The Analysis of the Effects Pollutants at the Source of Anthropogenic on the Karun River Water Quality (Between Gotvand Dam to Ahwaz)

A. Hashemi Fard: *Natural Geography Ph.D. student, Tehran Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran*
P. Kardavani**[*]**: *Professor, Department of Natural Geography, Tehran Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran*
F. Asadian: *Assistant Professor, Department of Natural Geography, Tehran Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran*

Abstract

The Karun River is the largest and longest river in the country. Due to the presence of multiple centers of industrial, agricultural and other major cities on the periphery, strategic location in the country and improve its quality monitoring is the national imperative. The main objective of this study was to investigate the role of anthropogenic factors on the quality of the Karoon River between the Gotvand dam to the bottom of the range of city of Ahvaz. For this purpose, the sampling and testing for Karun river water was the downstream of the Gotvand at four stations in the period 1385 to 1395, and taking into account the location of emissions sources. The data were obtained through a qualitative method. By using the Excel and Chemistry software, water quality indicators with figures and charts were reviewed and analyzed. Then, by ARC GIS10.2 and Expert choice 11 software, is spatial analyzed the role of effective factors in the Karun River water quality. Finally, according to the model of Fuzz AHP vulnerable areas were assessed. The results showed that, due to unfavorable Karun River, from the Junction GARGAR, and SHOTEYT to the next surrounding villages and factories and industrial waste near the river, agricultural and Dez of river, that Sewage water the surrounding towns, especially the return of water, the sugarcane of Agro-industrial units. The zoning also found that, 3863/42 square kilometers of area in terms of vulnerability to pollutants, very vulnerable, and 2647/34 square kilometers pollutants are much less vulnerable and the effects of various factors on water quality Karun River at the Junction of Dez River, GARGAR and SHOTEYT to downstream Ahwaz is very much, which needs to be paidd special attention by the planners.

Keywords: *Anthropogenic, Water quality, Karun River, Gotvand dam, Ahvaz.*

[*] *Correspondig author: Geotimn2@gmail.com, Tel: +989123276125*

Effects Analysis of Chabahar Free Trade–Industrial Zone on the Physical Development of Chabahar Using Multi-temporal Remote Sensing Data and Quantitative Methods

Z. Hadiani*: *Assistant professor, Department of Geography and Urban Planning, Sistan and Baluchestan University, Zahedan, Iran*
E. Rahmani: *M.A. in Geography and Urban Planning, Sistan and Baluchestan University, Zahedan, Iran*

Abstract

Free zones in the world have been created as a window for synchronization and economic interconnection of countries with the global economy, the growth and change in exports and benefit from domestic and foreign investment in order to achieve the objectives of economic development, employment, and technology transfer. With the growth in the population of cities that are affected by some factors, such as a free zone, activities and investment are highly developed and the physical organization of cities is undergoing radical changes. The purpose of this study was to assess and analyze the physical effects of the free zone on the growth of Chabahar and the consequences of these developments at the present time. The research method is descriptive-analytics. Research data was collected through government documents, statistics and satellite imagery. In order to understand the city's development of Landsat satellite images in the years (1991, 2001, and 2014), the Envi 4.8 application was used and the demographic trends from 1335 to 1390 were analyzed using the Moran and Holdren quantitative methods. The results of the research showed that the physical development and expansion of Chabahar marginalization increased from 859 hectares in 1991 to 991 hectares in 2001 according to Landsat satellite imagery. In 2014, it grew more intensely and increased to 1646 hectares. Also, the results of the Holdren quantitative method showed that%73 of urban growth was related to population growth and %27 of it was related to horizontal and spiral growth. Moran coefficient in 2011 was equal to -0.32, which indicates that Chabahar's growth pattern was a random pattern this year.

Keywords: *Free zone; physical development; remote sensing; Moran; Holdren; Chabahar*

* *Correspondig author: z.hadyani@gep.usb.ac.ir, Tel: +989155413279*

Location of waste disposal site using GIS (Case study: Qirokarzine county)

A. Shakoor: *Professor of Human Geography, Marvdasht Branch, Islamic Azad University, Marvdasht, Iran*
B. Ejtemaei*[*]*: *Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, Payame Noor University, Tehran, Iran*
Z. Porbar: *Visiting Moderator Payame Noor University, Tehran. Iran*

Abstract

Excessive expansion of cities and, as a result of the excessive increase in urban population, especially in recent years, have led to an increase in consumption over time, resulting in an increase in the production of various types of waste in urban areas. The selection of landfill sites is one of the important steps in the management of solid urban waste. Due to the environmental, economical, and ecological hazards of landfills, the choice of landfill should be carried out with care and in a scientific process. In this research, determination of suitable landfill location of Ghirokarzin County using GIS was investigated. This research is an applied and descriptive-analytical method. The purpose of this research was to select the appropriate local area where the risk to the general public is minimized at the landfill site. Second, the site has the least environmental impact. Thirdly, the location provides facilities and equipment with the minimum cost and the highest level of service for the users. In this study, the criteria for selecting suitable places for sanitary landfills such as geological features, access routes, slopes, faults, land use maps, distances from urban, and rural centers were utilized. Regarding the final results of the integration of the information layers, three priority areas for waste management were considered. The first priority is located 23 kilometers from Qir, about 6 kilometers north of Imam. The second priority is located 15 kilometers from the city, 4 kilometers from the north of Faddam village, and finally the third priority is 12 kilometers from the city. 5 km south of the village of Anari.

Keywords*: Waste; location; landfill; GIS; Ghir County.*

[*] *Correspondig author: Babak.ejtemaei@gmail.com, Tel: +989171053450*

The Effect of Environmental Attitudes on Environmental Behaviors: A Case Study of the Residents of Tehran

Gh. R. Jafarinia [*]***:*** *Assistant Professor. Department of Sociology, Bushehr Branch, Islamic Azad University, Bushehr, Iran*
S. Afrooz: *Ph.D. in Sociology, University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran*

Abstract

The main objective of this study was to investigate the relationship between nature and social activity and its relation to environmental behavior. Environmental issues have become one of the major threats to humankind in the twenty-first century. Most of the environmental consequences of human behavior and this behavior does not operate in a vacuum accept and a variety of determinants involve in it. Therefore, considering environmental behavior and how to deal with the environment is important. This is a survey study which was conducted by collecting the data through questionnaires. The statistic population was Tehran citizens. The population was 11 million subjects that 384 of them were selected randomly for the study. The results indicated that the relationship between the variables of connection with nature and environmental behavior and between social activity and environmental behavior were. Structural equation modeling showed that RMSEA index was 0/07 proportion of Chi-square to the degrees of freedom (CMIN/DF) was 2/19, CFI was 0/90 PCFI index was 0/91. Also, the PNFI index in this study was 0/92 that indicated the value was acceptable.

Keywords*: Connect with nature; social; environmental behavior; citizens; Tehran.*

[*] *. Corresponding author : jafarinia_reza@yahoo.com, Tel:+989171726337*

Prioritization of Agricultural Transformation Industry Deployment Based on TOPSIS Method: A Case study of Rasht County

***Z. Akbari saghaleksari**[*]**:** M.A in Geography and Rural Planning, Young Reserchers and Elite Club, Rasht Branch, Islamic Azad university, Rasht, Iran*
***E. Pourramzan:** Assistant Professor, Geography group, Rasht Branch, Islamic Azad University, Rasht, Iran*

Abstract

One of the ways to achieve sustainable rural development is to achieve international standards for agricultural production using of agricultural conversion, and agricultural industries. One of the important factors in the planning of regional development is the identification of the priority areas for the establishment of these industries. For this purpose, the aim of the present research was to determine the location of the agricultural transformation industry in the city of Rasht, which has rural demographic poles, water resources, suitable climate, and agricultural and agricultural land. The research is based on the applied objective and its method is descriptive-analytical. Information was obtained from library studies and the main emphasis was on statistical analysis of the country. To analyze the data from TOPSIS model and to weigh the statistical indicators of agriculture by distributing the questionnaire, 10 experts from the agriculture sector of Jihad-e-Agriculture Organization of Guilan province participated in the study. The research findings indicated that among the parts of the city of Rasht, the central section of the final (0/711) was considered as the most favorable site and Sangar with a final score of (0/3), Khomam(0/247), ,Khoshkbigar(0/21), Lashtenesha (0/167), and Kochsfahan with (0/133) in the next priorities for the establishment of the abovementioned industries. Therefore, in the future, capital and industrial plans should be used in the top sectors to achieve the desirable results.

***Keywords:** Agricultural conversion industry; place prioritize; TOPSIS; Rasht County.*

[*] *Correspondig author: akbarizahra14@yahoo.com, Tel: +981333427860*

The Evaluation of Spatial Political Management in Residential Areas in Iran: A Case Study of City Kashan

M. Rahemi: *Ph.D. student of Political Geography, Najafabad Branch, Islamic Azad University, Najafabad, Iran*
H. Mahkouii*[*]*: *Assistant professor, Departmant of Political Geography, Islamic Azad University Najafabad Branch, Najafabad, Iran*
A. Khdemolhosyni: *Associate professor, Departmant of Geography, Najafabad Branch, Islamic Azad University, Najafabad, Iran*
A. Shamsoddini: *Assistant professor, Department of Human Geography, Marvdasht Branch, Islamic Azad University, Marvdasht, Iran*

Abstract

The political organization of space is considered as one of the most important and sensitive duties of states officials. This is done attempting to provide sustainable land management and security and socio-economic recovery with the aim of maintaining integrity at national, regional and local. One of the most important tools for organized political divisions of a country is governed. In modern times such factors as scientific and legal criteria, form of government and political system, geography and protection of minorities, ecological, strategic environment and the area around the country are cited as the most important factors in national distribution, population and distance from each other is populated places. Therefore, in this Paper, utilizing a quantitative method, the study of the population and distance factors compared to other densely populated cities of Iran, the political organization of the territory in the city of Kashan is conducted. Examining the Population in the Kashan and other major indices such as economic, tourism, history shows that this city has the potentiality of becoming a province compared to other comparable cities in the country. Kashan's distance from the provincial capital is 215 km, which is the farthest city from the provincial capital among the cities with the population over 300 thousand. So from the point of separation of spheres of influence is 155 km by 60 km. Other Towns of the Province with the Distance of less than 30 km from Isfahan are Najafabad and Khomeini Shahr. Kashan separation point is higher than other densely populated cities. The comparison based on the total population shows that the potential population of Kashan away from the provincial capital, to Elemi separation can have suitable conditions. The leading cause is the people's costly trips to the center of Isfahan to solve bureaucratic issues.

Keywords: *Political organization of space; Kashan; sphere of influence; population; country divisions.*

[*] *Correspondig author: hojat_59_m@yahoo.com , Tel: +989177047435*

The Analysis and Review of the urban hierarchical pattern in Mazandaran Province

S. barzegar [*]***:*** *Assistant Professor of Geography, Payam Noor University, Tehran, Iran*
A. Sheikhazami*: Assistant of Professor, Department of Urban Planning, Faculty of Marine Science and Technologies, Islamic Azad University, Tehran North Branch, Tehran, Iran*
R. Yazarloo*: Assistant Professor of Sociology, Payam Noor University, Tehran, Iran*

Abstract

The urban network can be understood as the spatial concept of how to deploy and distribute different cities in terms of population size and, in its economic sense, the system of exchange and trade between cities based on their basic functions, which is both the result of and the cause of many of the issues and phenomena contemporary urbanization. The purpose of this paper was to analyze the urban network of Mazandaran province. The method used in this study was descriptive-analytic type. For data analysis entropy technique, rank-size model and its modified type were utilized. The results of the analysis of the urban hierarchy of Mazandaran province showed the imbalance in urban system and population concentration in the four major cities of the province. On the other hand, the study of the urban hierarchy of the province showed that the ranking line - the actual size of the cities of the city has never been matched by the theoretical model of "rank-size". Also, based on the entropy coefficient model, it could be concluded that the spatial distribution of the number of cities in the urban classes of the province was less than 1 in three periods of 1355-90, indicating an imbalance in the urban network of Mazandaran province. In general, the results specified an imbalance in the hierarchical system of the provincial cities.

Keywords: *Urban hierarchical; urban systems; urban networks; spatial distribution; Mazandaran province.*

[*] *. Corresponding author: S_barzegar1386@yahoo.com, Tel: +989111268173*

An Analysis of Cultural Facility Distribution in the Cities of Qazvin Province

H. Hataminejad: *Associate professor, Department of Human Geography, Tehran University, Tehran, Iran*
M. Haraeeni*[*]*: *Master of Geography and Rural Planning, Tehran University, Tehran, Iran*
P. Alizade: *Master of Geography and Urban Planning, Tabriz University, Tabriz, Iran*

Abstract

A balanced and coordinated development of regions is an extremely important prerequisite for achieving a sustainable and uniformed progress of the country. In fact, proper and optimum distribution of facilities among different regions is among the most important factors preventing inequalities and development gap and it leads to proper spatial distribution of population across the country. Culture is considered one of the main elements of development which can improve the quality of life by satisfying the spiritual and material needs of human beings. The main goal of this research was to analyze the developmental level of the cities in Qazvin province regarding cultural facilities. A descriptive-analytical approach was used in this research. In order to determine the level of development in the cities, the PROMETHEE, VIKOR, and TOPSIS techniques were utilized. In addition, based on their developmental level, the cities were classified into three homogenous groups using cluster analysis method. The data was analyzed employing SPSS and Excel softwares and land use maps were drawn using ARC GIS10 software. The results indicated that Qazvin and Alborz were the most privileged and semi-privileged cities of the province regarding the distribution of cultural facilities, respectively, while all other cities fell under the disadvantaged group. Finally, dispersion coefficient index was used to analyze the unbalanced distribution of the selected cultural indicators. The obtained results showed that mosques, hussainias, and institutes for the intellectual development of children had the highest unequal distribution and newsstands and movie theaters had the lowest unequal distribution. The results also indicated that the farther the cities from the capital of the province, the more deprived they were.

Keywords: *Cultural services; regional balance; TOPSIS technique; cluster analysis; Qazvin province.*

[*]. *Correspondig author: haraeenim@gmail.com, Tel: +989120627468*

Comparative Analysis of Changing House Indexes in Urban Areas of Kurdistan Province and Iran (1345-1390)

E. Moradi: *Assistant Professor, Head of Payame Noor University, Department of Geography, Kurdistan Province*
S. Golchini* *: Master of Geography and Urban Planning (corresponding author)*
P. Khedrnejad: *Ph.D. student of Geography and Urban Planning, Tabriz University, Tabriz, Iran*

Abstract

One of the main evaluation tools in the development of our country is quantitative and qualitative indexes of housing. However, the analyses of housing indexes are accepted in the world, but in Iran, they have not been studied and used to comply housing policy. This section in Kurdistan, in national level, has a special condition, so its analysis can lead to suitable strategy for its organization. The purpose of this essay include: Access to comprehensive recognition of house condition through comparative assessment and analysis in urban areas of Kurdistan and 45 years changing process of quantitative and qualitative indexes of housing in Iran with appropriate condition. An applied method is adopted in this research and a descriptive-analytic technique is utilized to establish upon analyzing the secondary data. Examining the quantitative determinants during the period showed that nominal density index of residential unite and Ratio of household increase to residential unit of province was better than country indicator and other indicators of average number of rooms in residential unit, room per household, number of individuals per room and number of household per room in urban areas is more appropriate and favorable compared to the province. Qualitative examination of residential units of this province during the period suggested that useful life index of buildings less than 25 years (=0.56) was more favorable than to country average and index of using Almond Ingredients (=0.88) in country was more appropriate compared to the province. Meanwhile, measure of ownership of province (52.46%) has a positive trend compared to urban areas. But during 2011, measure of tenancy increased up to 35.28% compared to the previous period. So it is predicted that until horizon of period 48691 residential units in Kurdistan province and 2056099 residential units in country are needed.

Key words*: Housing; quantitative indexes; qualitative indexes; urban areas; Iran.*

* . *Correspondig author: ailin88_s@yahoo.com, tel: +989189800694*

Strategic Analysis of Sustainable Agriculture Development with an Entrepreneurial Approach: A Case Study of Khuzestan Province

***P. Moridsadat**[*]: Assistant professor, Department of Human Geography and Spatial Planning, Faculty of Earth Science, Shahid Beheshti University, Tehran, Iran*
***A. R. Roknoddin Eftekhari**: Professor, Department of Geography and Rural Planning, Faculty of Humanities, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran*

Abstract

The growth-oriented agricultural policy making and the failure of these policies and market led to the emergence of social, economic and environmental unsustainability in this sector, so sustainable agricultural development was emphasized. Based on entrepreneurial literature, this failure is the source of creating opportunities for sustainable entrepreneurs to make profitability and create environmental and social values. In this framework sustainable entrepreneurship development in agricultural sector facilitates the achievement of the goals of sustainable agricultural development, in particular the wealth and well-being of humans and ecosystems. Achieving this goal requires recognizing effective strategies based on the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of each region. Therefore, the purpose of this paper was the strategic analysis of sustainable agriculture development with an entrepreneurial approach in Khuzestan province. This is an applied and survey research. The data gathering tools were documentary analysis, observation and questionnaire. The validity of the questionnaire was confirmed by academic experts and the specialists of the organization of Jahad-agriculture in Khuzestan Province and its bureau in county level. The reliability was confirmed by Cronbach's alpha test (r=0.7). The statistical population of the study consisted of experts and farmers (N=116656) in the province. Purposeful and snowball sampling method were used for experts (n=39). The sample size of farmers was determined by the Cochran formula (n=495). Selection of samples at village level was done by stratified random sampling method. According to SWOT analysis, the defensive strategy (internal factor 2.25; external factor 2.22) was determined to transition from the current to desired situation. In this regard, 9 strategies introduced and prioritized. Among these, the first three strategies, including the promotion of financial support and facilities, improving economic stability and the reduction of uncertainty and the development of infrastructure, emphasized the improvement of the economic situation. Therefore, it is recommended to focus on improving the economic situation of the country in order to accelerate the sustainable agricultural development with an entrepreneurial approach in Khuzestan province.

***Keyword:** Agricultural development; sustainable entrepreneurship; strategy; Khuzestan Province.*

[*]. *Correspondig author: p_moridsadat@sbu.ac.ir, Tel: +989217614191*

Measuring and Analyzing Agricultural Development of Iran Using Artificial Neural Network

***A. Karami**[*]: Associate Professor, Department of Rural Development Management, Yasouj University, Yasouj, Iran*
***H. Rastegari:** Ph.D. student of agricultural development, Yasouj University, Yasouj, Iran*

Abstract

In general, there is a lack of balanced development in the agricultural sector of many developing countries, including Iran. Therefore, the study of the areas of imbalances and inequalities in the development of this sector is inevitable. By studying the strengths and weaknesses of provinces, a proper planning can be done. The purpose of this study was to identify the extent of agricultural development in the provinces of Iran. Thus, the research question was: What is the level of agricultural development in the provinces of Iran? The present study is descriptive-analytic in terms of applied and methodological point of view. The data were collected through documentary, library, and standardized tools in the form of formal tables and official results of Agricultural Census results. The statistical population were all the provinces in Iran (N=31). Then, 73 sub-indicators in the form of five main agricultural Development indicators were extracted from the census and after weighing the indices, the artificial neural network was used to study the agricultural development of the provinces. The calculations were done using Excel and MATLAB software. The results showed that Esfahan, Tehran, and Mazandaran ranked first to third, respectively and Southern Khorasan, Sistan & Baluchistan and Bushehr ranked last in terms of agricultural development. It is necessary to mention that "exploitation agriculture index" in clusters 2 and 3 and "infrastructure services and other agricultural services index" in cluster 1, were the most important. According to the obtained results, relative inequalities in the development of agriculture were present among the provinces under study.

***Keywords:** Agricultural development; Self-Organization Map; Neural Network Perceptron; Iran.*

[*]. *Correspondig author: aiatkarami@yahoo.com, Tel: +989171411270*

Structural Changes and Income Inequality in Iran's Provinces

***M. B. Behesti**[*]**:** *Professor, Faculty of Economics and Management, Tabriz University, Tabriz, Iran*
***P. Mohammadzadeh:** Associate Professor, Faculty of Economics and Management, Tabriz University, Tabriz, Iran*
***Kh. Ghasemloo:** Ph.D. student in international economy, Tabriz University, Tabriz, Iran*

Abstract

The consistency between the national development goals and the provincial development goals is highly important. The objective of this paper is to estimate the impact of production structural changes on income inequality among Iranian provinces. The research used the change of share of production sectors during years of 2000-2014 as the structural change. Meanwhile, the difference between each province's per capita income and the national per capita income was utilized as the income gap among provinces. Through using a panel data regression the findings of research are as follows: By reducing the 1% share of the agricultural sector and transferring it to the industrial sector, assuming a stable service sector share, income inequality in the provinces of the country will increase by 1.42%, but with the transition to the service sector, with the assumption of a fixed share of the industry sector, this inequality remains unchanged. With a 1% reduction in the share of the industrial sector and its transfer to the agricultural sector or the service sector (assuming the share of the other part is assumed), income inequality between the provinces decreases 1.47 and 1.86%, respectively. With a one percent reduction in the share of the services sector and its transfer to the industrial sector, with the assumption of a steady share of the agricultural sector, income inequality in the provinces will increase by 1.8%, but with the transition to the service sector, with the assumption of a fixed share of the industry sector, this inequality remains unchanged.

***Key words:** Production structural changes; income inequality; Iran's provinces; panel data*

[*]. *Correspondig author: Dbeheshti@gmail.com, Tel: +989141170361*

Abstracts in English

Qurterly Journal of Regional Planning
Volume 8/ No 30/ Summer 2018
Table of Contents

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 characterstics 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 writter (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 erea*
- *Region and Regional planning.*
- *Urban and rural management.*
- *Relations and rural Urban linkage and relative.*
- *Cooperation, mutal 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 erea.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2- The written structure of the articles*:*

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

1.2. The structure of the article should be scientifically included. Abstruct 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

Qurterly Scientific – Specialty

Journal of Regional Planning

Vol.8/ No.30/ Summer 2018

Publisher: *Islamic Azad University, Marvdasht Branch*
Managing Director: *Dr. Ali Shamsoddini*
Editor-in-Chief: *Dr. Ali Shakoor*
Manager: *Dr. Mohammad Reza Rezaei*

Address: *Iran, Fars Province, Marvdasht City, Islamic Azad University, Marvdasht Branch.*

Postal Code : *72711-13119* ***P. O. Box :*** *465*

Tel: *+9871-43112012* ***Fax:*** *07143311174*

Web: *http://magazins.miau.ac.ir* ***Mail:*** *Jzpm_Azad@yahoo.com*

In the Name of God

Qurterly Journal of

Regional Planning

(Scientific – Specialty)

8st Year, No. 30, Summer 2018

ISSN (Print): 2251-6735
ISSN (Online): 2423-7051