

## The comparative analysis of quality of life in urban old and new texture (Case study: Kerman city)

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### Extended Abstract

**Objective:** The city is the utmost symbol of human civilization that fundamental role in creating a good life for all citizens. quality of urban life is one of the most important scopes of urban studies in different countries. This is important because of the growing importance of quality of life studies in Supervision Public policy and Its role is as an efficient tool in urban management and planning. In kerman city there are clear differences between the quality of life in its tissues Due to the physical and social conditions governing these two tissues. Therefore «the purpose of this research Acomparative analysis of the quality of life evaluation in the old and new tissues of Kerman city. urban life and studying it one of the most important Fields of Urban Studies and that Because of the importance and This is important because of the growing importance of quality of life studies in Supervision Public policy and Its role is as an efficient tool in urban management and planning. The main problem is that Kerman city there are many issues in the quality of life These issues include: The gradual destruction tissue authenticity and Identity «ancient tissue «Increase population migration from old tissue to other parts of the city «Replacing low income people in this tissue «Condition Inappropriate physical and growing ancient «inability in presentation city Services « environmental and economic many issues «But in New urban districts exist better relative conditions and therefore Urban population gravitation abound To new points and has increased population density in these districts and it creates populous districts and new Construction that Build more matraction to live at that wealthy class Create urban rich neighborhoods. in this research done comparative Comparison between two neighborhoods of old tissue and two neighborhoods of new tissue and have been compared together with indexes Socio «physical «environmental «economic until the Measure the differences between them.

**Method:** The method of this research was descriptive-analytic that it is Prepared research data is through documentary and Field study. In the documentary procedure «with referrals to reliable sources prepared areas available Information and in the Field procedure areas information using a questionnaire «interview and observation and used for analysis from SPSS statistical software and the GIS software. Used in the analysis of the questionnaire of SPSS and in preparation and production of maps of GIS.the rejective of the hypotheses and research finding and based on statistical analysis as well as the result of field facts of the city of kerman and confirms it. discriptive and informative data and soft ware result in this study.

**Results:** In this article to study physical and access to services, socio, environmental, economic indicators for this purpose was selected two neighborhoods of old tissue(Moshtaghiyh and Khajeh Khezar) and two neighborhoods of new tissue(Bahonar and Houshang Moradi Kermani) and each of the four neighborhoods have been investigated with physical «access to services «socio «environmental «economic indicators and Land use, access to services and functional radius of service, neighborhood Physical tissue

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structural resistance, antiquity, kind of materials, crossovers and too environmental indicator as green space, sewage repulse, Recycling, air and sound contamination and socio indicator as association, feeling of belonging, security and social interaction, The results are from the AHP model it shows that the relative weight of Socio-economic indexes in the new texture (in the economic index ‘Bahonar and Houshang Moradi Kermani district to earn number 0.385 and In the Socio index Bahonar district to earn number 0.280 and Houshang Moradi Kermani district to number 0.544) They are superiority than old tissue districts(In the economic index Moshtaghiyh district to earn number 0.086 and Khajeh Khezar to earn 0.141 and in the socio index ‘Moshtaghiyh and Khajeh Khezar district to earn 0/087 and Houshang Moradi Kermani district to earn 0.544) Is in a more favorable situation and too relative weight of environmental and physical indexes in new tissue(in the environmental index Bahonar district to earn number 0.284 and Houshang Moradi Kermani to earn 0.547 and in the physical index ‘Bahonar district to earn number 0.515 and Houshang Moradi Kermani district to earn 0.333) They are superiority Than old tissue districts (in the environmental index ‘Moshtaghiyh district to earn number 0.57 and Khajeh Khezar to earn number 0.110 and in the physical index Moshtaghiyh and Khajeh Khezar district to earn 0.057) is in a more favorable situation. In the new tissue cause desirability of space than old tissue that is In the new tissue renovation of the neighborhood, possibilities centralization, access to services, appropriate neighborhood social texture, neighborhood outdoor cause increase the importance of new tissue and consequently to be created more value added that provides more attraction for residence in the neighborhood but in the old neighborhood ancient tissue inappropriate neighborhood social texture caused increase population escape from old neighborhood to new neighborhood and decrease neighborhood quality as a result In matching urban tissue have new neighborhood better conditions.

**Conclusion:** Using inferential statistics and analytical hierarchy (AHP), obtained these results: Among the neighborhoods examined, first rank Bahonar neighborhood, second rank houshang Moradi Kermani neighborhood, third rank khajeh Khezar neighborhood, fourth rank moshtaghiyh neighborhood. as respects are Moshtaghiyh and Khajeh Khezar neighborhood in the old tissue and Bahonar and Houshang Moradi Kermani neighborhoods in the new tissue it can be concluded that whatever newer the tissue it's better quality of housing. Research results shows are moshtaghiyh neighborhood in the kerman city historical tissue and due to no tampering, more ancient while in the Khajeh Khezar neighborhood because historical tissue has distance possible are urban spaces rebuilding, it's better condition and physical quality but in the Bahonar and Houshang Moradi Kermani neighborhoods are both in new tissue are better conditions neighborhood social tissue and too more desirable economic situation of residents so more in the tissue estate value added and is better neighborhood quality that in result it has been shown.

**Keywords:** Quality of Life, Old Texture, New Texture, Kerman City, AHP Model.

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