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In the Name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful

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Investigating the Socio-Cultural Impacts of Developing Urban Tourism in Ilam City

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Abstract

More than an industry or economic activity, tourism is a cultural phenomenon which plays an important role in inducing cultural shifts. This paper aims to evaluate and analyze the socio-cultural impacts and effects of urban tourism in Ilam City from the residents' point of views and the tourists visiting the city. The statistical population of the study included the host population and the tourists. Using Cochran's formula, a sample size of 700 participants was determined for both populations. The required data were gathered using a field study method via questionnaires. The questionnaire utilized in the current study was developed by the researcher, and then its validity was confirmed by university professors in the field. The reliability was measured using Cronbach's alpha coefficient, which was equal to 0.873. The obtained data were analyzed using chi-square, Spearman's correlation and confirmatory factor analysis in SPSS software application. The results showed that the development and expansion of tourism in Ilam City will have a significant impact on social and cultural relations and there is a significant relationship between development of tourism and the increase in socio-cultural shifts. Consequently, five factors of the increasing the social relations and establishing good associations among citizens, introducing the city in the region, increased frustration and self-confidence reduction of residents, changing the friendship patterns among residents, crowdedness and higher population density were identified as the socio-cultural impacts in Ilam City.

Key words: Development of tourism, Culture, Cross-cultural Impacts, Cultural Tourism, Ilam City.

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Assessing the Spatial Distribution of Firefighting Stations by Modeling of Network Analyzing (Case study: Tehran Metropolis)

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Date received: 20/10/2017 **Date reviewed:** 01/07/2018 **Date accepted**: 11/09/2018

Abstract
One of the most important factors that affects the efficiency of the firefighting services in the metropolis, is reducing the response time of an urgent operation. This factor should be considered in site selection of the location of the stations. Spatial distribution of stations should be in a way that the services be provided justly and quickly. By modeling and analyzing the access network and by considering the speed and direction of movements in the network, service area can be determined in a defined time. The purpose of this research is assessing the spatial distribution of firefighting stations in Tehran metropolis by using modeling based on network analysis. Also, this research method is analytical- descriptive and on the basis of graph theory concepts. Areas out of service have been determined and a comparison between the various regions of the city for future developments, was done. Based on the results, region 10 and region 21 had the highest and lowest service area respectively.

Key words: **F**irefighting stations, Network Analysis, Spatial distribution, Tehran.

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Investigating the Role of Social, Cultural and Physical Factors in the Establishment of Urban Waste Collection Stations (Case Study: Mashhad City)

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Date received: 20/10/2017 **Date reviewed:** 01/07/2018 **Date accepted**: 11/09/2018

Abstract

The present study investigated the role of different factors in the organization of urban dry waste collection stations in Mashhad City using GIS software. Data were collected through library-based research and interviewing the experts. Then permanent dry waste exchange stations were determined separately in each district on the map of Mashhad City. Moreover, each station's level of income and the rate of people's referral were considered as the indices of success in achieving people's contribution. Accordingly, several information levels were created based on the indices such as education level, population, districts level of development, the proportion of dry waste to total waste, access networks, activities of the traditional sector, the distance between the existing stations from each other, and people's willingness toward contribution In this plan. The effectiveness of such components on the attribution and income of waste stations was also accounted in order to locate new stations. The findings of the present study showed that regions 1, 8, 9, and 11 were the appropriate places for the establishment of the new collecting stations. It was found that the opinions of experts, education level, environmental education and the level of development assigned the highest effectiveness to themselves.

Key words: Participation, Exchange Stations, Dry Waste, Locating.

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Evaluation of Environmental Indicator of Perimeters of the Land Suitability for the Development of the Sarv Abad City by Combining Two Models of Network Analysis and Fuzzy Logi

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Abstract

Explosive, non-programmed growth of population and non-stop migration to the cities followed by rapid physical development in recent years caused many problems for cities and their inhabitants. The present study investigated the geomorphological status of the city of Sarvabad and assessed its capabilities for the purposes of urban physical development. In order to achieve the research objectives, reviewing the related literature and using experts' opinions were necessary and influential. Geomorphologic, geology, human parameters, including slope, direction of gradient, height, geology, land use, the distance from the fault, its distance from the river, distance from communicative way and distance from the urban boundary were determined. Then their communicative layers were prepared. For this purpose, two methods including fuzzy logic model and ANP were utilized. Firstly, the required layers were gathered and converted into fuzzy method. Then in the ANP model, the value of each layer calculated and network maps were integrated using fuzzy logic and finally presented as a map of the areas susceptible to development. The results confirm that about 25 % of the studied area which is located in South, East and Southeast section of the boundary need to be developed.

Key words: Geomorphology, Urban Development, Fuzzy Model, ANP Model, Sarv Abad.

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Modeling of Landfill Industrial uses and Urban Waste by using of what if Model (Case Study: Ardebil Urban Region)

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Abstract

Undoubtedly, it is very difficult to determine the exact principles of locating various activities in the city due to the nature of urban issues. Industrial centers and landfill sites are no exception. The lack of proper management and the lack of a proper location for these centers creates problems for the citizen's environment. Therefore, the use of appropriate tools and technologies is necessary to reduce the negative outcomes of these centers. The purpose of this research is to locate the dumping center and industrial centers in such a way that it has the least negative effect on the environment. The method of collecting research data is a combination of documents and surveys, so that for the theoretical framework, a review of previous research has been done; also, to extract the indicators used by the library method (documentary). To process data in a combination of GIS capabilities and What if? To test the capabilities and operating mechanism of the What if model in locate landfills and industrial centers. The results also show that the designated places are desirable in terms of the total set of criteria for landfill and industrial location and can be used to validate the results of using the model to be used.

Key words: Waste Landfill Modeling, Industrial Use, Urban Waste, What if, Ardebil.

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The Typological Analysis of Livability Approach in Urban Worn-out Textures (Case Study: The Central Worn-out Texture in Zanjan)

Mohammad Taghi Heydari [1]***,*** *University of Zanjan, Faculty of Humanities, Department of Geography, Zanjan , Iran.*

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Abstract

The analysis of livability in city context should be considered as a hypertext which links between organs of city and the spiritual nature of citizens. The interpretation and explanation of urban livability through its leveling and deep typology analysis comes from discovery of underlying mentality through space body. However, this study aimed to analyze the typology of livability in central worn-out texture in Zanjan and provide suggestions for improving the livability of central worn-out texture in Zanjan. This study was based on post-mining strategy and the descriptive-analytic method was used. The data were collected using theoretical discussions through library studies and field surveys (interviews with households living in these textures (491 samples) through questionnaire). The collected data were analyzed using SPSS, Arc, and GIS (Clustering Dendrogram techniques, Ward hierarchy, and ANOVA analysis). The findings showed that due to existence of different factors affecting livability, different types of this situation has appeared in central worn-out texture in Zanjan. The importance of reviewing this issue may be summarized in two main areas: theoretical value and practical value. The theoretical feature of this study was contributing in development of specialty and scientific literature of planning of livability; the livability of urban worn-out textures had not been examined from its typological point of view. The practical value of research was its probable role in changing, improving, and modifying methods and patterns of dealing with urban worn-out textures planning.

Key words: Typology, Livability, Sustainable Development, Worn-out Texture, Zanjan.

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Assessing and Evaluating Components of Viability in Bam City

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Abstract

Therefore, vitality is one of the most important and essential issues of the city and is the basis of sustainable urban development. The viability approach can be explained by increasing awareness of unstable urban life patterns, which in the long run reduces the potential of environmental resources. Therefore, the main objective of this research is to study the main components of biomass in Bam city. The method of this research is descriptive-analytic and based on the initial data. Initial data collection was done by documentary and survey method using a questionnaire. Collected data was processed using SPSS and Smart PLS software. Based on the research results and exploratory factor analysis, the main components affecting bioavailability were divided into five main factors. Also, based on the results of step-by-step analysis and PLS path modeling, the main components affecting biomass in the city of Bam, respectively, were service and access components, social, economic, and environmental factors with a path coefficient of 0.482, 0.268, 0.250 and 0.128. The physical component with a path coefficient of 0.063 has less effect. With the planning to upgrade and organize these components based on the degree of importance, the biodegradability of the studied area can be improved.

Key words: Livability, Urban Viability, Assessment, Components of Viability.

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Investigating and Spatial-Temporal Analysis of Pick-Pocketing Hotspots in the City of Semnan

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Abstract

Crime is one of the most important social problems in most cities in the world, which affects the lives of citizens. The aim of this article is the identifying the centers of pick-pocketing in the city of Semnan and explaining the factors influencing this delinquency in this city. This is a descriptive-analytical research. Statistical models and graphic-based models have been used in the geographic information system (GIS) in order to identify and understand the spatial patterns of the mentioned crimes in Semnan. The required information on the amount and type of crime has been obtained from the police. The findings of this paper show that the crime hot spots are more concentrated in the central part of the city of Semnan and the city's market, and in terms of time, the peak of this theft occurred on Saturday and Wednesday of the week and from 9 to 13 hours. On the other hand, the high level of commercial usage and the lack of some of the necessary usages for citizens, like green space which made the official monitoring of these areas very difficult, has influenced in increasing geographical distribution, the type and amount of crimes and the formation of spatial patterns of delinquency. It seems that with the organization and promotion per capita of facilities, equipment and services, creation of health recreational and leisure spaces, the expanding of the network of roads and locating the law enforcement centers in order to increase the official monitoring in this area, and the physical correction of residential spaces in this area, it is possible to reduce the vulnerability of these spaces and the rate of crimes.

Key words: Spatial-Temporal Analysis, Crime Hot Spots, Theft, Pick-Pocketing, Semnan City.

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