

Examine and review safety standards in urban parks

Nosratollah Lotfi¹

Abstract

Our today's world has observed the daily expansion of urbanization around the world. Dense urban fabric, crowdedness and increasing air pollution in urban environments have caused many problems in today's urban communities. According to many researches, urban green spaces can considerably mitigate the impacts of created problems. Today, one of the important points in the design of public and recreational places is the standard and safety of the parks. Because the combination of two factors of standard and safety, causes more satisfaction of a public and recreational place and increases the sense of attachment of the citizens. The present study is aimed to investigate and analyze safety standards in urban parks. The current study's approach is quantitative, and the type of research method is descriptive-analytical, which was extracted by referring and studying library texts and internet resources about the standard characteristics and safety of parks. Later, the standard in these parks was discussed via the survey method using questionnaires and field surveys. Urban parks are known as public breathing spaces of metropolises, and they play a crucial role in the social interactions of citizens. Therefore, a special view should be considered in terms of standards and safety in its design,. The findings indicate that the average quality of the environment of urban parks and open spaces is lower than the average in accordance to the users, and the users are not satisfied with the quality of the open spaces of Ilam city (Iran). The result of this process results into a better familiarity and perception of the studied field, and its results can be used in the proper and quality design of urban green spaces.

Keywords: *green space design, urban park, park standards, park safety, Ilam city.*

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Evaluate the vulnerability of the district 5 of Tabriz city against earthquakes using the hierarchical analysis method

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Abstract

Urban damage against natural events such as earthquakes is based on human behavior that indicates the degree of effect or the resistance economic, social units and urban physical assets against natural hazards. The natural hazards, including earthquakes, not only cause damage to physical infrastructures in earthquake zones, but also affect the social structures of those areas. The present study is aimed to evaluate the vulnerability of five cities of Tabriz against earthquakes. The research method is applied in terms of purpose and descriptive-analytical in terms of methodology. The research indicators include physical and natural factors and the distance of the nearest access to the effective uses. Library and field methods were applied for data collection, and hierarchical analysis method was used in ArcGIS 10.8 software to extract the vulnerability condition. It was found that the distribution of the study area with high vulnerability can be observed in most parts of this area, which has the largest area. Most of these spaces are locations with open spaces and newly built buildings, but most of the buildings in the region are in the high vulnerability group, so that the distribution of high vulnerability places in the north, west, and south of the region is determined.

Keywords: *hierarchical analysis, earthquake, vulnerability, geographic information system, Tabriz.*

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The impacts of information technology on traffic control and reduction

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Abstract

The main purpose of this traffic reduction and control is to facilitate traffic flow, protect the environment, decrease travel time, manage and reduce road accidents, and generally mitigate the negative psychological, physical, social and economic impacts on society caused by unpredicted congestion. In all countries of the world, municipalities and governments are responsible to solve the traffic problem. Although most of the citizens forget their responsibility in creating traffic, finally the executive systems should think about people's movement. Traffic is a serious problem that solving it requires scientific and practical strategies and tactics, and its resolution also needs basic infrastructures. Municipalities can reduce the traffic burden during crisis with the aid of the police and by increasing the fleet of public transportation service providers, but to solve the traffic problem, it is necessary to have a long-term planning. Today, information technology has affected traffic management methods. Now, by using information technology properly, the traffic management methods use modern technologies to develop traffic and fulfill the needs and demands of users. The use of information technology gives us different methods to control and mitigate traffic. Also, we can reduce the majority of urban commuting by creating an electronic city, as well as the simultaneous use of global positioning systems and the Internet, using intelligent transportation systems, the development of electronic trade, etc., all of which are based on computers and IT. One of the solutions to the traffic problem in all big cities of the world is the expansion of smart public transportation fleets, namely subways and buses.

Keywords: traffic, technology, GPS, ITS, smart system, control.

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The relationship between management in the performance of beautification by ornamental flowers with the approach of economic sustainability in Ilam city (Iran)

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Abstract

The present study is aimed to investigate the relationship between management in beautification performance with ornamental flowers by the approach of economic sustainability in Ilam city. The statistical population in this study is the people of Ilam city, as 281 citizens were randomly selected (the sample size is selected via Cochran's formula). The collection instrument in this research is a standard questionnaire. The reliability of the questionnaire was obtained with Cronbach's alpha of 0.865. The results of the independent t test indicate the difference between citizens in the management variable. The significance level of the t test is less than 0.05 ($p < 0.05$). Thus, there is a significant difference and it can be stated that there is a significant relationship between the management of urban beautification by ornamental flowers and the economic sustainability approach. The results of the independent t-test about the difference between citizens in the variable of urban space design and planning demonstrate that there is a significant relationship between urban space design and planning with by ornamental flowers on economic sustainability. In the perspective of the new urban economy, all the factors contributing to economic sustainability are investigated in municipalities. Because, any factor helping the beautification of cities can directly affect tourism and increase economic power. In recent years, the municipality has proved that it has a high potential to generate income and become a strong economic sector, for this reason municipalities should not neglect the potential of green spaces and beautification of the city because the results have indicated that this sector can generate sustainable income properly.

Keywords: *beautification, ornamental flowers, green space, integrated management, economic sustainability.*

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The effect of combining natural and crushed gravel on properties of fresh and hardened concrete of self-compacting concrete

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Abstract

Today, self-compacting concrete is widely used in the world due to its special and unique features. In this paper, the effect of natural and crushed gravel combinations in different percentages along with sand with a fineness modulus of 2.7 was examined as mixing designs. In the mentioned designs, silica fume was used with the values of 0% and 7% of the weight of the cement. In order to check the properties of fresh and hardened concrete, 9 and 5 tests were performed, respectively. Among the tests carried out, we can mention the slump flow, V funnel, separation column and all kinds of compressive, tensile and bending resistances. A mixture with only 100% natural gravel was considered as the control mixture. According to the results, the control mixture and the design containing 100% crushed gravel and silica fume indicated the best performance in fresh and hardened concrete tests, respectively. Finally, by the optimization method, a mixture with 40% natural gravel, 60% crushed gravel and silica fume was introduced as the best mixture in terms of the results of both fresh and hardened concrete tests.

Keywords: *Self-compacting concrete (SCC), Natural and Crushed gravel, Properties of fresh concrete, Properties of hardened concrete.*

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The level of citizens' satisfaction with the public relations performance of the Ilam city municipality

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Abstract

The present study is aimed to investigate the level of satisfaction of citizens with the public relations performance of Ilam city municipality. This study is practical in terms of purpose and the methodology of research is documentary-survey using questionnaire. Also, the statistical population of the research includes all people aged 15 to 65 years old in Ilam city. By considering 20% of this population, the sample size was calculated using the Cochran variance formula obtained from the pre-test with a confidence interval of 0.95%, and 200 individuals were selected. Finally, the questionnaires were coded after initial review and elimination of distorted questionnaires and entered into spss software to be analyzed. Data were analyzed using statistical and inferential methods after initial processing in the given environment. The results of the present research show the proof of the required hypothesis that it can be said that the citizens of Ilam city are relatively satisfied with the performance of the public relations in municipality. Respondents gave positive answers about the performance of the municipality's public relations regarding the items of social responsibility, professional ethics and satisfaction.

Keywords: *satisfaction, public relations performance, citizens, urbanization.*

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