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**Measuring and Evaluating the Status of Creative City Indicators  
Case Study: Five Regions of Zahedan**

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**Introduction**

Cities are the center of wealth of nations, but in the new century, the nature of the production of wealth and development has changed and its basis is the idea and transformation into production and services, but on the other hand, with the process of globalization and the creation of a single culture and weakness of the indigenous culture of nations, the need for cultural diversity is strongly felt (Ghorbani and et.al, 2013: 2). In recent years, the concept of a creative city has become one of the most popular topics among scholars, researchers and decision makers, as most of the reputable cities focus their attention on the politics of the creative city (Lutfi and et.al, 2016: 2). In the creative city, although artists and activists play an important role in the creative economy, however, creativity can come from any source and from any person (which issues in an ingenious way Such as; a helper, a businessman, a scientist, an engineer, an executive director, or a government employee. This view defends the institutionalization of creativity culture in how urban beneficiaries act. In this way, by encouraging the legalization of the use of creativity and imagination in the public, private, and community contexts, the Bank of Possible Ideas and Potential Solutions for any urban problem will be wider and more burdensome (Eghbali and et.al , 2015: 64). Therefore, creativity in cities requires the creation of soft and hard infrastructures including subjective infrastructures, the city's attitude to the conditions and problems, and the provision of spatial and spatial conditions for the development of creativity through legal structures and encouragement packages (Mokhtari Malakabad and et al 2015: 162 ) Therefore, the creativity of people living in cities or urban management implies the success of that city in the future world (Mousavi, 2014: 20)

Creativity is very important in urban renewal and redevelopment. In other words, the creative city is the process of changing from factory production to intellectual or creative production and away from the state-oriented approach to governance or cooperation between government, companies and NGOs (Ghorbani and et.al, 2013:8).

One of the main features of the creative city is the attractive place for the work and life of its citizens (especially the younger generation), a charming place for tourists (the tourism industry), capable of flourishing the various sectors of the economy (through the use of technology and its proper

management) And also the center of attraction of different emerging enterprises (clusters and research centers, especially in the field of superior technology). In the present day, the talents, demands, motives, dreams and creativity of citizens are gradually taking the place of the traditional advantages of the five cities, such as the location, natural resources and proximity to the markets. With larger and more complex cities and the emerging challenges of urban management, cities are gradually getting to the labs to produce a variety of technological, conceptual and social solutions to issues. Due to growth (Rafiyan and Shabani, 2015: 20).

The present research seeks to answer the following questions:

1. What are the indicators of the creative city in Zahedan city?
2. Which of the five areas of the city of Zahedan is more desirable in terms of urban indicators?
3. Which of the indicators of the creative city has more impact on the city of Zahedan in order to

### **Methodology and Methods**

The present study is descriptive-analytic and applied in terms of its purpose. According to the nature of the subject and the indicators studied (participation, urban diversity, urban vitality, efficiency and effectiveness, communication technology), data gathering was done using documentary and field studies (questionnaires, interviews). The questions were selected based on the selected parameters as 5 options and the Likert spectrum. The population of this study includes residents of Zahedan, according to the latest general and housing census, 592968 people (Iranian Statistical Center, 2016). To determine the sample size, the Cochran formula was used; for this purpose, the sample size was calculated with a confidence coefficient of 0.95 and P value of 0.7 and q was 0.3 and error value of 0.5 was equal to 323 questionnaires. Data were analyzed by SPSS software using T-test, ANOVA and multivariate regression analysis.

### **Discussion and Results**

A multivariate regression test was used to study the relationship between the indicators of a creative city and to determine the effect of each indicator on the realization of the creative city in Zahedan. According to the results of the test, the R (multi-correlation coefficient) is equal to 0.997 and there is a very high correlation between the indicators of the creative city (independent variable) and the realization of the creative city (dependent variable); Therefore, in case of rising average of each indicator of the creative city, their role and their effect on the realization of the creative city is increased. Also, the calculated F value was 3.558 and the value of Sig (significance level) was less than (0.05), indicating that between the rate of five indicators and the realization of the creative city in Zahedan, there is a significant relationship between 95% and 95%. Of course, the role of all the indicators studied in the explanation of the creative city is not the same, and given the fact that the values of "beta" are standard, hence the higher the beta value, the relative importance and the role and effect of it in describing the dependent variable is higher. There is a direct relationship between participation indices, urban diversity, urban spaces, efficiency and effectiveness, communication technology, and the realization of the creative city. Among the studied indicators, the efficiency and

effectiveness index with a beta of 0.200 has the most role and explanation power in predicting the realization of the creative city in the study area, and the participation index with the beta value of 0.175 has the lowest role and influence power on the realization of the Creative city of the studies area.

According to the findings of this research and in order to promote the indicators of the creative city in Zahedan, the following functions can be followed and done. Establishing the basis for developing a community council in the city's neighborhoods as a link between urban management, city council and citizens in order to participate more people in the urban management process of the city. Due to the lack of artistic spaces (art workshops, cultural events, etc.) at the city level (five regions), creating these spaces to provide the ground for creativity of Citizens, especially children, adolescents and children, are considered necessary, especially in the northern and marginal areas of the city, which, in terms of urban indicators, have an unfavorable situation in terms of urban vitality, efficiency, and so on Organizing celebrations and local ceremonies for increasing the social belonging of citizens; Considering that one of the main components of the creative city is "creating vitality in the city", so these can be effective in this regard. Establishment and development of urban furniture, especially parking for bicycles and motorcycles in centers with high traffic and setting up spaces for sitting, especially in the urban market area, in order to increase the efficiency and vitality of the city, to provide suitable conditions for easy use of the Internet by all citizens and affordable access to all types of cafes. Urban areas, especially in the 3rd and 4th regions and the city's marginal areas, in order to optimize the use of Communication technology in the city. Supporting local handicrafts and local arts and increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of related activities to attract domestic and foreign tourists and creative industries and exploit existing cultural resources in the city and promote these industries through the holding of festivals, exhibitions, and so on is recommended.

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**A Reflection on the Activity of Women in Agriculture in Distant Rural Areas**  
**Case study: Jiristan Village, Shirvan City**

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**Introduction**

Since the 1990s onwards, in many rural studies have highlighted that the presence of women in the agricultural sector can be general. With the economic rehabilitation of rural areas, especially Western and European, turning to extra income by diversifying production inside and outside the farm, provided a platform for women to engage in agriculture, and subsequently many entrepreneurial initiatives appeared in the rural economy.

Certainly, the businesses created by rural women are in line with the production of specific quality products: they have preserved their geographical origin, are traditional and organic, and have undergone some kind of natural process for production. That is why many researches on ecofeminism or environmental adaptation has explored the relationship between women and the environment. When agriculture is restored and varied (and the arena for the presence of women opens), it may be expected that the term "farmer" will change, or at least, will take on more meaning. Such a situation can be a resistance to what is known as a change in agriculture and aims to maintain identity, even if another activity in agriculture is established. Resistance to agricultural change - as highlighted by Burton (2004) - it is imperative that the lost social and cultural status (here, the discoloration of the male role as the breadwinner of the house with the recession in the agricultural sector) is diminished through the continuation Agricultural production roles are revived. In addition, many studies have shown that despite the processes of agricultural and rural reconstruction, gender relations in farms are still maintained through patriarchal heritage and male role in the agricultural profession. This indicates that rural households often choose the survival strategy of the household (i.e., helping the family man to improve the quality of life in the context of the recession in the agricultural sector) rather than escaping patriarchal clauses and financial autonomy. The purpose of this article is to examine the question: What is the position of women in agriculture? Do you consider our activities consistent with new agricultural rebuilding and as a farmer?

**Methods and Material**

Identity identification in this article was conducted through interviewing and sharing information with 57 women who were full time in the agricultural sector. The qualitative analysis in this paper is carried out using an approach called "background theory" that considers key concepts and core issues

rather than imposing a predetermined theoretical framework. This process can confirm many of the intrinsic differences between women and men in agriculture (male farm employment, and women have a role to play in it) and uncover the unwanted presence of women in this sector. Finally, the narratives from individual interviews were merged with the "case study" analysis. When we seek to know how social phenomena act and what consequences they can bring with them, it is useful to identify women.

### **Results and Discussion**

Altogether, female farmer women have achieved a new form of production that allows them to play a part in the new economic and social conditions, with the difference that focusing on agriculture and gender relations and current production relations. It also gets entrepreneurial innovations and does not need to add activity to the farm. In addition, my argument in this article is that the tendency for such alternatives to be replaced by rural women by mistake in research activities is to "procure local traditions" (small-scale businesses, traditional, organic and natural products, and is generally environmentally friendly), which unfortunately is one of the main defects in the interpretation of agricultural space and the normative patterns institutionalized in rural areas, while the concern of villagers is not to operate and to avoid "economic interests and social interests", which is a statement from previous work tasks and awareness of tradition (the innovation of the article becomes apparent in this point). Jirestan's women believe they are not engaging in entrepreneurial activities. It is better to sell products without any processing and transformation into raw materials on the market, because they spend a lot of time and money, and do their other tasks. They will not come to the house and keep the livestock and poultry. They tend to continue their primary agriculture (i.e., production and adherence to patriarchal ethics and past production relations), and do not want to add to the farm, and in general, they do not seek to diversify economic and multiplicity in its general sense.

### **Conclusions**

In one conclusion, the structure of rural economy and the role of farmers are changing. At the moment, government policy and production ideas in scientific and academic circles emphasize the necessity of expanding entrepreneurship and the entrepreneuriality of its farmers with the advancement of women, but as it was concluded, rural women pursue their own economic interests than politics. Public: This article focuses on the self-efficacy and self-esteem aspects of women in supporting men's identity, and has identified the status of women and their production methods in agriculture. Further studies are under way to reveal how women's producer and entrepreneurial identities interfere with rural development and rural development policies and agriculture, and the response of rural women and other members of the family to what they are.

**Keywords:** Identity, Entrepreneur, Producer, Women, Jirestan.

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**Analyses on the Morphoectonic Anomalies and its Relationship with Change  
of Tectonic Structures of the High Zagros Zone and Sanandaj-Sirjan Belt  
in Ghaleh Shahrokh-Chelgerd Basin as a Sample Area**

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**Introduction**

The evolution and evolutionary trend of quaternary landscapes in the place of collision and subduction, on the border of the subcontinent and the orogeny belts, is influenced by tectonic and climatic factors. Tectonic activities in such areas are often very dynamic and quickly change the characteristics of the Earth's surface. The trace of this dynamics is seen in the occurrence of earthquakes, creating faults, discontinuity in the pattern of earth's roughness, the control of the drainage network and in the slopes of the mountainous terrain. The study of the structure of landscapes and their morphology in active tectonic areas is discussed using spatial data, often referred to as morphotectonics. In fact, morphotectonic synonymous with tectonic geomorphology and studies the relationship between tectonics and geomorphology. Morphotectonic studies, in particular, investigate the occurrence of anomalies in the distribution of landforms, the development of rivers and the shape of canals, the terrace profile, local train or specific landforms, such as slope fractures. The general objective of this study is the investigation of morphotectonic, drainage evolution and morphotectonic anomalies by analyzing drainage, topography, lithology and geomorphology in the complex Zagros belt zone in Ghalea shahrokh basin that as a sub-basin in the Upper Basin of Zayandehrud River basin is located in two structural zones of high Zagros and Sanandaj - Sirjan with completely different geological and morphological characteristics

**Methods and Materials**

The digital elevation model (DEM) used in this study with an approximate accuracy of 12.5 meters was used to enter the TecDEM model for morphotectonic study of the basin. TecDEM is a toolbox in MATLAB software. Geological maps of Chadegan, Fereidoun Shahr and Shahr-e-Kord maps were used for geological and tectonic studies of the area. Due to the high mountainous areas of Zagros and the vastness of the region, the basis of work was based on the necessary controls through Google Earth images and remote sensing data.

### Results and Discussion

Ghaleh Shahrok Basin is located in a complex morphotectonic structure and is strongly influenced by tectonics, geology and quaternary processes. Sub-basins 1, 2, 3, eastern part of sub-basin 9 and sub-basins 10 and 11 are located in the tectonic zone of Sanandaj-Sirjan and sub-basins 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and western part of sub-basin 9 are located in the high Zagros zone. uplift along faults leads to disturbance distribution through drainage networks, which is directly reflected in the Concavity index and Steepness of the sub-basins. The Concavity index is relatively less sensitive than Steepness toward tectonic and climatic variation, and the Steepness is more correlation with the uplift rate. It seems that the general direction of the slope would be in the northeast, and direction of tilting in northeast according to the performance of the two old and new Zagros faults and the direction of thrust towards the southwest. The AF index indicates that the tilting direction of the north basin is toward the left and for south basin is toward the right. The hypsometric integral of the sub-basins is less than 0.35 and indicates that the sub-basins are in an evolutionary state.

### Conclusions

In this study, analysis of Knickpoint, segments, longitudinal profiles and concavity index, steepness, SL, integral Hypsometry, AF and T indices indicate that the basin is completely active in terms of tectonic and erosion, but amount of the activity is not the same in all sub-basins even in different part of the sub-basins is not the same. It seems that the bracket Zagros zone should be more affected by the neotectonic activity than Sanandaj-Sirjan zone. The sub-basins of Sanandaj-Sirjan zone in the upstream region are influenced by tectonic activities and in downstream, influenced by quaternary geomorphology processes such as abnormalities of river bed due to differential erosion and severe gully erosion. In the meantime, the tectonic effect on the creation of a new level of bases that renew of erosion activities and the formation of gullies is evident. Therefore, to analyze the morphotectonic status of the basin instead of reviewing the landscapes and general averages, it is recommended to study the segments of the waterways and pay attention to the details of the sub-basins.

**Keywords:** Morphotectonic, High Zagros zone, Sanandaj-Sirjan zone, Ghaleh shahrokh- chelgerd basin.

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## **Comparative Evaluation of Geotourism Potentials in Aleshtar County Based on Pralong and Pereira Models**

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### **Introduction**

Geotourism is a conscious and responsible tourism in nature with the aim of observing and understanding the phenomena and processes of geology and geomorphology and learning the formation and evolution of them (Amri kazemi, 2012: 19). This term is an interdisciplinary term consisting of two words "geo" and "tourism". Tourism itself is also a multi-disciplinary science that embraces the concepts of economics, politics and culture. Geotourism has a defined boundary that geological tourism is at its focus (Neosam & Daveling, 2006: 78). The Iranian plateau, with its geological history and special geographical location, has unsurpassed views of the great mountains, vast forests, desert areas playas, fertile plains, large and small wetlands, rivers and waterfalls. Tourism has a huge potential for job creation, which, from this point of view, is a great help in attracting surplus labor from other sectors and, consequently, reducing unemployment, especially in deprived sectors that have a relatively low chance of entering the labor market. Unfortunately, despite the vast potential of tourism industry, Iran has not been booming in terms of attracting tourism from all over the world. The purpose of this study is to investigate the geotechnical capabilities of Aleshtar County and provide management strategies for tourism attraction. The research questions are as follows:

- 1- Given the presence of numerous geo-sites in county, is this county capable of attracting international tourists?
- 2- Is the combination of Pereira and Pralong models effective in assessing tourism in this county?  
In this study, 15 geo-sites have been studied in this area and studied in the field to investigate the geotouristic capabilities of Aleshtar.

**Methods and Material**

The research method in this paper is descriptive-analytical and based on library and documentary studies such as geological map 1: 250,000 and topographic map 1: 50000, using Geographical Information System (GIS) and information collected through field investigation methods, and library studies. Based on library studies and field studies, 15 geosites have been identified in Aleshtar area and in most of the two Pralong and Pereira models have been studied. These geosites are Kaka Reza cascade, Kaka Reza bridge, Garrin Mountain, Kahman Spring, Honam Spring, Persek Area, Shineh fortress, Sefid Mountain, Mehaw Mountain, Zaz Spring, Samsa cave, Velash Mountain, Amir Spring, Mozaffari Castle and the Geryran Hill, Paid Separate reviews of each attraction. So, as a result of comparing these methods, a comprehensive and sustainable strategy for plannin tourism development in the selected geosites of the county is presented.

**Pralong Model**

In Pralong model, the tourism capability of a geosite is examined from four aspects of apparent, scientific, cultural-historical, and socio-economic beauty. Certain criteria have been identified for the determination of each of the four aspects mentioned. The tourism capacity of the area is above the average of the above four indicators. In this regard, the weight of any tourism value is not either low or too high because there is no particular reason for the low or high significance of one of them on the other in determining the land tourism potential of geosites and varying in different places.

**Pereira Model**

The Pereira method investigates geosites from a variety of dimensions, including infrastructure, protective, scientific, managerial, and complementary dimensions.

**Results and Discussion**

Evaluation of selected geosites by Peralong Method

In Table 1, the final result of the evaluation of geosites is from the 15 selected geosites. In this table Garren Mountain is displayed due to its high value compared to other gesites with highlight.

**Table 1: Final result of evaluation of geosites of the study area by Pralong method**

Geosites value	Aesthetic value	Scientific value	Historical Cultural value	Social-Economic value	Average tourism value	Rate of productivity value	Quality of efficiency value	Average efficiency value
Kaka Reza casca	45/0	52/0	16/0	55/0	42/0	81/0	18/0	49/0
Kaka Reza bridge	65/0	77/0	58/0	85/0	71/0	62/0	40/0	51/0
Kahman Spring	1	97/0	12/0	45/0	63/0	86/0	25/0	55/0
Shineh fortress	65/0	75/0	58/0	65/0	65/0	75/0	25/0	46/0
Mozaffari Castle	4/0	57/0	70/0	6/0	57/0	68/0	31/0	49/0
Persek Area	45/0	9/0	12/0	55/0	50/0	87/0	43/0	65/0
Honam Spring,	7/0	62/0	12/0	8/0	56/0	87/0	43/0	65/0
Amir Spring	6/0	65/0	08/0	85/0	54/0	75/0	5/0	62/0
Zaz Spring	55/0	15/1	20/0	70/0	65/0	81/0	18/0	49/0
Garrin Mountain	85/0	6/1	29/0	45/0	79/0	87/0	56/0	71/0
Sefid Mounta	85/0	95/0	12/0	75/0	66/0	75/0	37/0	56/0
Velash Mounta	8/0	72/0	41/0	75/0	67/0	87/0	32/0	59/0
Mehaw Mountain	95/0	9/0	37/0	85/0	76/0	81/0	31/0	56/0
Geryran Hill	65/0	67/0	25/0	65/0	55/0	62/0	25/0	43/0
Samsa cave	67/0	8/0	79/0	70/0	74/0	50/0	18/0	34/0

**Evaluation of Selected Geosites by Pereira Method**

The results of the case study of the parameters from 15 selected geosites by the Pereira method are calculated in the form of Table 2. Highlighted segments represent the high value of geosites in each of the parameters.

**Table 2: Final result of evaluation of geosites of the study area by the Perira method**

Rank	Scientific Value (ScV)	Add. Values(AdV)	GeomValue (GmV)	Use Value (UsV)	Protect Value (PrV)	Management Value (MnV)	Total Value (TtV)	Final Ranking (Rk)
1	Kaka Reza casca	4/09	3/37	7/47	4/27	1/25	5/52	12/99
2	Kaka Reza bridge	2/16	2	4/16	2/66	1/75	4/41	8/57
3	Kahman Spring	4/5	4/5	9	5/06	0/5	5/56	14/56
4	Shineh fortress	2/25	1/5	2/75	1/18	0/75	1/93	4/68
5	Mozaffari Castle	2/83	0/75	3/58	4/15	2/25	6/4	9/98
6	Persek Area	3/08	3/75	7/55	6/34	1	7/34	14/89
7	Honam Spring,	2/59	2/5	5/09	6/34	1	7/34	12/43
8	Amir Spring	1/41	2/87	4/28	5/2	0/5	5/7	9/98
9	Zaz Spring	3	3/45	6/45	5/2	1/5	6/7	13/15
10	Garrin Mountain	4/91	3/75	8/66	3/7	3	6/7	13/36
11	Sefid Mounta	3/34	3	6/34	2/9	1/75	4/65	10/99
12	Velash Mounta	2/17	3/45	5/62	2/19	1/5	3/69	9/31
13	Mehaw Mountain	2/24	2/7	4/94	3/03	1/5	4/53	9/47
14	Geryran Hill	1/5	2/13	3/63	2/53	1/5	4/03	7/66
15	Samsa cave	1/59	2/5	4/09	2/09	1/5	3/59	7/68

After reviewing, the points set for each site are placed in the form of Table 3. The sites were divided into two groups of 1-sites with the highest rating of 2-sites with the lowest score and it was finally determined Garren Mountain, among othes, has a higher scientific value.

**Table 3: Scores for each site in the evaluation performed in Aleshtar**

The site with the lowest score achieved	The site with the highest score achieved	The value of evaluation in each site
Amir Spring 1.41	Garrin Mountain 4.9	Geom Value( GmV)
Mozaffari Castle 0.75	Kahman Spring 4.5	Use Value (UsV)
Shineh fortress 1.18	Garrin Mountain 8.66	Protect Value (PrV)
Shineh fortress 1.18	Persek Area and, Honam Spring 6.34	Manag Value (MnV)
Persek Area and Honam Spring 1	Garrin Mountain 3	Total Value (TtV)
Shineh fortress 1/93	Persek Area and Honam Spring 7	Final Ranking(Rk)

## Conclusion

Aleshtar County in the north of Lorestan province is one of the most prosperous areas of the province in terms of its natural features, which has the potential to become geotourism pole in the country. Based on the Pralong method, the results of the analysis of table 1 show that each geosites has the ability to attract tourists at the regional and national levels. In this paper, the tourism capabilities of landforms were evaluated by field investigations and experts' viewpoints, and some were selected. The results of field research and Pralong method tables indicate high value of Garren Mountain View in value of tourism with a score of 0.79 and value of use value with a score of 0.71 among other geosites. The Presk area also had a high score in terms of use value. Other geosites had almost the same score. The reason for the lack of compensation for some geosites is the lack of infrastructural facilities. In Pereira method, the highest scientific value was given to Garren Mountain. Also the highest geomorphologic value and protection value came to Garren Mountain. The highest value of use and management belonged to the peresk area. In total, the highest points were awarded to the peresk, Kahman valley and Grren Mountain. These results show that these two methods are largely in accord with each other. The most important feature of these two methods is that in spite of similarity in geotechnical grade measurements, each of them has considered different variables in their measurements. Therefore, in order to plan and achieve the development of geotourism, it is necessary to consider all the variables. Otherwise, the growth of one of the variables will produce inappropriate outcomes in the future. On the other hand, these methods determine the direction of planning in order to determine the ecosystem capacity, and so on. In fact, the difference that distinguishes these methods from descriptive studies is that the final result is presented quantitatively and expresses the intensity and strength of the geosites in numerical terms. As indicated in the introduction, research questions, in response to them, it can be said that the County is capable of becoming a geotourism pole, the reasons for this are the presence of a large number of valuable natural geosites and suitable weather. In response to the second question, it can be said that, as mentioned above, these two models include both natural properties and protective and use values, which is why combining these two models, can provide a comprehensive view of the County's tourist capacities.

**Keywords:** Tourism, Tourism pole, Attractions, Garin Mountain, Kahman valley.

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**Analysis of Relations of Power in the Planning Process of Urban Development Projects**  
**Case study: 17 Shahrivar Street, Tehran**

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**Introduction**

In presented plans as urban projects, it can be generally seen that there is a considerable gap between goals, implementation actions and the nature of urban planning practice. Planning is not a linear process but a complicated process and involve a great number of actors. Planners, policy makers, urban managers need to act away from political vagaries. In administrative systems of countries such as Iran, up to down decision- making leads to reduction of other actors' power in front of urban managing powers. The proposed scheme by Tehran Beautification Organization for Shahrivar St. (between Imam Hossein Square and Shohada Square) and transforming it into a place where religious and ritual ceremony can be held is one of the projects that despite the wide network involved in it, the rate of public participation has been low. This has led to a remarkable gap between the project's objectives and the reality of the project being implemented. This paper seeks to explore the various factors which affect the product of urban planning, factors which are connected to the structure of power in the project's network. In order to analyze these factors and identify all of them as factors influencing the communication among the participants and decision-making process, several steps have been taken. Frist of all, Habermas and Foucault's theories were studied after that shortcomings and supplements of their theories beside the relation between networked society and urban planning were discussed. Ultimately, the quality enhancement plan of 17 Shahrivar street was examined.

**Methods and Material**

The leading paper is an applied research type based on descriptive-analytical method and the research is qualitative. By applying purposive sampling, focus group and interviews, required data were collected and analyzed. For more in-depth information, actors answered to designed questions in a semi structured interviews. Four focus groups were formed to receive and control information. Discussions were conducted in groups of 6-9 people over a period of about 60 minutes around specific questions.

### **Results and Discussion**

Finally, we have reviewed and identified the characteristics of the main actors, their roles and responsibilities, their understanding of their interests, fears, problems and capabilities, and outcomes of the project. The analysis of the power of actors involves several tools. One of these tools is Social Network Visualizer, which illustrates the power relations with the application of this software in the form of a network of graphs. Accordingly, four types of power can be formed:

Category 1: This category includes the macro level of urban management, which is at the highest level of power compared to others with a centrality degree output of 37.

Second category: the middle level and micro level of urban management, respectively, with the centrality degree output of 29 and 23.

Third category: design consultants, businesses and traders, local institutions and local residents with a centrality degree output of 17, 17, 16 and 15.

Fourth category: Visitors and activists of the land market are respectively with grades 13 and 12.

### **Conclusion**

Findings indicate that public participation in the planning process is drastically minimized and the legitimacy of the projects which must come from the views of all actors, is reduced. Moreover, in the enhancement quality of 17 shahrivar street project, conflicts have not already resolved and urban development mechanism cannot respond appropriately to the raised demands and the current unsatisfactory condition has provided the foundation in Tehran municipality to return to the previous condition. Identifying the role and place of actors in urban development plans and analyzing the interests of each, their degree of access to sources of power and a profound understanding of the political, economic and social effects of their demands are the necessities of providing the interests of actors in the process of preparing and implementing urban development projects. Through systematic analysis of the numerous interests of actors, steps have to be taken to reconcile the benefits and reduce conflicts in order to increase the project feasibility. Therefore, in reviewing the 17 st. project, urban management should change its attitude toward the following items:

- Recognizing all interest groups with an emphasis on local residents and businesses Conduct non-polling meetings and receive claims from beneficiary groups and re-plan the plan for the improvement of living qualities.
- The use of innovative methods and, ultimately, the design of a win-win strategy to reduce the conflicts.
- Timely and organized broadcast of the decisions made and winning back local resident's trust in urban management.

**Keywords:** Power, Participation, Planning Theory, Network society, 17 shahrivar street .

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**Geomorphological Study of Formation and Development of Sand Ramps**  
**Case study: Ebrahimabad Plain-Mehriz**

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**Introduction**

Sand ramps is a kind of sedimentary accumulation found at the foot of the slopes of some desert and semi-desert region in the world. The landform, unlike sand dune, are complex which are formed and developed under the influence of various processes. In fact, Sand sediments carried by the wind are placed after confront with a mountain barrier. So, the formation of the sand ramps is due to the large volume of fine sand, wind and large walls of high mountains against wind. Although the sand ramps is similar to other wind cumulative landforms in terms of diameter and thickness of sediments, But it is Unique according to dynamics, morphology, material composition, and also processes affecting their genesis and development, and it is very different from other wind landforms. While other wind landforms are formed on smooth and plain surfaces, the sand ramps are often created at the foot of the slope and on the slopes of the mountains. The main goal of this study is to investigate about creation and evolution of Sand ramps in eastern slopes of the Shirkouh Mountain in Ebrahimabad plain in the west of Mehriz city. The plain has an area about 190 square kilometers and located geographically between  $54^{\circ} 14'$  to  $54^{\circ} 25'$  eastern longitudes and  $31^{\circ} 18'$  to  $31^{\circ} 30'$  northern latitudes.

**Methods and Material**

The present research is based on surveys and field studies. However, for doing it, we have used of geology map (1:100000), topography map(1:50000), Digital elevation model, Google earth images(2016), and some softwares like ArcGIS 10.3, Surfer 13, Gradistat 4, Wind rose, Excel, Corel DRAW X6 to analyze data and also drawing maps and graphs. Thus, we digitized maps using GIS and make basis layers. After reviewing the data and preliminary maps, we visited the study area and took 11 sedimentary samples includes 5 samples along the longitudinal profile from an altitude 1550 to 1650 meters and 6 other samples in a sedimentary cut at a depth of 220 centimeters of earth

surfaces. Then the taken sediments transferred to the laboratory for granulometry. After test, the statistical parameters of sediments including mean, middle, mode, sorted, tilting and sediment elongation were analyzed using Gradistat software and drew their cumulative and skew diagrams. Also, to determine the direction and speed of the winds, we drew the annual and seasonal Windroses based on the data of Mehriz station of climatology. In addition, according to results of others' studies, the relationship between the diameter of the sands and wind speed and intensity with the amount of transport of sediments were measured.

### **Results and Discussion**

In this research, for analyzing the winds (speed and direction) of the study area, we used 15-yearold statistics of Mehriz's Climatology Station. Accordingly, the direction of the prevailing wind is North-South and is often influenced by local topographic conditions. The maximum wind speed is around 42 km / h. the speed has low frequency and more occurs in the spring and winter seasons. In addition, the wind directions changes in different seasons. Because severe winds with high speed blow in spring and winter, and they have also southwestern-northeastern direction. So, naturally, gravel should be placed in this direction. In addition, for the study of sedimentology of the sand ramp, the sediment samples were taken along longitudinal and depth profiles. Analyzes of granulometry and drawing their different diagrams showed with moving as far as high altitudes, sediments had been sorted and became smaller. granulometry analysis of deep sediments also showed that the sedimentary samples have different characteristics at different depths; so that the average diameter of particles is very high at 1.5 m depth and it's more than 4 millimeters.

### **Conclusions**

The investigation of the prevailing and even minor winds with the sedimentation of sand ramp showed that the main skeleton of the sand ramp is not justified by any direction of the winds. Also, an examination of the mean diameter of sands, both along the longitudinal profile and deep profile, indicates that Most of the sediments are not transferable with current winds conditions. Therefore, assuming that the current winds have not played a major role in the creation and evolution of the sand ramp, Winds should have more power and intensity in the past and its direction should be along the northwest-southeast. However, most of the sediment particles are larger than 2 mm in diameter and the winds were by no means capable of moving them.

On the other hand, sediments have located on the slopes more than 20% Hence, it can be guessed that the majority of EbrahimAbad Plains sand ramps is the result of the descending process of sands after their physical weathering during quaternary cold periods. Presence of a very large stones of conglomerate inside the sediments and their permanent physical degradation confirm this hypothesis. But after primary formation of the landform, winds have interfered and transferred finer grain of sand from plain upwards and after clashed with the mountain deposited.

**Keywords:** Ebrahimabad Plain, Sand Ramp, Wind Processes, Kerman Conglomerate, Sedimentation

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## **Analysis of Sustainable Housing in Karaj City**

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### **Introduction**

Housing at first sight as a shelter is one of the basic needs of humans, but at the moment the housing covers a variety of dimensions, including economic, social, cultural and environmental, and is considered to be more than a shelter. But, at the Second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements was held in Istanbul, suitable shelter does not simply mean the presence of a roof over any person, but the proper shelter is defined as follow; the appropriate shelter means convenience, adequate space, physical access, security, property security, stability and structural durability, lightening, ventilation and heating system, primary infrastructures such as water supply, sanitation and education, waste disposal, environmental quality, accessibility to work and primary facilities which should be affordable to all of the people.

From this perspective and indexes mentioned by UN-Habitat, housing today in developing countries because of domestic migration, land supply problems, lack of sufficient resources, weak economic management, lack of comprehensive housing planning and other economic failures, on the one hand, and acceleration of the urban population has, on the other hand, is one of the acute problems. In this regard, the city of Karaj, as one of the metropolises of Iran with its features such as proximity to Tehran metropolis, its riverside location and suitable weather conditions, as well as its industrial, agricultural and tourism role, has witnessed a huge increase in population in recent years, which resulted from the migration of the pendulum from Tehran to the city and the natural increase of the population. Considering the increasing population and youth population, it is important to review the housing situation in the city and provide adequate and sustainable housing for all sectors of society. Therefore, in this research, housing sustainability indices in Karaj city are studied. Also, in addition to ranking the areas in term of sustainable housing indices, explaining the housing problems in this city is an effective way for moving toward housing desirability in the cities of Karaj.

### **Methods and Material**

This research is descriptive-analytic in terms of research method and in terms of its purpose is an applied research. The statistical population is the head of households in 12 areas of Karaj city. The sample size is 486 households head and the sampling method is a probabilistic method or random method. Data collection is based on the survey (questionnaire) and documentary method (Statistics of statistic center of Iran). Also, Data are analyzed by SPSS23 software.

### **Results and Discussion**

The results of the study on the indices of housing in the studied neighborhoods indicate that in terms of physical dimension, type of materials used in urban housing is the most important variable and the use of the double window is the least important variable. In the dimension of social sustainability, the most important variable is the impact of migration on non-standard housing constructions and the least important variable in access to health centers. In the dimension of economic sustainability, the most important variable is the amount of urban housing with the personal owner and the least important variable is the amount of government loan received for housing improvements. In general, the results indicated that in most of cases, the stability achieved was moderate or less than average, and the results showed a significant difference between the different regions in terms of sustainability indices. So, the results of the research show that the 12 areas of Karaj are located in three levels of stable, semi stable and unstable in terms of housing sustainability. The general results show that regions 4, 7, 8, and 11 are considered as "stable regions", and regions of 1, 5, 6, and 12 are considered as "semi-sustainable regions" of Karaj. Also, regions 2, 3, 9 and 10 are among the "unstable urban areas of Karaj city".

### **Conclusions**

Today, housing as one of the most important human needs is investigated from a variety of dimensions. Also, housing as an important part of the human environment plays a vital role in sustainable development of cities. Stability and sustainability of housing embrace the environmental, social, cultural and economic aspects of housing that are intertwined. In this regard, the aim of this study was to evaluate the indicators of housing sustainability in Karaj city. Different indices have been used to measure Karaj city districts housing stability in different dimensions. These indices have been designed according to the indicators used in global experiences, internal experiences and in accordance with the region conditions (localization of indicators). This research extracts the strengths and limitations of housing sustainability in Karaj to move towards greater sustainability. In general, it can be concluded that the study area houses, in contrast to the past, have more sustainability, and the indicators for sustainable housing development have been upgraded compared to the past. In the past, for example, most of the houses were built with unstable building materials while today, according to the statistics presented and field observations of writers, we see improvements in the majority of residential units within the study area, which has led to the development of physical indicators.

**Keywords:** Housing, Housing sustainability, Urban sustainable development, Karaj.

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**Assess the Role of Rural Management in Sustainability in Rural Areas  
Case Study: Dastjerdeh District (Tarom township)**

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**Introduction**

In the international literature the interest for growth and development in the rural communities in the context of economic and social changes is rapidly on the rise and as a strategy for the betterment of life conditions and the most important solution for villagers' issues. Revolution in the rural regions in the developing countries is of special importance, since rural regions have a great role in the economic and social growth in these countries. Growth and development in other regions depend on these rural regions. Also, growth in these regions and attaining their development are part of the essential goals of the sustainable rural development which dramatically shapes the livelihood in rural regions. But it is possible for these programs not to reach their goals for many reasons. One the crucial components in this context and analysis of rural affairs, is paying attention to managerial structure in these communities. Nowadays the role and place of management in all contexts and venues of the economic and social life of mankind, has come to the front even more than before, and as the most important aspect in life, growth, development or death a society and movement trend of the status quo is acknowledged toward fine conditions as what is more than before in the study of trend of management in the past three periods attracts attention; this means the elimination of the management element without a proper alternative, and that is why with destruction of traditional management in the sustainable maintenance of life and activity in rural space, a sort of lack of spatial productive management appears in the local level which its first implication is the appearance of instability of environmental resources and the gradual decline in the integrity of rural community and social economic unity and also in their worst case scenario, the forsaken remaining of residential units on the rural regions in these periods. Rural management can have an important role in the matters pertaining to production, environmental matters, environmental matters like water pollution, losing biological diversity, erosion of ground, and matters pertaining to economy and society in rural regions. Therefore one of the most important challenges in sustainable rural development is not paying enough attention to the role of rural management in these communities which if paid

attention, could have an important role in the betterment of the trend of planning for sustainable rural development. So paying attention to the role of rural management towards sustainable development and redistribution of resources toward current generation and maintaining quantity and quality of rural resources is the most important foundation for the production of agricultural products and the restraint factor of villagers' immigration, which is a crucial action for rural regions. Also in Dastjerde in Tarom division, out of 13 villages in the greater village of Dastjerde, 11 have Islamic Council and village administrator which have responsibilities which have risen from the tenets, goals and policies of rural and local management, and local management in this region has a special place in the process of raising awareness and counsel with local residents. In this region rural managers like council members and rural administrators like other villages have responsibilities in the aspects of social, economic and environmental-somatic which their performance has a peak and defects. Assessing their performance as local organization or a representative of the government from one side and from the other side with regards to the fact that these managers are connected with local people, assessing and evaluating their performance in the context of sustainable rural development can be the key to many managerial issues and problems in villages. Therefore, assessing the level of productivity in the rural context and providing proper solution for an increase in their performance, all seem crucial. So in this study with the use of local people's opinions, an investigation has been conducted in the effects of rural management in the sustainable rural development in the village of Dastjerde (Tarom division). Therefore, the real research question is the following: how effective has been the role of the rural management system in the betterment of sustaining the rural development in its different aspects? And which aspect of the sustainable rural development has had the most impact?

### **Methods and Material**

The current study is among the practical researches and regarding "method" it is considered to have utilized a "descriptive-analytic" method. Gathering information has been done using the two methods of "library" and "geodesic." The statistical population consists of rural households of the village of Dastjerde in Tarom division (N=7309). 324 households were chosen using Cochran formula and simple random sampling method as sample community. Then later by giving a visit to these sample villages research was conducted and regarding the number of households in each village, the questioning was conducted. The measuring tool in this research has been questionnaire (with an incontrovertible structure). After gathering data and categorizing them using the SPSS software, descriptive and inference statistics methods were used for analyzing data. For analyzing the findings at the inference level, single t test, regression model, and path analysis were used. According to this for assessing stability, a first sample of 95 questionnaires were conducted as pretest and the level of trust coefficient was calculated using Cronbach's alpha. The resultant alpha for different aspects are shown in table (2). Since the total amount of 0.828 is higher than 0.70, it can be said that the criterion has an acceptable stability. Also the validity of questionnaire was confirmed by the judgment and opinions of experts in this context. Villages under study are in the political jurisdiction of Dastjerde village of Tarom division of the province of Zanjan. According to the 2011 census, the population of greater village of Dastjerde has been 7309 (2083 households) and containing 13 villages. Out of this number, 11 villages which also had Islamic Councils and village administrators, were chosen as sample.

## Results and Discussion

The distribution of the mentioned questionnaire among the heads of sample rural households of the research shows that the most frequency of age among answerers was 20 to 29 which includes 43.3 percent of the entire goal (or sample) population. The education of most answerers was elementary school graduate, and in regarding occupation, 37 percent of the sample population are involved in agriculture, regarding gender 79.3 percent of the answerers were male and regarding marital status 68.2 were married. To investigate the four aspects of sustainable development (namely: social, economic, environmental and environmental-somatic) single t test was used. According to the findings and with the inclusion of spectral range which ranged from 1 to 5 in the Likert scale, this amount has been assessed to be more than the desired number of 3 for the aspects of environmental and environmental-somatic and in the 0.01 alpha level is meaningful. Also, average analysis of these criteria in the area under study shows the positive impact on the aspects of environmental with an average of (3.01) and environmental-somatic with an average of (3.03), which in proportion to other aspects are on a higher level. In a way that in the aftermath of managers' activity with regard to saving the environment of the village, local managers have only done a good job in gathering garbage from village, garbage burial in surrounding grounds of the village, but in other contexts have not had much success. In the environmental-somatic context the findings of the research show that this aspect compared to others is on a higher level, and village administrators with the help of Islamic Councils have taken positive actions toward building new passageways, improving and renewing passageways in the area of the village, improving the lighting of passageways and giving accommodations for proper building with proper stability in the area of the village. In the social aspect, local managers in attracting people's cooperation, providing educational and hygienic grounds and other social aspects, have not had much success and their performance has been assessed to be weak. Only in some aspects like solving some local and family issues some actions have been taken. In the economic aspect findings show that local managers in this region which was under study were not able to have significant activity in the economic aspect. The regression fitting model for the effective factors in the sustainable rural development on the level of sample households in the area under study show that (the determinant coefficient is 0.895) independent variables of 89 units if change determine the dependent variable. To investigate the performance of local managers in the sustainable development according to the variance analysis test and Fisher statistics (F), and the meaningful level of less than 0.01 shows that the test assumption is indicative of not meaningfulness of the regression model with a trust percent of 99 is refused, therefore the regression model regarding statistics is meaningful and indicates that between the performance of local managers and sustainable rural development exists a linear and meaningful relationship. The investigation of the regression impacts of the performance of the local managers in the aspects of sustainable development regarding a meaningful curve and beta coefficient shows that a varying unit in the standard deviation in the social, economic, environmental and environmental-somatic aspects have respectively had 0.375, 0.338, 0.133, 0.157 units of impact on dependent variable. So it can be said that the performance of local managers in the region under study, only has had impacts on sustainable rural development regarding environmental and environmental-somatic matters. Among the aspects under research, environmental-somatic aspect with the beta coefficient of 0.375 has had the most impact and after that economic aspect with the beta coefficient of 0.133 has had the least amount of impact in the

aspects of sustainable rural development in the region under study. In a way that the performance of local managers has been more in the context of building new passageways, fortifying residential units and issuing building permit for rural houses, and effectively in the context of the economic livelihood of rural households have not had much success.

Also, the investigation of the total impact of each of these aspects in sustainable rural development using the path analysis model shows that the most total impact has been in the environmental-somatic aspect with the amount of 0.404 and then economic aspect with 0.133 which was the least amount of total impact in the sustainable development in the region under study. The total impacts attained are indicative of the fact that the performance of the local managers in the two aspects of environmental and somatic are worthy of rumination, in a way that in the somatic aspect, findings show that building new passageways in the village, improving and renewing of passageways, fortifying residential units by issuing building permit, observing building, developing and improving the area of the village, improving the lighting of passageways in the villages and cooperation with managers and respective authorities in the context of executing rural plans, have had an acceptable and good performance. In the context of the environmental aspect, findings show that in the context of maintaining educational and health venues, gathering garbage from the area of the village, hygienic burial of the garbage outside of the area of the village, have had a partially acceptable performance. But in other contexts, such as reducing the destruction of rural meadows, saving springs and rural water canals, reduction in the waste in the water resources of the village, holding educational classes regarding preserving the environment of the village and training the proper use of rural resources have had a very weak performance. Regarding social stability, findings are indicative of the fact that local managers in the context of counseling with local people, creating unity among the residents of the village, providing amenities and leisure activities, attracting the cooperation of people in public affairs of the village, holding educational classes have had a very poor performance and only in the context of participating in ceremonies in the village and cooperation with respective organizations in the village have had a relatively speaking acceptable performance.

In the context of economic aspect, findings are indicative of the fact that there has not been much performance and the performance of the local managers has been evaluated to be on a very low level. Therefore it can be said that of the most important factors in the low performance of the local managers in the different aspects related to limitation of their authority and responsibility and has been their low activity range. According to the findings and with regard to the path analysis model, the most direct impacts of the different aspects on sustainable rural development are respectively related to environmental-somatic aspect, environmental and social aspect, and the least amount of direct impact has been observed in the economic aspect. In the context of indirect impacts, the path analysis model shows that with the exception of economic aspect (without indirect impact), other aspects (namely, environmental-somatic and social) all have indirect impact on the dependent variable.

### **Conclusions**

Nowadays one of the most effective solutions in the sustainable rural development is the use of cooperation and the ability of the people, especially the help and cooperation of the villagers for growth and development of the rural regions in all aspects. The most important tool in attaining this

goal is establishing no-government organized organizations which according to the needs and wants of the different groups that are residents of the village, in different topics and necessary topics of local and indigenous area, to execute the plans of the development of the villages. One of the most important of these organizations is the organization for the management of the village. Local management in the form of rural Islamic Council and village administrators that with the legal status that they have, they are active in the different areas of village, and they have a significant place to enter the area of executing rural development plans. Regarding the responsibilities of local managers in villages, performing well in this area is expected of them. Paying attention to the development of villages is among the very important matters in the act of rural development planning. In the area of the villages under study in the greater village of Dastjerde, the connection between village managers and local people in the villages has been reported to be partially low and rural management from the perspective of residents has had a significant role in the somatic development of rural habitations and preserving the environment of the village. Evaluating the performance of rural managers as the local organizations or as the representative of the government, and from another perspective with regard to the fact that these managers are connected with local people, assessing and evaluating their performance in the context of sustainable rural development can be the solution to many problems and issues in the area of management in the villages. Therefore in this study the performance of the management system of the village has also been evaluated in the betterment of the stability of development of the Dastjerde village of the Tarom division.

Evaluating the findings of the research in the context of quadruple aspects of sustainable development (namely, social, economic, environmental-somatic and environmental) shows that the environmental-somatic aspect with the average of 3.03 compared to other aspects has been on a higher level and after that the economic aspect with the average of 2.54 has been on the lowest level. Assessing the findings of the research in the context of the performance of the local managers in different aspects of the sustainable development in the region under study is indicative of the fact that in the environmental-somatic aspect have had a relatively speaking good impacts. In a way that in the context of building new passageways in the village, improving and renewing the passageways, fortifying the residential units through issuing building permit, observing the building process, growth and development in the area of the village, improving the lighting of the passageways of the village and cooperation with managers and respective authorities have had a good performance in the context of executing rural plans. In the context of the performance of the local managers in the context of environmental-somatic aspect, findings indicate that the performance of the local managers in this aspect and some matters has been evaluated to be acceptable. Findings indicate that in the context of keeping educational and health venues, gathering garbage from the area of the village, burial of the garbage outside the area of the village has been reported to have had a good performance. But in other contexts such as reducing the destruction of rural meadows, preserving rural springs and water sources, reducing the waste in the village's water, holding educational classes regarding protecting the environment of the village and teaching the proper use of villages resources, the performance has been very weak. With regard to social and economic stability, findings show that local managers have not had an acceptable performance. And these managers have only had an acceptable performance with regard to cooperation with respective organizations. It can be said that

among the most important factors in the low performance of local managers in different aspects is related to the limitation of their authority and responsibility. Therefore in this context and for the betterment of the performance of the rural managers in the village area, it is suggested that to increase the performance of local managers, from the respective organizations (sheriff's office, governorship, and city government) in villages, be given more authority and increase their range of work; with the enforcement of the mutual feeling among local managers and people and local reporters toward the better performance of managers, local people should cooperate more with them; local government and organizations by allocating more financial credit, could enhance the performance of village administrators and rural councils; regarding the importance of the essential needs in the life of villagers and in order to improve life standards and also to increase the contentedness of villagers from local managers, more prosecutions should be done from local management by cooperating with authorities and asking for different plans and projects necessary. Since in rural regions, economic aspects are the least important when trying to attain sustainable rural development, with the increase in the work domain of the rural managers and giving proper amenities and enough credit for them, seeing to the livelihood needs of the rural household should become a priority.

At the end it is touched upon that the results of the previous research conducted in the context of the role of rural management in the rural development is indicative of the fact that the performance of the rural managers in the somatic context and issuing permit for building is effective; it is worth noting that some of the findings of the research approve of this point. The reason for this is responsibilities and authorities of managers in this context. But in the economic and social context the performance of the rural managers has not yielded great results. Also the studies that have been conducted earlier, have been more related to the context of the performance of the managers in the context of the somatic space of rural habitations and less related to the investigation of the direct and indirect impacts of the rural managers in the stability of the growth of the rural habitations. So it is crucial that in this regard the people involved and planners of the process of development in rural regions pay attention to the importance of local management and its role in the stability and livelihood of the rural households. Since paying attention to planning is done from bottom up and by indigenous people themselves and it is a crucial matter with regard to rural development and it is a political tool to attain stability of resources in the rural regions, in the end all of this shall lead to development and growth of the rural regions, growth and development in the country as a whole.

**Keywords:** Rural management, Stability of development, Rural development, The greater village of Dastjerde.

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**Assessment of Metropolises Urban Management Based on Urban  
Good Governance Indexes , Case Study: Tehran Metropolis**

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**Introduction**

The city is considered as the a source of development and urban management has a very important role in urban development and improvement of urban settlements. Also, it plays an important role in improving human settlements and sustainable urban development in desirable urban life. Urban population growth, urbanization, globalization, and the need for accountability and citizen-orientation, have challenged urban management, especially urban metropolis, urban managers and decision makers have led to use optimal methods in urban management. One of the most prominent methods is the urban good governance. On the other hand, On the base of principles and aims of good urban governance, governments cannot meet the needs of citizens and it is necessary to increase their responsiveness to new needs with rising flexibility and their capability by attracting active power in public institutions and involving citizens in decision- making process as a main beneficiaries. Therefore, this study investigates and evaluates Tehran's urban management based on good urban governance theory and determines indexes that have most effect on governance process in Tehran Metropolis.

**Methods and Material**

In this paper, the research method is descriptive-analytical. The method of data collection and information is documentary and survey. For achieving this purpose, documentary and library methods have been used for theoretical framework of research and questionnaire, observation and interview were used for data collection in survey method. The Delphi method has also been used to evaluate urban management in Tehran metropolis based on urban good governance indexes. The statistical sample of this research is citizens living in districts 1, 5, 15 and 16 of Tehran Metropolis. For achieving this purpose 400 questionnaires had completed by Tehran citizens. Acquired data were analyzed by SPSS software. Statistical test including T-Test and hierarchical multiple regression analysis has been used to analyze the collected data.

### Results and Discussion

In order to investigate urban good governance indexes in Tehran metropolis (regions 1, 5, 15 and 16) at first, each of the eight indicators was measured by using one-sample T-test and eventually, single sample T- test was used to investigate the situation of the city in general. The results show that in citizen's point of view, Tehran's urban management achieved appropriate situation in terms of responsibility, accountability, rule of law and effectiveness and efficiency indexes and in terms of participation, transparency, consensus oriented and equality has not appropriate situation. The second hypothesis of the research is to rank the indexes that affect the urban good governance from the perspective of citizens. In other words, this hypothesis seeks to determine the importance of urban good governance indicators by citizens in shaping urban governance in urban management. A multivariable regression analysis method was used to investigate and determine these indices. Accordingly, the participation index ( $\beta = 0.398$ ), the rule of law ( $\beta = 276$ ), responsibility index ( $\beta = 0.242$ ) and accountability index ( $\beta = 0.225$ ) are the most important indicators of urban good governance in the study areas is from the citizen's point of view, and the indicators of justice-centred, efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and collective consensus are ranked next.

### Conclusions

The results of the research show that the equity and equality indexes are considered as one of the most important indicators of urban good governance and emphasizes that, in a urban good governance, all groups and individuals of the urban community, in particular, vulnerable groups such as women and the poor people, and etc. have the right and equal opportunity to improve their welfare status, strive for the fair allocation of resources and urban facilities, and the participation of citizens in making comments and decisions. In addition, the results indicate that the accountability, accountability and legality indicators have a minimal difference. These results show that these indicators are in the middle position and most respondents have chosen the medium option in relation to these indicators and in some cases have had some positive attitudes to these indicators, which requires that urban officials and managers should consider more attention to these indicators with indicators that are negatively affected.

**Keywords:** Urban management, Urban good governance, Sustainable urban development, SPSS software, Tehran Metropolis.

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## **Evaluating the Effect of Geomorphology on the Vegetation Type and Density of Foshtanq Alluvial Fans, Sabzevar**

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### **Introduction**

There has been always an interaction between geomorphic landforms and vegetation type and density. Different landforms, because of their different processes such as degradation and aggradation, play an important role in type and density of vegetation. Either large-scale landforms such as continental shield and large mountains or micro-scale scale ones such as karstic depression and small valleys control vegetation characteristics. Alluvial fan is one of the most important depositional landforms that is composed of particles such as clay, silt, sand, gravel and boulder. This landform is often developed in arid and semi-arid regions. The active (young) alluvial fan is a surface influenced by flooding and deposition, whereas an inactive (old) fan is a flood-free surface without deposition and is more affected by degradation and gully processes. Sabzevar region in Khorasan Razavi Province, due to its various and typical alluvial fans, is suitable location for studying the geomorphology/vegetation relations. Three alluvial fans including relict, old and young ones in south of Foshtanq village, in West of Sabzevar, have been evaluated in this study. Since the effect of landforms and processes of alluvial fans on vegetation properties is less studied in Iran, the aim of this study is qualitative and quantitative assessment of vegetation type and density in abandoned, old and young fans in south of Foshtanq village.

### **Methods and Materials**

To differentiate relict, old and young fan surfaces, some criteria such as weathering features, surface morphology, drainage pattern and surface color/tone on satellite images were used. The borders of fans catchments were obtained from 1/50000 topographic maps and the geological data were obtained from 1/100000 geological maps. The recognition of 23 vegetation type was carried out by

field studies. In order to measure the vegetation canopy on alluvial fan surfaces, a total number of 12 quadrangles, with dimensions of 10 m by 10 m, were determined and vegetation canopy were measured in every quadrangle by field measurements. In order to study the physical and chemical characteristics of fans soils, 10 samples were gathered from in the top 30 cm of soil profile, and then soil texture, acidity, electrical conductivity, total neutralizing value, available phosphorus, available potassium, total nitrogen, total organic carbon were measured in each sample.

### **Results and Discussion**

Results show that dominant vegetation type of interfluves of all fans is *Artemisia seiberi*, and dominant vegetation type of swales of old fan is *Pteropyrum aucheri*. The swales of young fan don't have any vegetation. Overall, 23 vegetation species were recognized on surfaces of all fans. The study of soil texture shows that the rates of silt and clay are higher in bars than swales of young fan. Also, in old and relict fans, the rates of silt and clay are higher in interfluves than gullies. Data reveal that soil fertility is higher in old and relict fans compared to young one. In apexes of old and relict fans, the soil fertility is higher in interfluves than gully beds. This is due to the higher slopes and degradation of gullies, whereas relatively stable interfluves have provided more development and fertility of soils. The highest rate of vegetation canopy (10.67%) belongs to toe of relict fan and the lowest rate (0.58%) is related to swales of young fan toe. Interfluves of old fan have higher vegetation canopy than gully beds while the gully beds of relict fan have higher canopy than interfluves.

### **Conclusions**

Results show that gullies on abandoned fan, due to their coarser texture, are adequate for shrubs. Vegetation of abandoned fan's gullies has highest amount of canopy (10.676%) because of sufficient moisture drained from interfluves while the vegetation on active channels of old and young fans has lowest canopy (0.58 % for young fan and 0.887% for old fan). Long-term exposure of relict fan surface to degradation has resulted in the development of deep gullies (in some cases, more than 6 meters deep). Gullies on the toe of relict fans are well developed and have U shaped cross sections. Although soils of gully beds have lower fertility compared to interfluves, their coarse texture and higher moisture have resulted in increased vegetation percentage in gully beds of both toe and apex of relict fan. Also, gully beds can drain interfluves and hence have better groundwater resources compared to interfluves. This situation has resulted in relative increase of vegetation in gully beds. Overall, results show that geomorphological processes such as incision and deposition influence the soil texture and fertility and hence vegetation type and density.

**Keywords:** Landform, Vegetation species, Alluvial fan, Foshtanq, Sabzevar.

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## **Assessing the Quality of Life in Coastal Cities Using DEMATEL Model Case Study of Coastal City Noor**

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### **Introduction**

More than half of the world's population is now living in urban areas. By 2020, this figure will reach around 60%, previous Cities have turned into metropolises and metropolises in the megapolises. The phenomenon of urbanization is inevitable and irreversible. Quality of Life (QOL) is a kind of welfare of individuals and societies, drawing the positive and negative qualities of life. Quality of life is a complex and multidimensional concept Which is influenced by factors such as time and place, individual and social values Quality of life in coastal cities is a key concept in urban planning In many coastal cities, planners And experts are trying to show Levels of quality of life At different levels of geography.

### **Methods and Material**

The overall research approach is quantitative And in terms of data collection method Based on documentary library data and field mapping. First, to identify quality of life indicators With special emphasis on urban areas, studies related to the field of specialization were used. Accordingly, 10 indicators were identified in this regard And the basis for designing a questionnaire as the main tool for research in field studies. Content validity method or technique was used to increase validity In this regard, the validity of the research tool was confirmed by a number of specialized experts, Then, Cronbach's alpha test was used to measure the reliability of the research tool And a value of 0.81, indicating a suitable reliability of the tool's research, According to Cochran formula, 265 questionnaires were distributed among citizens of the city of Noor, The research questionnaire was used through SPSS software and non-parametric single-sample T test and the decision-making model based on the pairwise scales (DEMATEL).

### Results and Discussion

Quality of life involves the social and qualitative index in urban and regional development goals. Regarding the average of the items, And applying a single-sample t test in all indexes, Regardless of transport and traffic, the explanatory items show a significant level higher than 0.01. This means the effectiveness of the quality of life in coastal cities On the level of sample families over-average. Also, according to the results obtained from the DEMATEL technique shown in Chart (1) Indicators of employment (14.87), health of soul and soul (13.20) And security and comfort (4.13), and health and housing (0.33) were certainly the most effective indicators in assessing the quality of life in urban noor.

### Conclusions

Today the quality of urban life in coastal areas, As the most important concept in urban planning, it has been raised. In many countries, planners are trying to show the quality of life at different geographical levels. To this end, they will be able to find the best ways to improve the quality of life of the retarded areas, In terms of the indicators examined , it is found that Indicators of employment (14.87), health of soul and soul (13.20) And security and comfort (4.13), and health and housing (0.33) were certainly the most effective indicators in assessing the quality of life in urban noor. Also, the results of the research are consistent with the findings of Guidance & Associates 2012 and Shuna et al. 2017.

**Keywords:** Quality of Life, Coastal Cities, DEMATEL, Coastal City of Noor.

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**A Critical Approach to Political Goals and Objectives  
in the Mapping Process with a View of Iran**

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**Introduction**

Geography is the knowledge of environmental studies and the study of various types of human relationships in their surroundings. And the map is the most important tool in knowing this science and the best way to display it's information and science (Ganji, 2001: 435). The maps have had a significant contribution to the transfer and induction of the demands and policies of the interests and influencing and beneficent and interested powers and has always been effective tools and implement in gaining political power, the main reason for this claim is the coming into existence of various governments throughout history. These powers and governments, according to their intentions and political will, have designed and developed a variety of maps. In some of these maps, the map designers themselves have acknowledged that they were pursuing specific goals or in some of them, more than others, they were more capable of exercising power and inducing politics. Designer and map designer choices have had a significant impact on the creation, information and detail of the maps.

The maps, as usual, should reflect the natural and human data as well as the findings of the cartographers on the effects and phenomena on earth; but in reality, they are not, and in some cases, accompanied by these facts, goals and objectives of political, military and ... following.

The inseparability of the map of human life, as well as the widespread use, has made the many hidden and hidden angles less worthy of consideration. In Iran, with a quick look at this find that tribal bias and ethnicity are evident in the design of the maps, and the intentions of the plan have, in a more orchestrated way, been indicative of the superiority and majority of a nation on the land of Iran. In the case of the Iranian Persian Gulf, this is a transnational issue. The controversy over its political motives has always been at the forefront of news and political tensions between Iran and the Persian Gulf States. Although the maps were simple and simple from the beginning, and they were primarily aimed at guiding and displaying the effects of the earth, and in general generally useful and used by

the public, but over time, various types of maps were drawn that the greed for the wealth of cartography ethnic bias, political reflection and power of the powerful with their political goal and political pre requites are evident. This research seeks to answer the following questions:

- 1- What is the reason for significant and discernable differences in the maps?
- 2- How can political goals and goals in maps be able to bring specific meanings to the minds of the audience?

### **Methods and Materials**

The research methodology in this article is descriptive and analytical and its data collection has been done through books and articles available. Regarding the subject of the research, a critical approach to political goals and objectives in the design process of the map, there are few resources in this regard .

### **Results and Discussions**

Cartography as a science of mapping has always been the focus of attention of power and politicians throughout history. Old civilizations and ancient rulers in some cases recognized the importance and position of the map in their national interest, Indian cartography also influenced Tibetan cartography and the Islamic world, and in turn was influenced by British cartographers. (Gole, 1990: 99-105). In India and in the ninth century, the Islamic geographers corrected Ptolemy's work and improved the Indian Ocean position in the form of an open water mass, rather than a closed sea that had already been shown by Ptolemy (Schwartzberg, 2008: 33). In Greece and Rome, Anaxi Mender, in collaboration with Hecateais, built a map of the universe based on scientific geography. This map is the first map of a scale in which Greece was identified in the middle and other parts of Europe and Asia-Pacific in relation to Greece around it (Fani, 2006: 37). In the third to fifteenth centuries, the absolute authority of the Church on all aspects of life in Europe and the Roman Empire had made maps drawn from Christian beliefs about the world centered on Jerusalem (Jerusalem) and had little resemblance and similarity to realities of Earth. (Mirahidar and Hamidinia, 2007: 149). As Brian Harley says, cartography has always been "the science of the princes". In the Muslim world, Caliphs and later Sultans were known and famous for the sake of the protecting of the mapping and map design policies. (Amiri and Afzali, 2015: 6).

The map is widely used in psychological warfare too. During the cold war in the 1950s and 1960s, the United States and the former Soviet Union used maps to influence their people in the face and terms of imminent dangers from the opposite side by orientation from Europe or the Arctic, threats did not take place. US maps based on the blockade and siege of the former Soviet Union were designed to eliminate the dangers. Maps continue to play an important role in trying to build and shape public opinion about the political process. In the Vietnam War, the Treaty of the Panama Channel, the closure and blockade of the Straits of Tiran by Egypt, the nationalist liberation wars, the Argentinean and Chilean conflicts over the Beagle Channel, and many other important wars and battles which occurred on the ground, it was visible on the map (Henrikson, 1994: 9.2).

### Conclusions

All maps have not been mapped and designed for the ultimate and true purpose i.e. the providing of information and data to the audiences and visitors. As we can see from the title of the article, factors such as ruling power, policy of statesmen and politicians in the direction of the map deviation from their mission have caused the map affected by the abovementioned factors to undergo transformations in order to prepare and map the objectives of the orders and, possibly, Come along with the aspirations of a country. It could be argued that the prospect of politicians' political intentions and goals by having their sovereignty to achieve their countries and their territorial development has been a source of a sense of pride and joyfulness of the peoples of their homeland, and of undermining motherhood and homeland. In line with the abovementioned statement and claiming its claim, it should be demanded by the right of the Iranian government and people to emphasize the naming and addressing of waters in neighboring countries called the Persian Gulf which has always been the focus of the debate between Iran and the Arab states of the Persian Gulf region due to its name and political aspect. As you know, the name of the Persian Gulf includes an emotional and patriotic sense and emotion that the reader appreciates with his name and its vast and massive map on the map. All of these are psychological factors in the map, created by political and power factors in society that do not in any way consider denying it and depriving it of their territorial right.

**Keywords:** Cartography, Map Making Projection, Power, Political prerogatives.

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## **Spatial Analysis of Precipitation Persistency in Kurdistan Province**

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### **Introduction**

Precipitation is the critical atmospheric parameter and major component of the global water and energy cycle which have high variations in time and space and have direct effects on the availability of water resources and agriculture. Spatial analysis of precipitation is essential for land use planning design and management of water related activities (Darand and Mansouri Daneshvar, 2014). The aim of this research is spatial analysis of persistency of precipitation in Kurdistan Province with complicated terrain, which elevation differs from 710 m in the southwest and northwest and 3220 m in central parts of the study region. The precipitation amount highly varies over the study region and is very irregular at both intra-annual and inter-annual timescales. The long-term mean annual precipitation of the study area varies between 260 mm in the east and 860 mm in the west with decreasing trend from west to east (Darand and Mansouri Daneshvar, 2015). Therefore, the accurate knowledge of the spatial and temporal variations of precipitation persistency is of great importance for operational applications such as the proper management of water resources, the design of water conveyance and flood protection structures, agriculture, the management of agricultural development, such as irrigation planning, and land use planing.

### **Methods and Material**

In order to doing this study, daily precipitation data from 188 synoptic, climatology and rain gauge over and out of Kurdistan province from Energy ministry and meteorology organization during 1/1/1950 to 30/10/2010 have been used. For every day one digital map in dimension 6\*6 km has been created by Kriging method. Then data of 811 pixels that covers whole of the province extracted from daily maps. One data base 18203\*811 created that located on the rows, days and over the columns, pixels. For each pixels, portion of precipitation persistence in total rainy days and amount of precipitation accompany with spatial precipitation persistency important have been calculated.

### **Results and Discussion**

The results of this study showed that precipitation persistency over province is between 1 to 37 days. Persistency of 1 to 9 days over whole province has been observed. The long persistency in semi western parts of province is more frequent. The short persistency (1 to 2 days) assigns to high percent

of rainy days and is more partnership in amount of precipitation in semi eastern parts of province. The spatial importance of persistency shows significant importance of this precipitation for semi eastern parts of province. Increase in persistency result in decrease partnership in total rainy days. In semi western parts of province long time persistency (4 to 9 days) have high partnership in total rainy days and amount of precipitation while spatial precipitation persistency is maximum for other parts of province. This shows that long time precipitations persistency is regular for semi western parts of province and extreme for central and semi eastern parts of province. The results of this investigation indicate the important role of topographic configurations in the spatial distribution of precipitation persistency over Kurdistan province.

### Conclusions

The long time persistency of precipitation in western parts of the study region is contributed to barrier role of mountains in western and central parts which reduce the precipitable power of atmospheric systems for dry eastern parts. This results are in agreement with findings of Nazari-pour and Mansouri Daneshvar (2014) for Iran who found the one-day precipitation contribution of rainfall amounts in dry eastern parts of Iran is more than the rainy western parts. The occurrence of long time persistency of precipitations is regular for rainy western parts of study area while is important for dry eastern parts. Temporal analysis of this study implies the important role of short one-day precipitation persistency in dry warm months summer precipitation amount while longer two and three-days precipitation persistency in rainy cold months of year have the highest contribution in total precipitation. The main causes of this irregularity are the geographical location and the general atmospheric circulation which dominance over study region during different months of year.

**Keywords:** Persistence, Precipitation, Interpolation, Kriging, Kurdistan Province.

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**Analysing Spatial Inequality in Tehran’s Housing System,  
Via Changing Prices During 1992- 2016**

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**Introduction**

To study and analyze the housing access of a community, as a basic human need, in the process of urban planning and policy-making is a critical endeavour. Housing is not entirely a separable and sectoral area of decision-making as it affects and is affected by the social and political aspects and relations of societies, and hence is considered as a socio-political issue and part of social services besides being a matter of public policy-making and planning. In this regard, the state intervention in planning and policy-making, supply, support and management of housing is one of the necessities of public administration. Access to housing in a society is a widely held goal that its achievement could be challenged by disregarding the social status of housing and the lack of systematic approach in housing policy-making and planning processes. This would result in spatial (i.e., multi-dimensional, including economic, social, physical and organisational dimensions) inequality. Tehran, the capital of Iran that has densely contained various social, economic and political activities, is a complex urban system, which its complexity makes it more vulnerable when confronting deficiencies in policy-making, especially in regards to its having an incomplete and unsystematic planning approach. Due to the intense, accelerated, unplanned and migration-based growth of Tehran and its surrounding environment, the severe inequality is more evident compared to the other cities of Iran. Such inequality has resulted in the growth of informal urban-peripheral settlements. Furthermore, it has contributed to the formation of such problems as the degradation of the natural environment, land and housing speculation and the degradation of housing quality. The existence and continuity of such a problematic situation has affected negatively the access of significant part of the population residing in Tehran to housing.

The purpose of this paper is to study the extent and condition of spatial inequality in the housing structure of Tehran and to study its variance amongst the 22 urban districts of Tehran. This is to response to the two underlying questions of this paper, i.e., “based on the price of housing, what is the status of the duality of spatial equality-inequality in the housing structure of Tehran”, and “how the trends regarding the availability of housing to all socio-economic groups of population, has

changed over time?” Thus is that, this paper has studied the dispersion of spatial inequality in the housing system of Tehran and its transformation over a 26-year period of 1991 to 2016.

### **Method and Material**

To achieve the set purpose of this paper, a dual descriptive-analytical methodology was designed and subsequently applied in the first path. The first path -- as the basic research of this paper -- involves four steps. The first step is to trace and describe both the characteristics of spatial inequality and the housing structure of cities in general, as well as tracing the different approaches towards spatial inequality worldwide. The second step, regarding the indicators of spatial inequality, presents a description of the urban housing spatial inequality. The third step concerns the technical framework of this paper, which studies and compares the methods and techniques that used to analyze spatial inequality, worldwide. In the midst of the studied methods to be utilized in the second path of this paper, a method and a process with two consecutive steps is devised. The first step, has measured the spatial inequality of the housing structure of Tehran during a 26-year time period, i.e., from 1991 to 2016. By measuring the spatial inequality in Tehran, while in the second step, the output of the measurement of spatial inequality in the housing structure of the 22 urban districts of Tehran has been discussed by relating it to the output of the theoretical discussion as done on the first path. Overall, the main outcome of this paper is the description and analysis of spatial inequality in the housing structure of Tehran. The information and data for the second descriptive-analytical process has been obtained from two sources. The first is the processing of information of the secondary sources and texts related to the subject of this paper. The second source is the quantitative data of the Iran's real-estate information system and the quantitative data generated by the housing office of the Ministry of Roads and Urban Planning in Iran.

### **Results and Discussion**

The analysis of spatial inequality in the housing structure of Tehran is based on a main indicator that is the “housing price” and its variance during the period under study. “housing price” is considered as an indicator that represents the overall and aggregated values of the objective and subjective value system of housing. This displays that the housing price during the period under study has increased in a way that the spatial inequality amongst the 22 urban districts of Tehran has amplified in favour of the northern more affluent urban districts while it has disadvantaged the central and southern urban districts of Tehran. An analysis concerning the housing prices in the scale of parcels in 2013, indicates that not only there is vast gap between the northern and southern segments of the city, but also the wealth is aggregated in a limited areas in the northern parts. Such a trend in the distribution of wealth in Tehran, is an indication that the severe increase in housing prices has instigated the population living in the vast inner areas of Tehran to bear and tolerate the unavoidable results of political decisions and policies ignoring the urgency of dealing more passionately and powerfully the problems of inequality and the unequal situation, extenuated by the socio-economic inequalities which has created such a spatial inequality.

## Conclusions

This paper grasps a tripartite conclusion. First conclusion is that as an output of literature review, it is noted that housing must be considered as a social right in policy-making and that planning systems must confront the housing inequality in the spatial structure of cities such as Tehran. Second conclusion is that as a methodological output, housing prices could be considered as a suitable indicator that represents the overall and total values of the objective and subjective value system of housing in such as Tehran. The third conclusion is that as the results of this paper indicates Tehran suffers from a great spatial problem that is the serious inequality in its residential structure. Due to the massive growth of the price of housing over the studied period, spatial inequality has experienced an increasing trend during the 25 year period under study, which rests within the domain of market mechanism in Tehran and absence of any controlling system of metropolitan planning and policy making. Such inadequacies has led to the accentuation of the capitalist aspects of housing, itself exacerbating inequality among different socio-economic groups of the society and amongst the owners and non-owners of housing. It means that the sectoral, partial, disintegrated and aspatial (as against spatial) policy- making methods applied by the policy makers both at the national and local scales, were inadequate and inappropriate to meet the needs and rights to housing for the people of this metropolis.

**Keywords:** Housing inequality, Residential system, Housing structure, Spatial inequality, Urban planning, Housing prices, Tehran.

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