Evaluating Freedom Materialization of Education and Research in Citizens` Bill of Rights Iran Constitution Considering (The Case of Shiraz Metropolis)

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Abstract

The constitution of Islamic Republic of Iran and the citizens` bill of rights are considered as the two fundamental tenets in urban and rural sustainable and comprehensive development in our country. They have been produced in order to improve the worldly life and the one hereafter for all generations by including numerous articles and notes. One of the focused issues in the constitution and bill of rights is the freedom of education and research. In line with the comprehensive and sustainable development of education and research in Iran, the evaluation of its materialization seems to be essential. To this end, the present analytic and descriptive study has been conducted to evaluate the materialization of research and educational freedom in IRI constitution and citizens` bill of rights in the metropolis of Shiraz, Iran. The basic data collection instrument along with reviewing the related documents was a researcher-made questionnaire based on the constitution and bill of rights content; the validity and reliability of which was confirmed according to research principles. The findings show that the rate of citizens` awareness of their rights is above average with a mean of 3.31. The results of citizens` satisfaction of research and education variables showed the mean of 37 variables under investigation was above average and the overall mean for the materialization of education and research in constitution and rights charter based on citizens` viewpoints was above average level with the value of 3.69 with 99 percent of confidence degree. Finally, some guidelines based on the supervision role of the Iranian triple powers were offered in order to improve the status of education and research variables in the IRI constitution and Iranian citizen` bill of rights.

Key words: Islamic Republic of Iran Constitution, Citizens` Bill of Rights, Freedom of Education and Research, Shiraz.

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Identifying the Impact of Urban Tourism on Historical Context Regeneration from the Viewpoint of Local Residents Using Factor Analysis Method: A Case Study in the City of Shiraz

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Abstract
　　Tourism led urban regeneration was considered as a recent approach in the past two decades in order to protect and preserve valuable historical contexts. This was a practical study which utilized descriptive-analytical method. The data were collected through library research and questionnaire. The sample was 400 local residents. The data were analyzed using LISRELL software. In this research, four regenerated areas of Shiraz were investigated and AHP hierarchical analysis method was used to determine the effective dimensions and component of the selected site. The findings of the local residents' survey on the prioritization of the dimensions affecting tourism led urban regeneration on social dimensions with a correlation coefficient of 0.97, economic dimensions with a correlation coefficient of 0.90, cultural dimensions with a correlation coefficient of 0.90 and physical with a correlation coefficient of 0.83.

Keywords: *Urban tourism, urban regeneration, tourism-led urban regeneration.*

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The Role of Special Economic Zones in Enhancing the Quality of Urban Life: A Case Study in Salafchegan

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Abstract

Studies on quality of life were initially more relevant to the health and rehabilitation of the disabled, physical and mental disabilities, the elderly, children and women. Increasingly, the economic and social aspects have also been expanded. In this research, which was done by field method, it was attempted to evaluate the performance of Salafchegan's special economic area in the area of quality of life of citizens of Salafchegan city. So, using a questionnaire, the views on the performance of the region in terms of housing, income and employment, transportation, social security, social and cultural dimensions, and life affairs were collected. To analyzing the data, using SPSS software Chi-square tests, T-test, and Pearson correlation and regression tests were employed to measure the correlation between objective and subjective quality of life indicators. The results indicated that considering the negative outcomes in the domains of housing, income and employment, transportation, utilities and urban facilities, social and cultural dimensions reflected the low quality of life in these areas. In addition, it was only in a social security domain that a positive indicator of the satisfaction of citizens in this area was observed. Also, according to the correlation model used in this research, this relationship was between the objective and subjective indices.

Keywords: *Quality of life, Salafchegan special area, spss, Salafchegan city.*

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Spatial Analysis of the Distribution of Urban Smart Growth Indicators in the Neighborhoods of in the City of Malayer

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Abstract

In the past two decades, the Smart Growth Strategy has been based on the concept of sustainable urban development and the support of the compact urban model. In fact, paying attention to the intensive city and smart growth as one of the ways to reach this urban form has been greatly increased due to undesirable effects of dispersed development patterns in the political and environmental fields. In this regard, the aim of this research is spatial analysis of the distribution of intelligent growth indices in the towns of Malayer. To this end, 18 neighborhoods were surveyed in terms of infrastructure indicators in the form of 82 measurable indicators. To analyze the data, generalized Shannon entropy model, Vikor technique, Pearson correlation coefficient were used in GIS and SPSS softwares. The research findings indicated that the spatial distribution of urban intelligence growth indicators in the 18th city of Malayer was not the same and there was a great distance between neighborhoods. Accordingly, the neighborhoods of 17.1.14, 4.3,16,18,11,9,10,12,13 were respectively the most enjoyable with the social, economic, environmental and physical indicators of urban smart growth. These indices in the neighborhoods of 7,8,6,2,5,15 had the lowest points, respectively. Other research results indicated that there was a positive correlation between intelligent growth indicators in Malayer and their population. Moreover, the level of urban intelligence growth index and population of the city was 0.512 and at the level of 0.007 was statistically significant. So, in general, it could be concluded that in the city of Malayer, the urban intelligence growth infrastructure and infrastructures were moving towards neighborhoods with more populations.

Key words: *Spatial distribution, urban neighborhood units, smart growth indicators, VIKOR technique, the city of Malayer.*

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The Study of the Different Dimensions of Yasouj Urban Sprawl and its Effects on the Agricultural Lands Using Shanon Entropy Model and Moran Coefficient

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Abstract
        Yasouj is among the cities that have been highly affected by government policies after the Islamic revolution. From 1365 on, its population and special areas' dimensions have been expande. Although this city is located on agricultural lands and wilderness, the wide areas of Yasouj agricultural lands and peripheral jungles have been devoted to urban construction. Henceforth, the purpose of the present research was to study the urban sprawl of Yasouj and its effects on the peripheral agricultural lands. The analytic-descriptive method was used for practical purposes. The data were gathered using secondary-documentary and field research. In order to analyze the data, Shanon Entropy model, Moran coefficient, and SPSS were employed. To this end, the emersion path, the infrastructure, and the development of Yasouj were studied during the last decades. Moreover, the influential factors and the government's operative constructions that affected the development of the city were recognized. By using Shanon Entropy and Moran coefficient, the heterogeneous growth and sprawl of the city were detected. The results of Moran coefficient indicated that the distribution of the population in Yasouj was more scattered than special areas and this indicated that the population of Yasouj was not in line with polar and cluster pattern and was distributed in a scattered way. On the other hand, the Shanon Entropy of Yasouj in 1365 was equal to 1/1106. This approximate measure to the maximum measure of 1/2087 showed the sprawl and physical development of the city. Moreover, the Entropy measure of the city was calculated as 1/2087 in 1390 which illustrated that the physical growth of the city was more scattered.

Keywords: Physical development, sprawl growth, agricultural lands, Yasouj.

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Predicting the Impact of Climatic Change on the Agro-climatic Indexes and Rice Yield: A Case study in the North of Iran

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Abstract

Rice is the most important food and economic crop of the Northern Iran's population. So, it needs to be considered in the new planning and management programs in the field of environmental and climatic factors. In this study, the rice yield was estimated for the time interval 2010-2039 with regard to climate parameter fluctuations in Northern Iran. The sample meteorological stations were selected in this research: Noshahr, Babolsar and Gharakhil. The Lars-WG model was used to simulate meteorological parameters and multivariate regression equations to predict rice yield. The results showed that the fluctuations of each of the maximum temperature parameters of September, the minimum temperature, the sunny hours of August and the maximum temperature of September would fluctuate in the rice yield. There was more sensitivity and adaptation between sunshine and rice yield at Noshahr station in August. But the April rainfall shows a relative adaptation to the rice product. The maximum temperature in September and the minimum temperature in May will be due to a stronger sensitivity and conformance to rice yield at Gharakhil Station. But in general, rice yield will have a similar reaction to the climate parameters in Noshahr and Gharakhil stations and the highest compliance and sensitivity between rice crop yield and maximum September temperatures is expected at Bablosar Station. Analysis of the findings revealed that the production of rice will decrease for the time interval 2010-2029 in Noshahr and Ghaemshahr, and will increase in the Bablosar region for the time interval 2010-2019, and then decline the time interval 2020-2029. But in general, the rising trend in rice yield is projected for the time interval 2030-2039 for all three stations.

Keywords: *Climatic fluctuations, Lars-WG, multivariable regression, rice yield prediction, North Iran.*

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Identifying Environmental Challenges at Rural Settlements and Evaluating the Performance of Institutions in Managing them; A Case Study in the Central District of Ravansar County

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Abstract

The aim of the present study was quantitative and functional which was done using descriptive and analytical and causal approaches in order to identify of the most important environmental challenges and and to evaluate the satisfaction of villagers regarding the performance of institutions in management challenges and also serving the effect of institutions on the environmental challenges in rural communities. This study It has been done as a case study among rural households Located in the central District of the Ravansar Township (N= 4633) which includes the 119 rural points. Due to the high number of rural households, Lack of access to all heads of households and financial and time constraints, the researchers were unable to interview and questionnaire to all households thus through Cochran formula, 355 households participated as the statistical sample. To collect the required data, the main research tool was a researcher made questionnaire the validity and reliability of which was checked following the principles of science. The results of exploratory factor analysis showed that the most important identified environmental challenges (degradation of pastures and forests (19 percent), pressure on water and soil resources (16.88 percent), Wildlife threat (14.91 percent), waste and waste (11.17 percent) and air pollution (11.1 percent)) could explain about 73% of the variance of the dependent variable of the research. Based on the findings from the frequency distribution Table, about 78.3 percent of villagers had a very weak and poor satisfaction. From the result of ne-sample t-test (with 2.312 average) it can be acknowledged that the villagers had a poor evaluation of the function of trusted institutions in managing environmental challenges. The results of the effects of trustee institutions on environmental challenges in rural settlements showed that in the central district of Ravansar Township, the impact of these institutions on air pollution was not significant while their effects on The other environmental challenge (Pressure on water and soil resources, degradation of pastures and forests, waste and waste and wildlife threats) was negative and meaningful. Moreover, the most negative effect of custodial authorities was on two challenges, pressure on water and soil resources and destruction of pastures and forests, respectively with -0.544 and -0.428 total effects.

Keywords: *Rural development, environmental challenges, performance of institutions, Ravansar township.*

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Identify and Prioritize Policy Indices Affecting the Development of Rural Tourism Using Factor Analysis: A Case Study in Deh Bala Village in Taft County

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Sh. Taaj: Assiastant *Professor of Geography and Rural planning, Tehran Markaz Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran*

Abstract

Selection and implementation of policies aimed at developing rural tourism and construction and volatility are facing several challenges because of various factors such as the complex and different definitions of rural tourism, short term view involved with tourism and diversity of tastes and their beliefs, economic forces, manage a vague, passing resolutions and different parts of the hall way there is. In order to identify and prioritize the indicators in rural development policy it is required to identify challenges and obstacles and try to solve them. In this study, by utilizing descriptive a approach-analytical approach it was attempted to index policy affecting the development of Deh Bala rural tourism areas were tried to be identified and then prioritized using factor analysis. Data collection method were in the form library research (articles, books, magazines, web sites and the internet) and quantitative research (questionnaire and observation). According to the census in 1395 in a village of 1012 households in Deh Bala was based on a minimum sample of factor analysis. 200 samples were selected to respond to the questionnaire. The validity of the questionnaire was checked through content analysis and consulting experts in rural development and its reliability coefficient was estimated through ballad desired. For parsing and analyzing the data SPSS and Excel were used and factor analysis was employed. The findings showed that the indicators in 5 steps were prioritized in the first phase of prioritization, there were four variables that three variables of social factors in the prioritization of the second phase of the four-variable. There were three variable components of economic development of rural tourism in Deh Bala. On the other hand, the environmental variables were in the third, fourth and fifth phase that indicated that the indicators of environmental policy, economic, and social indicators were less important.

Keywords: *Prioritization, policy, tourism, rural development, factor analysis.*

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The Evaluation of Environmental Sustainable Development in Rice Rural Settlements: A Case Study in Neka County

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Abstract

The environment is one of the underlying issues in sustainable development which plays a key role in expanding economic activities in rural settlements. Rural settlements currently struggle with a plethora of environmental problems due to agricultural activities. Considering that rice is the main product cultivated in the North of Iran, environmental protection along with preservation of water and soil resources are vital to the sustainability of the economy and the population of the villages engaged in rice cultivation. In this regard, this research has tried to study the effects of rice cultivation on sustainable environmental development. The statistical population of this study consisted of rice cultivators in Neka county and Mazandaran province. Based on the Cochran formula, 262 sample families were selected. According to field findings, rice was positively correlated with sustainable environmental development (α=981%). According to the results of the Prescott-Allen's Sustainability Model, the environmental status of agriculture in the studied villages with a score of 0.351 was at a low sustainability level. The results of field studies suggested that items of maintaining genetic diversity and appropriate use of chemicals and toxins were at low sustainability level, and items of protection and exploitation of fresh water, sustainable use of soil resources and waste and sewage management were at medium sustainability level. In this regard, expanding promotional activities about soil and water conservation and encouraging villagers to use organic farming, avoid fertilizers and toxins, and adopt strategies to prevent soil erosion can have a significant bearing on the environmental sustainability of rural settlement.

Keywords: Rice, sustainable development, agriculture, environmental sustainable development, Neka.

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The Analysis of Factors Affecting the Development and its Role in Rural Migration: A Case Study in the Province of Zanjan

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Abstract

Achieving comprehensive development in all areas requires fair distribution of services and facilities. In this regard, in this study the factors affecting the development of the province of Zanjan and its role in rural migration have been discussed. Applied research, analytical methodology, data collection using library studies and the analysis of data obtained from factor analysis and Pearson correlation test methods were used. The results showed that the physical, economic and agricultural factor with 58% of explained variance was the most important factor in the development of the province of Zanjan. Also, the township of Zanjan and Abhar were shown to be among the most developed and the township of Khorramdarreh and Tarom and Mahneshan were the least developed townships. Furthermore, the results demonstrated that the city of Zanjan and Khodabande were the most developed and Mahneshan and Khoramdeh were the least developed townships in the economic sector. Moreover, Zanjan and Abhar were the most developed and the township of Ijrud and Tarom were the least developed township in the physical sector. The findings also showed that there existed a significant negative relationship between the developed township of Zanjan and the migration level. In other words, the township that had a low level of development in the state had more immigration.

Key words: *Development, migration, regional disparity, factor analysis.*

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Spatial Analysis of Iranian Rural Women's Employment Pattern in Service Sector

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M. Najjarzadeh[*]: *assistant professor in Tourism, Semnan University*
Z.A. Torabi: *Ph.D. in Geography and Rural Planning, Faculty of Geography, Tehran University*
B. Hajari: *Ph.D. Candidate, Faculty of Geography and Rural Planning, Tehran University*

Abstract

Since women make up half of the country's rural population, socio-economic advancement can be accelerated by identifying the factors affecting employment in accordance with local-regional requirements, and eventually involving them beforehand. Accordingly, in this research, we tried to analyze spatial data exploratory analysis methods of spatial distribution coefficient (LQ) of rural women in service sector in Iran. Data from the Population and Housing Census of 1390 have been extracted. The local statistics were used as an approach to ESDA to analyze the data. The findings of the Maranet index showed that the spatial distribution of spatial distribution coefficient (LQ) of rural women in the service sector of the country has not been randomly distributed but has been distributed as a cluster. The results of the research indicated that the North, Northwest regions of the country included parts of the provinces of Tehran, Qom, Semnan, Central, Hamedan and Mazandaran from the basal areas and also mainly in the Northwest of the country including the provinces of East Azerbaijan and West, Ardebil and Kurdistan from the non-basal areas. The basis was rural women's employment in the service sector. The spatial distribution of the basic economic coefficient and its spatial relationship with the literacy rate and village rate using global accreditation showed that spatial relationship between literacy rate and village rate with the basic economic factor in rural areas of Iran did not follow a specific pattern, but each region accepted a particular pattern of communication according to the requirements Local-domains.

Keyword: *Women employment, spatial analysis, locative quotient (LQ), rural of Iran.*

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Abstracts
in
English

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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.

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