

Effectiveness of Economic Components on the Structure and Physical-Spatial Indicators of Various Types of Urban Housing in Gorgan¹

Jafar Mir Katouli², Mostafa Arian Kia³

Abstract

The mutual relationship between housing and economy is such that each one of them affects the other one and causes changes in the structure and functionality of each one of these variables. The fluctuations in the economic and industrial sector affect the socioeconomic conditions of cities and lead to the formation of various types of residences and constructions. The current study aims to investigate the distinct types of houses in Gorgan City in order to analyze and assess the roles of economic variables in the physical structure of urban residences and the formation of various types of houses. This study is a developmental applied study which utilizes a combination of descriptive, attributive, and correlative methods. In order to gather the required information regarding the status quo, a questionnaire made by the researchers is used as a field method. The statistical population of the study includes all the residential units in Gorgan City and the size of the sample based on Cochran's Formula is 375 residential units. The reliability of the questionnaire is confirmed using Cronbach's Alpha coefficient which was equal to 0.82. In order to analyze the data and statistics of the study, SPSS and Excel software applications and simultaneous linear regression statistical tests were used. The results obtained from the study show that the residential buildings in Gorgan City vary with regards to typological aspects such as occupational measures, land price, the type of materials used for construction, the age of the building, and the measure related to the building's façade. Moreover, the results obtained from the linear regression show that economic conditions are among the factors affecting the variety and formation of different types of housing in Gorgan City. Furthermore, the regression shows an effective and significant relationship between the economic conditions of the residents of these houses and the measures studied in relation to housing.

Keywords: residences, typology, economy, urban residences, Gorgan

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² . Associate Professor, Faculty of Geography, Golestan University, Gorgan, Iran, (Corresponding Author), g_katouli@yahoo.com

³ . Postgraduate Student of Geography and Urban Planning, Golestan University, Gorgan, Iran, mostafaariankia@gmail.com

Scrutiny of contrast or Interaction Topography Landscape and air pollution result from transport Tehran metropolitan

Saied Maleki*¹, Mahyar Sajadian²

Abstract

So far several studies in Tehran Metropolis Analyze the causes, Creator, pave the way And the effects of air pollution caused by transport in the city is done. But the problem is, that so far, As it should be To analyze the role of topography landscape in The air pollution caused by transportation metropolitan Tehran As a result of effective and pave the way Among a series of other factors has not been paid, that cause increase air pollution is. therefore this research with Analytical-practical method The purpose of the analysis of role topographic landscape in The air pollution caused by transportation metropolitan Tehran Using GIS With an emphasis on carbon monoxide As indicator pollutant Of transport Researched Based on research findings, Tehran surface topography In such a way that In total, Suitable for all load pollutants And the passage of vehicles As the most important producer of carbon monoxide Especially in the north and east is not. In the end, too, Based on research findings, solutions Proposed.

Keywords: *Air pollution, topography, Tehran, transport, GIS.*

¹ . Author, Associate Professor, Department of Geography and Urban Planning, Shahid Chamran University, Ahwaz, Email: malekis@scu.ac.ir

² . Ph.D. Student, Faculty of Earth Sciences and GIS, Shahid Chamran University of Ahwaz, Email: mahyarsajadian@yahoo.com

**Analysis Fine-Classification and comparing urban flood risk using compilation
fuzzy operators in Arc GIS software and AHP fuzzy models
(Case Study: urmia)**

Shahriar khaledi¹, saeed maleki², Ghasem farahmand^{3*}

Abstract

Flooding is a natural disaster that has great human and financial losses. Leveling the ground, invading rivers and canals, natural drainage pattern changes and occurrence of flooding in urban areas, flooded roads and the cost of maintaining the town. Urmia, Iran is one of the cities due to its climate and geology goes up there probability of urban flooding. The aim of the present study is an important indicator for contributing to the flooding a city (away from the river, away from the watercourse and waterways, elevation, slope, aspect, type of land cover and soil type) for mapping vulnerable areas be used against urban flooding. For the analysis of data from the fuzzy operator (Gama) in GIS, as well as with weight bearing selected criteria, the Fuzzy Analytic Hierarchy Process (FAHP), was used for comparison. The results obtained from the operator Gama fuzzy and fuzzy AHP to identify areas vulnerable to flooding urban analogy is drawn. The results of the Fuzzy Gama, the total area of the city, about 11 percent of the approximately 7,803,225m² has a high potential flooding, which includes much of the West and Southwest of the city of Urmia. But based on Fuzzy AHP used in the study, the total area of about 11 percent, totaling 7,417,360 m² has a high potential flooding and the area more precisely and identified in other urban areas spread.

Keywords: urban floods, operator Gama Fuzzy, Fuzzy AHP, urmia city.

¹ . Professor of Physical Geography department shahid Beheshti University of Tehran

² . Associate Professor in Geography & Urban Planning. Shahid Chamran University of Ahvaz

³ . PhD student urban climatology shahid Beheshti University of Tehran

Investigate the causal relationship between human development and good governance; Application of causality panel

Abo Talleb Kazemi¹, davood Hatami², Ghobad Tahmasebi³

Abstract

Human development due to different performance vector of enjoying from different levels of welfare is considered as one of the best indicators of welfare. However, Government intervention or government quality (good governance) is essential to balance growth and development at all levels. Therefore, the aim of the present study is to investigate the causal relationship between human development and good governance for developing countries in Asia. Therefore the relationship between them has been investigated by using of panel Causality for 1996-2012. The results showed that there is a two-way causal relationship in the long term, but short term, this relationship is one-sided and its direction is human development to good governance

Key words: good governance, human development, causality, Clasifcation JEL: O15, G3

¹ . Author, Student of Economics, Economics, Economic Studies, Department of Economic Affairs and Finance of Ilam Province

² . Ph.D. student of Geography and Urban Planning, Tabriz University, Tabriz, Iran. Email: Davoud.hatami@yahoo.com

³ . Ph.D. student of Geography and Urban Planning, University of Mohaghegh Ardebili, Ardebil, Iran.

**Evaluation space of sustainable urban development with approach integrated management and use of HDI model
(Case study of Ahvaz metropolis)**

Seyed Nader Pourmousavi¹, Elias Mavedat²

Abstract

Sustainable urban, first and foremost requires, an integrated urban management system at various levels of policy, planning, decision making, decision making and implementation. Today, developing countries need to identify the resources and resources of their country in order to strengthen their socioeconomic infrastructure, relieve dependency, eliminate regional imbalances and ultimately achieve sustainable regional development. Therefore, the various dimensions and complexity of the subject of the need to recognize the extent of development are expressed. In Iran, due to the multifaceted urban management of an inappropriate urban structure, every day more complex issues have been added to the problems of cities. Because each organization has been looking at urban issues with its facilities and dimensionality. And there was no comprehensive view. Based on this, in the present study, a developmental-applied approach has been studied in Ahvaz metropolis. To determine its development and its lack in the regions. The HDI model and the SPSS, EXCEL and other applications were also used to draw up and analyze the findings. The results of the research show that urban integrated management in the octagonal areas is based on the degree of availability and deprivation in areas with a large difference, so that the average HDI index was equal to (566/0) percent. That the seven, one, five, and six areas in terms of average per capita and urban management compared to other areas in the index are at high average.

Keywords: *Sustainable Development, Urban Management, Integrated Management, Ahvaz.*

¹. Assistant Professor, Faculty of Architecture and Urbanization, Jundishapur University of Technology Dezful, Dezful, Iran

². PhD student, Geography and Urban Planning, Shahid Chamran University of Ahvaz, Ahwaz, Iran

The role of tourism in entrepreneurship and tourism sustainability in Ilam City

Monavar Argha¹, Pakzad Azadkhani², Roya Karimi doostan³

Abstract

Sustainability has emerged as an effective and challenging concept in business and politics so we need to know it wholly to have a big change in order to decrease the harmful environmental and social effects which are the outcomes of current unsustainable business methods. The aim of this paper is to investigate the role of tourism in entrepreneurship and tourism sustainability in Ilam City. This research is a descriptive practical survey. The population includes the inhabitants of Ilam City and 384 of them were chosen as a sample by Cochran's method and were given the confirmed questionnaires with alpha 0.831 by Simple Random Sampling. The data is analyzed by the use of Confirmatory Factor Analysis in SPSS software. The findings reveal that tourism is effective in entrepreneurship and development of tourism sustainability in Ilam City and economic, social, infrastructural, environmental and individual factors have a positive and meaningful effect on entrepreneurship and development of tourism sustainability.

Key words: *tourism, entrepreneurship, sustainability, Ilam City*

¹ . M.A of Tourism Management, Higher Education Institute of Bakhtar. Email:monavar.argha93@gmail.com

² . Author, Assistant Professor, Department of Geography and Urban Planning, Ilam's Bakhtar Higher Education Institute, Email: Pakzad540azad@gmail.com

³ . M.A of Tourism Management, Higher Education Institute of Bakhtar. Email:roya.doostan@gmail.com

The role of the city development strategy in tourism development in Isfahan City

Pakzad Azadkhani¹, Sonya Barimipour², Mohammad Salavarzizadeh³

Abstract

CDS (City Development strategy) provides an opportunity for people and city officials to come to an agreement on what they want for their city, and then determine the role of each factor in order to achieve this goal. The aim of the present study is to investigate the role of the CDS in urban tourism development of Isfahan. The statistical population of the study consisted of the staff and managers of the Organization for Tourism and Heritage of Isfahan, the city council and the city municipality of Isfahan, urban planning and provincial deputy of the governorate and the experts who were totally 1132 people. A sample of 287 was selected by Cochran's formula. This research is an applied one in terms of the purpose, and it is descriptive and correlative in terms of the method. The data was collected by the questionnaires which the validity of the questionnaires was confirmed by the experts and the reliability was confirmed by Cronbach's alpha. The results show that the components of CDS have a positive and significant impact on tourism development of Isfahan, and among the components of CDS, living ability with coefficient of 0.712 and Bankability with 0.598 have respectively the most and least impact on tourism development of Isfahan.

Keywords: CDS (City Development Strategy), tourism development, Isfahan.

¹ . Author, Assistant Professor, Department of Geography and Urban Planning, Ilam's Bakhtar Higher Education Institute, Email: Pakzad540azad@gmail.com

² . M.A Student of Management of Tourism, Bakhtar Higher Education Institute.

³ . Assistant Professor, Department of Geography and Urban Planning, Ilam's Bakhtar Higher Education Institute.



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