

Geography and Territorial Spatial Arrangement

Volume 5 Serial Number 14 Spring 2015

Received : 30/9/2013 Accepted : 5/4/2014

Strategic Planning of Tourism Development with Emphasis on Sustainable Development in Khorram Abad Region

Dr. Issa Ebrahimzadeh

Associate Professor of Geography and Urban planning, Sistan and Baluchestan University

Gol Afarin Maleki

M. Sc of Geography and Urban planning, Sistan and Baluchestan University

Hoseyn Farhadinejad

M. Sc of Geography and Tourism Planning, Islamic Azad University

Abstract

Tourism is a polyhedral charter that each of its face affects on and meets some aspects of the life and requirements of human society and based on its nature, this industry not only has different uses but also has various forms. This industry, despite of its high attractions in Iran, has allocated itself a low portion of the world tourism incomes. Today, tourism is one of the growing industries in the world and most of the countries at all stages of development, depend increasingly on it. In addition, a great number of development planners and politicians consider the tourism industry as a key element of sustainable development . However, in spite of the fact that Iran owns profuse environmental resources and also having several thousands of rich historical-cultural background, has a special capacity in development of tourism industry, but up to now, has failed to gain a suitable share of this capital. Although in the fifth development program and after it, up to the realization of 1404 prospect, it is expected to witness a useful and efficient change in this field. This paper by a descriptive - analytical approach and through field and library studies, aimed to determine how to use the strategic planning process in regional tourism planning of Iran (Khoram Abad Region)The analyses, resulting from such model in this study show that in the planning of sustainable development of tourism of Khorram Abad region, conservative strategies are placed at the first priority and the aggressive one at the second priority. For this purpose, firstly, the primary strategies of WO and then SO strategies have prioritized in SWOT matrix. In aggressive strategies, SO strategy with score 6.55 is placed at the first priority and in conservative strategies, WO₁ strategy with score 5.59 represents the best strategy in sustainable tourism in Khoram Abad region.

Keywords: Tourism, sustainable development, Khorram Abad, Model SWOT.

Geography and Territorial Spatial Arrangement

Volume 5 Serial Number 14 Spring 2015

Received : 23/9/2013 Accepted : 8/10/2014

The Pathology of the Relationship Between City Council with Political System in Iran (Explaining the Principles of Administrative Decentralization in the Local Government)

Reza Allahverdizadeh

Ph.D Student of Political Geography-Tarbiat
Modares University

Dr. Ali Valigholizadeh

Assistant Professor of political geography ,
Maragheh- University

Dr. Mahdi Sanei

Assistant Professor of Public Administration-
Shahrood Islamic Azad University.

Abstract

City councils together with village councils are the base councils for high-ranked councils. There are a great number of shortcomings and deficiencies for the function of city councils at local government level. One of such problems is the performance of the administrative decentralization principle in the city council. The principle which its performance is relevant with the governing political system. The present article has studied the pathology of the city council relation with the political system. Definition of the features for administrative decentralization. The dominant view point in pathology study is the relationship of the city council with the political system. This study, from the objective point of view is a functional type and from the nature and method is a descriptive- analytical one. The ordinary laws of the city council, implementation by laws of the city council and other high-ranked laws and plans were analyzed. Based on the research findings, city council is faced with some problem in 5(five) dimensions as the following: (1) the legal position of the city council in the constitution and the laws for developmental plans of the country, (2)) elections of the city council members, cancellation of membership and dissolution of city council, (3) legal personality of city councils, (4) budget and financial resources of the city council-Municipality, (5) the authorities and independence of city councils in relation with the state organizations and offices is weak . The ambiguous and unclear view of the Constitution to ward the Islamic councils in general and city council as particular has caused different interpretations based on the time and existing conditions about the position of city councils. The unclear approach of the Constitution and the interpretation of high ranked foundations and the votes of legal and judicial foundations had a negative effect on the principles of city council decentralization.

Keywords: city council, pathology, political system, laws of councils, administrative Decentralization

Geography and Territorial Spatial Arrangement

Volume 5 Serial Number 14 Spring 2015

Received : 24/12/2013 Accepted : 22/6/2014

An Analysis on Evaluating the Quality of Social Sustainability in Districts No.2 and 3 of Sabzevar City

Dr. Seyyed Hadi Hosseini

Assistant Professor of Geography and Urban
Planning, Hakim Sabzevari University

Kazem Aliabadi

Geography and social studies Department, Hakim
Sabzevari University

Dr. Alireza Hamidiyan

Assistant Professor of Geography and Rural
Planning, Hakim Sabzevari University

Abstract

Social sustainability is a concept that is largely in line with the dimensions of quality of life and Encompasses a wide range of concepts such as social development, social capital, participation, equity and belonging a sense of security and Among the different aspects of sustainability, social mutual interactions have a vanguard and scouts role. The social aspect is important because every thing and every event occurs within a social context. Accordingly, the objective of this study was to identify the criteria and analyzing the social sustainability in Iranian urban area. The case study is Sabzevar City in Khorasan Razavi Province. The population of this city in 2012 has been 230000 persons. Research methodology is descriptive - analysis method. data collection based on secondary data analysis and the survey technic and descriptive and inferential statistics were used in data analysis. Statistical society of research is 19692 of families in 2 and 3 regions of Sabzevar municipality. Sample size is 382 families that was chosen by random sampling method. The findings of this research shows that in case study area, indicator of social sustainability has not been in a very good condition. Average of social sustainability score has been 2.85 which is lower than average of social sustainability i.e. 3. The most unsustainability has been on social capital, participation in urban affairs and sense of social security indicators and also the uppermost social sustainability on sense of place, spatial justice and economical enjoyment has been existed. Surveys also indicated that indicators such as social capital (0.516), spatial justice (0.294) and sense of place (0.192) have had the most importance role in social sustainability of the study area. More investigations indicated direct correlation between independent indicators such as type of dwelling owner and time of habitancy in neighborhood with social sustainability. And also, findings show inter correlation between constituent indicators of social sustainability such as social capital, sense of place, sense of social security, spatial justice, participation in urban affairs and economical enjoyment which this issue shows urban sustainability and special urban social sustainability need to systemic and holistic approach. With attention to the important role of social capital in urban social sustainability, seems that it is essential for urban managers to with physical planning and urban space designing, participation of citizen in process of decision making and decision making in urban regions and neighborhoods, creation of urban council of neighborhoods and other policies create and improve urban social capital.

Key Words: Sustainable Development, Urban Sustainability, Social Sustainability, Sabzevar

Geography and Territorial Spatial Arrangement

Volume 5 Serial Number 14 Spring 2015

Received : 5/1/2014 Accepted : 20/10/2014

**Review the Changes of Spatial Autocorrelation Patterns Within a Decade of
Precipitation Over the Last Half-Century in Iran**

Dr. Bohlool Alijani

Ph.D of climatology, Kharazmi University

Mahdi Doostkamian

MSc of climatology, Zanjan University

Saeede Ashrafi

Ph.D candidate of climatology, Tabriz University

Fahime Shakeri

MSc student of climatology, Kharazmi
University

Abstract

Precipitation is the most variable climatic elements. These changes occur in the area in both the spatial and time dimension in the form of climatic condition of the area. The aim of this study is the review of the spatial correlation pattern of changes within a decade of precipitation over the past half-century in Iran. For this purpose, the daily precipitation data was extracted by using 664 synoptic and climatic stations during the time period of 1961-2011 and was used as the data base (Asfazari data). For obtaining the changes information of a decade's precipitation in Iran, the methods of ground statistics such as spatial autocorrelation of global Moran index, local Anselin index of Moran and Hotspots and also planning facilities in Matlab, Surfer and GIS environments have been used. The results obtained of this study showed that the changes of precipitation during one decade in Iran has a high cluster pattern. However, based on local Moran index and hot spots, precipitation at coastal areas and some parts at the west and south west of Iran (mainly Zagros mountains) had a positive spatial autocorrelation (precipitation clusters with high value) and parts of central areas and also parts of the south east of the country (mainly Zabol) had a negative autocorrelation (precipitation clusters with low value). In other areas of Iran, precipitation has had no significant pattern or spatial autocorrelation. For the purpose of reviewing the changes of precipitation cycles, spectrum analysis method has been used. The results obtained from the said method indicates the existence of short and medium term cycles in annual precipitation of the country.

Keywords: rainfall, pattern, spatial autocorrelation, Moran local and global hot spots

Geography and Territorial Spatial Arrangement

Volume 5 Serial Number 14 Spring 2015

Received : 24/10/2013 Accepted : 19/7/2014

Assessment the Capacity of Tourism Development Using Sustainable Development Approach in the Border City of Urmia

Dr. Nader Zali

Associate Professor of Urbanization, Guilan University

Yaghoob Ismaeelzaheh

MSc student of Regional planning, Guilan University

Abstract

By entering in to the third millennium, different countries around the world use the economical resources in development of the countries including the tourism. The Urmia city is one of the most suitable regions for tourism development and by planning in this context economical, cultural, and infrastructural development can be achieved in the city. Research method is descriptive- analytical-developmental one. Data gathering is library- surveying method and after gathering questionnaires from local population, tourists and tourism organization staffs, the information was analyzed using Delfi technique and SWOT model. Research results show that the best suitable strategy of tourism in Urmia city is WO strategy with score 3.266. Thus, it is necessary to develop governmental and private investments for developing tourism infrastructures, education of professionals for optimal use of Urmia capacities, expansion of public spaces, encourage of people for using public transportation systems, advertising about its tourism attractions for recognizing the areas' potentials at national and international levels, educating local communities to obtain proper behavior by tourists, developing tour agencies in introducing tourism attractions, and reviving Urmia lake for attracting native and foreign tourists.

Keywords: Urmia city, Tourism Development, Strategic Planning, SWOT

Geography and Territorial Spatial Arrangement

Volume 5 Serial Number 14 Spring 2015

Received : 9/1/2014 Accepted : 23/11/2014

Explanation of Educational Inequality and Presenting Educational Development Model Inorder to Monitor and Achieving Educational Equity Case Study: Educational Districts of West Azarbaijan Province

Maryam Sameri

Ph.D candidate of educational management,Urmia University

Dr. Mohammad Hassani

Associate Professor of Urmia University

Dr. Mirmohammad Seyed abbaszadeh

Assistant Professor of Urmia University

Dr. Mirnajaf Mousavi

Associate Professor of Urmia University

Abstract

This study was conducted with the aim of explaining and modeling educational inequality in 24 educational districts in west Azarbaijan province using educational indicators analysis. The research is of descriptive – analytical type. The statistical society is the 24 educational districts in West Azerbaijan province. Documentary method was used for collecting the required data and information. SPSS software is used for data analysis. TOPSIS models, dispersion coefficient, path analysis and neural networks were used for data analysis. Ranking results of districts by using TOPSIS technique shows that there is an inequality between educational districts of the province and among the 24 educational districts of West Azerbaijan province, Boukan and Soomaye Baradoost are the richest and the most deprived Educational districts of west Azerbaijan respectively. The dispersion coefficient used for measuring the inequality, indicates that the highest inequality 0.828 was for the student's indices and the lowest with 0.3 was for the educational progress indices. Based on the results of path analysis, student indices and physical facilities, respectively, have the highest and lowest impact on the inequality of educational districts. Neural network analysis shows that economic indicators and human resources respectively, had the most and the least importance in inequality of educational districts.

Keywords: Educational Inequality, Educational Indicators, Educational district, West Azarbaijan Province.

Geography and Territorial Spatial Arrangement

Volume 5 Serial Number 14 Spring 2015

Received : 15/1/2014 Accepted : 16/9/2014

Evaluating the Need for Public Parking in Urban Areas by Using Mathematical and Statistical models, Case Study: Kerman City

Dr. Hossein Ghazanfar pour

Associate professor of Geography and Urban planning, Shahid Bahonar University

Marziye Agha Alikhani

Ph.D candidate of Geomorphology, Kharazmi Tehran University

Hamide Afshar Manesh

Ph.D candidate of Climatology, Kharazmi Tehran University

Aila Gholizadeh

MS.c of Geomorphology

Abstract

The 20th century has caused a great deal of growth and development for the countries of the world, of which was the development of industry and technology, urbanity, and car entrance to people's life which continues in 21 century. Urban life is influenced by a lot of challenges such as urban transportation, the increase of private car, traffic, parking deficiency and parking place of vehicles.

Large cities are faced with two major problems in the field of urban transportation:

- 1- Ever-increasing of vehicles especially private vehicles
- 2- Parking deficiency.

Large cities and metropolis are faced with more difficulties in this field. Kerman city has a lot of difficulties in the field of transportation due to dense population, concentration of urban activities in the center of the city, and wide area of worn-out textures. Parking deficiency is one of the difficulties of this city which is dealt with in this research. The aim of this article is evaluating the need for parking in Kerman city. The research method is qualitative and analytical type. Different methods of mathematics and statistics were applied such as the conventional weight model, AHP, Topsis and Fuzzy approaches along with the detection of those areas of the City which held the higher demand for parking spaces in Kerman. The attempt was to discover the preferable model for the detection of these areas. In order to obtain Zoning Maps of the layers of information on the distance from the mal, the concentration of commercial centers, health care centers, and administrative centers, the population, the distance from the high way, the distance from boulevard, and street, also the distance from the colleges and universities (educational centers in the city), from the cultural centers, and parking spaces were taken into consideration. To evaluate the models, the relevant layers of the available public parking and the location of the mal was considered. Final results revealed that most of the areas which highly require parking spaces are located in the center of the city and the conventional weight model best demonstrated this demand than other models and AHP and TOPSIS, Fuzzy show the high need to parking at a lower level.

Key words: potential measurement of parking spaces, mathematical and statistical models, Kerman City

Geography and Territorial Spatial Arrangement

Volume 5 Serial Number 14 Spring 2015

Received : 29/10/2013 Accepted : 18/7/2014

**Identification the Role and Effect of Natural Sub Urban Parks on Tourism Development
Case Study: Suburban Parks of Isfahan City**

Dr. Safar Ghaedi Rahmati

Associate Professor of Geography and
Urban Planning, Tarbiyate Modarres
University

Forouzan Pirayesh

MS.c , Najaf Abad Islamic Azad
University

Abstract

The green spaces of the suburbs and existing parks inside the cities not only have recreational worth and is a place for spending people's leisure time, but also in most of the time they cause the development of tourism spaces of the city. This article studies 7 (seven) parks in Isfahan city which tourists use them as temporal settlement areas. In this study, by using statistical methods, the data gathered through questionnaire, have been reviewed and analyzed and the satisfaction degree of tourists about the facilities and services of settlement places in outskirts parks of the city(special for tourists)have been studied and the obstacles and problems were identified, also for spatial analysis , AHP method (analysis of network process) has been used.The findings showed that , by considering the indices of access, safety, environmental and economical, among the seven under study alternatives, (Najvan, Sofeh, Fadak, Esteqlal, Qaemieh, Sharq and Sad-hektary) , Fadak park obtained the first priority, which through the proper planning and management for equipping the outskirts parks as the recreational and pleasure sites for tourists and presenting recreational and accommodation facilities in these places, it is possible to decrease the problems of tourists' presence in Isfahan city.

Key words: tourism, green space, Isfahan city

Geography and Territorial Spatial Arrangement

Volume 5 Serial Number 14 Spring 2015

Received : 13/2/2014 Accepted : 11/1/2015

Zoning the Landslide Hazard and its Impact on Instability of Urban Settlements

Case Study: Gorgan Zybashhr

Dr. Abolghasem Amir Ahmadi

Associate Professor of Hakim Sabzevari University

Ramesh Tamaskani

Master of Physical Geography- Hakim Sabzevari University

Malihe Mohamadnia

M.S. Student of Geomorphology Hakim Sabzevari University

Abstract

Instability of side hills specially the risk of land slide are the main hazards in sloped area with loose soil and usually have high frequency. The hill area of Ziba shahr in Gorgan, due to the spread of Loose hills and Low resistance soil, also, changing sloped areas into residential areas and construction and civil activities on gable roofs in order to establish road, building and etc. has particular sensitivity against risk of land slide. In this study, it is tried to investigate about the effective factors on the instability of the area by emphasizing on geomorphology. Data used in this study are, topography and Geology maps, land uses, Gorgan urban map, satellite images together with field visit. Analysis method, on the basis of the existing data is apriority. For data analysis, the relevant maps transferred to GIS area and by using AHP model, the risk of land slide in area was evaluated. Totally 8 main criteria related to land slide phenomenon were analyzed, these criteria were classified as separate map factor and were valued by Statistical methods and consult with experts. Final produced map in area showed that, slope factor 15.8 percent, geology and soil flexibility 28 percent, fault 14 percent and land use 12.3 had the most effect on land slide in area. So the area is instable and avoiding of danger limitation is optimized.

Key word: landslide, AHP, GIS, Rural settlements, Gorgan city

Geography and Territorial Spatial Arrangement

Volume 5 Serial Number 14 Spring 2015

Received : 12/12/2013 Accepted : 26/6/2014

Physical Vulnerability Modeling of Urban Textures Against Earthquake in GIS Environment, Case Study: Shiraz City, 3rd Municipal District

Parisa Moshksar

Msc. Student of urbanization, Shiraz University

Dr. Ali Soltani

Associate professor of urbanization, Shiraz University.

Dr. Hasan Izadi

Associate professor of urbanization, Shiraz University

Dr. Mohammad Reza Bazregar

Associate professor of urbanization, Shiraz University

Abstract

During the recent eighty years, a major part of our country has greatly damaged by earthquakes. Therefore, the safety of the cities against the natural hazards is one of the main objectives of urban planning and in this direction, the first step is identifying the Vulnerability of urban elements by using the existing models and methods in this field. Shiraz region exposed repeatedly with devastating earthquakes even with long time distances and a large part of Shiraz has been destroyed about 5 times in the last 900 years. In this study, the effective factors influencing on the physical vulnerability of the 3rd municipal district of Shiraz city against earthquakes has been studied with using vulnerability indicators such as compatibility or incompatibility land uses, building structures, building quality, etc. in a GIS environment. This study shows that organic textures, irregular communication network and lack of proper civic facilities can cause urban vulnerability against the earthquake. After performing the analyses, it was recognized that by considering these factors, district No. 3 is highly vulnerable against earthquake. so that about 65% of the buildings located in this area are in High - very high vulnerability categories. If the earthquake intensity is being considered in the assessment, this percentage will be vary. Therefore, study of such criteria in this area is necessary for reduction of earth quake effects.

Keywords: Vulnerability, Earthquake, External factors , GIS, 3rd municipal district of Shiraz city

Geography and Territorial Spatial Arrangement

Volume 5 Serial Number 14 Spring 2015

Received : 1/1/2014 Accepted : 13/9/2014

Identification of Suitable Areas for Ecotourism Development by Using Analytic Network Process, Case Study: Khorram-Abad County

Maryam Niknejad

MS.c student of Forestry, Ilam University

Dr. Ali Mahdavi

Assistant Professor of Forestry, Ilam University

Omid Karami

Ph.D candidate of Forestry science, University of Agriculture Science and Natural Resources of Sari

Abstract

Ecotourism is a purpose-built journey to nature for recognition of natural and cultural history of environment without changing and destruction of ecosystems and environment; and creation of economical activities which leads to proper utilization of environmental resources and job creation for local societies. Evaluating the capacity of Khorram-Abad county for ecotourism is essential for achieving sustainable development in the region. For evaluation of ecotourism capability of the region, by using the Analytic Network Process (ANP) and geographic information system (GIS), firstly, according to the conditions of the study area and experts knowledge, five clusters including climate, morphologic, geo-pedometry, environmental and socio- economy were considered that any cluster has many sub-criteria. The relations between these clusters and sub-criteria were determined. For determining the relations among these clusters and sub-criteria, a number of questionnaires distributed among the experts and used to obtain their judgments about the relative importance of each criterion in ecotourism capability. At the next step, based on the limited super matrixes, the final weight of nodes was calculated. The weights of nodes in evaluating process were extracted by calculating the geometric mean of the questionnaire weights as well. After determining the weights of nodes, they were transformed to data layers. Finally, capability map for ecotourism was provided using WLC (Weight Linear Combination) technique in GIS. The results showed that 7.65 and 32.93 percentages of the study area have excellent and good conditions respectively and 6.85 percentages of the study area doesn't have any ecotourism capability.

Keywords: Ecotourism, Capability of Ecotourism, ANP, GIS, Khorram-Abad.

Geography and Territorial Spatial Arrangement

Volume 5 Serial Number 14 Spring 2015

Received : 22/2/2014 Accepted : 26/1/2015

**The Effects of Changing Level of Maharlou lake on Humidity and Temperature
Level of Shiraz City**

Dr. Gholamali Mozafari

Associate Professor of Climatology, Yazd
University

Mahdi Narangifard

Ph.D candidate, Climatology, Yazd
University

Abstract

Maharlou Lake, due to its proximity to metropolis of Shiraz, plays an important role in moderating the temperature and humidity of this metropolis city. Droughts in recent decades and the subsequent decline in the water level of the lake and its surrounding areas have negatively impacted on temperature and humidity conditions in the city which have led to undesirable effects accordingly. This study is aimed at examining Maharlou Lake shoreline changes and their impacts on climatic elements, especially humidity and temperature of the surface of the lake adjacent areas. To assess the changes in the coastline, ETM + & TM sensor LANDSAT satellite data on 22 May 1987 and 17 May 2000 and 20 March 1999 and 18 in 2009 were used. Also, supervised classification algorithm with maximum likelihood was employed to process the satellite images and calculate the water level fluctuations at different time periods. The results indicated a 29-square-kilometer reduction in Lake Level in May of 1987 and 2000 and 107-square-kilometer reduction in March of 1999 and 2009. Average percent vegetation index buffer in surroundings of 10 kilometers in 1987 and 2000 decreased 15 percent in the same month whereas in 1999 and 2009, only 3 percent drop was seen in March. Nevertheless, minimum temperature, average and maximum land surface had an increasing trend in the space around the lake on the same low water period.

Kay words: Temperature, Landsat satellite, Maharlu Lake, Shiraz