, Yemen, and Syria, with the efficiency level of 0.974, 0.961 and 0.957, respectively, and a poor performance level were acknowledged as inefficient countries in terms of sustainable development indicators in the Middle East. In total, the results of the present study showed that more than 60% of the Middle East countries had a moderate performance level with respect to sustainable development indicators from 2009 to 2012.

Key words: *Efficiency, development, sustainable development, data envelopment analysis, the Middle East.*

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Tavana Zia, Mohammad. Hasan and Amir Entekhabi shahram (writer 1386) «The process of changing village to city and its consequences in Talash city, The geography & development Journal, fifth year. number 10, zahedan, page 107-129.

English sample of the Journal:

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

4.4.3. How the list is orderd is alphabetically. The minimumof used sources shouldn't be less than 20 sources.

4. The final condition of accepting the article:

1-4. The sent articles that have the accepting condition will be sent to professional gudges in that subjects the honourable gudge besides the qualifiative evaluation of the articles, would recommend good proposals. the proposal of gudge will be sent to the writers of the article completely without any name or place of gudge.

2.4. the sent articles after 3 months will be taken out of the archive of the journal for amending (or correcting) and if they didn't anyrecieve any answer from the writer in the due date (maximum 20 days). Also the rejected articles. the journal has no responsibility about it.

3.4. the journal keep the right to accept or reject and also edition of the article and the sent article never be turned back.

4.4. theresponsibility of the correction of the sent articles is in hands of the writer or writers lawfully and the journal is not responsible in any way.

5. Rules of registration and sending article to the journal site:

Professors, students, experts can send their articles based on the following terms to the site management of this address. <http://journals.miau.ac.ir/jzpm>.

1.5. According to guarantee sheet in the site.

The article would be accepted for publication that its context is not sent for or published that its context is not sent for or published in other journal.

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

3.5. The application (users) after registration in the site should wait for an email that accept their registration and till accepting or rejecting their registration they should avoid registration in the site.

4.5. After accepting registration the users can enter the site by user name &password. they can send their article in this way.

5.5. to send the article the named file or the file with no na,e of the writers of the article in format word 97.2003 and file of guarantee in format jpg or bmp are prepared and the send it.

It should be written by font B Nazanin 14 the name of the writer should be written by font B Nazanin scientific title or vocational one should be mentioned under the first page of article by font: B Nazanin 10 in articles that have more one writer ,mentioning .

The name of writer that is in charge of the article is essential in the page of the characteristics of the writers.

3.2. The abstract of the Persian article with font B nazanin , English abstract with black times new Romans 12 and all the titles in the text should be bold .

4.2. for English article, title with font 14 times New roman. The name of the writer with black times new roman 12. scientific title or vocational title with font 12 times. New Romans is mentioned.

5.2. in order to rearrange plans, shapes, we should: below the latin abstract.

A: In order to extract the plans, shapes, etc some other sources, It is important to mention the shapes and plans.

B: each column should have title and unit of the related. If all the numbers of the table have the same unit we can mention the unit in the Title of the table.

C: additional in formation of the title and table of context are presented like below.

Shape and curves of the article.

D: shapes and curves of the article should be original and in high quality and be black &white.

The original file of the shapes (p.d.f. Excel. Word) with accuracy of good dpi are presented the image should be clear, readable, with scale of 300 to 500 dpi with appropriate quality, in one of the formats of gif. Pd.f. Jpg.tiff. the size of the fonts specially for the legend curves should be chosen in the way that after getting small the scaleod the shap be reachable.

3- The sent articles should include coming sectors:

1.3. The first page: in the certificate page the complete title of the article in farsi and English name and family name of the writers, scientific degree, exact address (zip code, Tell, fax. And Email).

The article in changes, the date of sending in farsi and English. writer in charge of the communication should be mentioned by astrik.

1.1.3. If financial expenses of the research of providing the article has been supported by an institute. The name of that institute should be mentioned in the serial story.

2.3. The second page of the abstract include the complete title (heading) in farsi, the abstract of article in farsi . the key words (4to6 words).

The abstract shouldn't eaceed 300 words and should state the abstract of the introduction methodology, findings. conclusion.

3.3. It will be appear from the third page of the original text of article.

3.4- The sources page: sources and resources should be mentiond intertextually and also mentioned at the end of the article.

1-4-3. The way of referring in the article should be APA style or Chicago and solid refrences in the context by mentioning. family name, the year of publication and the page number.

Such as: (Ziary, 1383: 25) or (Tacoli, 1998: 6-7).

For a source with 2 or more writers (Saiedi & et al 43: 1388) or (Rondinelli & et al, 2003: 6).

2:4.3. In metodof presenting the sources andrefrences at the end of the article.

A: for a book :family name, writer name ,or writers the year of publication : the book title the number of volum, the name of publisher time of publication.

The farsi (Persian) sample of the book:

Daneshvar ABdi, Zohre (2010): An introduction to thories of urban programming with emphasis on urban programming. shahid beheshti publication.

English sample of the book:

-words, M (2005): Rural Geography. Sage Publication.

B. about the Journal:

Last name. name of writer or writer (the year of publication). Journal title s. name of Jurnal period.

The place of publication. pages.

Persian sample of the Journal:

The Providing Guidance of the Article for the Regional Planning Journal

1- The terms of primary acceptance of Articles:

1.1 The regional programming Journal due to being special only related subjects {subjects related to programming region and development included the below subjects (cases), accept the related:

Articles:

- Village and village planning*
- Urban and urban planning*
- Ecotourism and cultural deals in the area*
- Region and Regional planning.*
- Urban and rural management.*
- Relations and rural Urban linkage and relative.*
- Cooperation, mutual assistance and solid Regional development.*
- Urban and rural development*
- Social economical characteristics of cities & villages.*
- Environmental planning.*
- Applied geography & planning*
- Regional planning and weather condition*
- Urban and rural economy*
- Urban and rural migration*
- Structures and typology of the area.*

2.1. The article should be the result of Analytic and Scientific research of writers and necessarily lead to new science and knowledge. This Journal will welcome the Pbd Articles, famous theses and also plans that are independent. This journal also welcome the new theories and methodologies.

3.1. Review Articles some experienced writers and research articles about the subject matter, would be accepted on condition that they are valid enough.

4.1. This Journal would welcome the theoretical : Articles that criticize scientific theories: and Theoretical models and present the new scientific theories . but about the articles that are presented by students of MA and P.hd with the cooperation of the professors should be mentioned by the :sign of the guide professor and scientific Responsibility and the name of the professor of the Guidance should be mentioned at first.

5.1. The journal doesn't accept published or translate articles:

6.1. The sent article shouldn't be published in any in or outside publication. The board of writing expect that writers don't send their articles to any other publication as long as (until) the acceptance reply ins not sent to them by publication.

7.1. The article should be slunsted grammatically correct. The fotmal language of the Journal is Persian.but the English Article are accepted too.

8.1. In persian text the persian equivalents of latin words school be used as much as possible. and if the persian equivalent isn't understandable. enough. it is possible by mentioning the number above: The average,mention the latin word itself in the subtitle .

9.1. the Persian articles should be written by B nazanin 12 and English articles should be written by Times new Roman 12 with Microsoft word based on windows xp. The articles should be written on A4 paper. (with margin from, below right 4 and left 3.5cm. The space between the lines should be in from of single.

2- The written structure of the articles:

The accepted articles in the primary level; of acceptance should be complied in below order:

1.2. The structure of the article should be scientifically included. Abstrcut in English and Persian. (250 – 500 word) key word, statement of problem, body. acknowledgment and thanks, lists if sources ,etc.

2.2. for Persian articles the title of the article should be short and state the subject of the article

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