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 - مثال: (رضوانی، ۱۳۸۶، ص ۱۷۸)
 - (Abran & Buglione, 2003, pp.233-237)
۸. در صفحه اول عنوان مقاله، نام و نام خانوادگی نویسنده یا نویسندگان، سمت علمی در زیر عنوان و نشانی پست الکترونیکی و شماره تلفن تماس با نویسنده مسوول در پاورقی صفحه اول درج گردد.
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مثال: مولف، ژروم (۱۳۷۳). آمایش سرزمین. ترجمه ناصر موفقیان، تهران، انتشارات مرکز مطالعات برنامه ریزی.

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مثال: مخدوم، مجید و سید مصطفی منصوری (۱۳۸۷). «بررسی و شناخت اثرات توسعه بر محیط زیست استان هرمزگان با مدل تخریب». فصلنامه محیط شناسی، دوره ۲۵، شماره ۲۳، ص ۴۹-۵۶.
۱۱. نویسندگان محترم می توانند مقاله های خود را از طریق سامانه مجله به آدرس <http://jtep.ut.ac.ir> ارسال نمایند.

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Geopolitical Analysis of the Population Changes Necessity and Spatial Planning Policy Making in the Field of Geographical Distribution in Iran

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Abstract

Iran needs population growth in order to achieve high weight in the region and world as well as to obviate peripheral threats. Iran's area is so vast that it can accommodate more population than the current population. The country having population density of 46 individuals per square kilometer ranks 162 in the world. However, quality and efficacy are necessary for a population to lead high weight. Therefore, it has been attempted in this research to explain necessity of population growth of the country geographically; and to study optimization of indices for these changes and policy making in order to lead the changes in the framework of the land preparation plans. The research questions are: Which indices are considered as priority from the view point of the land preparation, concerning the population growth; and which areas and provinces are more apt to accommodate more population? General purpose of this study is to consider crucial land preparation indices in population growth policy and to prioritize provinces based on the indices. The research method is descriptive-analytical.

Keywords:

Geopolitics, Geographical distribution, Iran, Land preparation, Population changes.

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Investigating on Strategies of Decentralization of Iran – Tehran before the Revolution so far

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Abstract

Decentralization is the strategy which democratizes of the political system and accelerating to achieve sustainable development, which currently has made the executive government circles become a hot issue. Despite the focused concentration of power and decision-making at the center or top-level officials, decentralization make this possibility to deal with low levels issues and problems of they own directly. Thus, this paper uses the method of descriptive - analytic and with a library collection - documents to review tackles decentralization and define the decentralization policy in Iran before and after the revolution program. Evaluation results show that in spite of decentralization policy in most cases, development programs, unfortunately, these programs have not been successful and convergence has intensified in Tehran. Reality still shows the focus of activities, services and decision-making centers in Tehran. So the solution is to reduce the concentration of political power - administrative and decision-making and management of the local administration and management of provincial to provide the main way to deal with the approach of decentralization and reform of the governance structure and the reduced concentration of Tehran and the development of developing countries, decentralization.

Keywords:

Centralization, Decentralization, Prime urban land preparation, Tehran.

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Analysis of the Spatial Inequalities in Distribution of Services in Neighborhoods of Six Region of Tehran

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Abstract

Spatial justice and geographical justice as fair distribution of services and amenities in order to achieve a harmonious so city and one of the social justic approach. Not proper distribution of services, leads to elimination of the justice and will increase dissatisfy faction of citizens from their location. The research method is descriptive – analytical. In order to analysis of how the distribution of services in neighborhoods of six region of Tehran, the LQ, standardized coefficient and VIKOR model is used. Then, using the Copeland model to combine the results of these models is discussed. The results show that an urban service is not distributed fairly in neighborhoods of this region. So that neighborhoods of Arjanteen – saei and MedaneValiasr in the best position and neighborhoods of Fatemi and Ghezelghale, are located at the lowest level in having of urban services distribution. Also findings indicated that the spatial distribution of population and services is not fair. Thus, considering the structure of coherent and systematic of city, attention to the spatial justice of distribution service in level neighborhoods of six regions and distribution of these services according to the population, has made it necessary.

Keywords:

Copeland model, Distribution of population, Distribution of services, Geographical justice, Spatial justice.

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Saveh Strategic Planning and Vision Developing

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Abstract

If you don't know where you're going, you might not get there. Urban Strategic planning and mainly vision developing is to determine position of the city that wants to reach. Revealing where the city wants to go, instead of continuing to do things in a routine way, city can focus their limited resources on programs that are most effective in achieving the vision. Acknowledging the important role of strategic planning and vision developing in contemporary cities, this paper tries to develop a vision for the city of Saveh in the form of strategic planning process. This research, based on objective is Applied, and based on the nature, analytical – descriptive. At all model process (identification, factors composition and elimination, factors weighting, and strategies developing), the direct participation of residents, officials, experts and stakeholders in Saveh, through seminar and workshops have been used. This participatory process was used to develop the vision. The final vision of Saveh, consisting six strategic aspects, which are: industrial and economic city, cultural – historical city, healthy and sustainable city, enabling the processing of agricultural products, college city and regional scientific center, and attractive and lively for sporting and cultural activities and festivals.

Keywords:

City of Saveh, External & Internal Factors Evaluation Matrix, Urban Strategic Planning, Vision.

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An Analysis of Geomorphological Considerations in Positioning the Location of Military Centers (Case Study: South Ilam Province)

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Abstract

Positioning services are generally the activities in which all the features of a particular area are analyzed with regard to suitable land and its relation to the urban and rural functions. Choosing a location requires knowledge and accurate assessments, using appropriate models and tools. In this survey the was conducted in compliance with the standards and features of the site issue Geomorphic region has been examined and is The most important aim identify the status of military centers in the region and analyze environmental conditions and introduce suitable location for the construction military centers. The study is a descriptive-analytical one and benefiting from GIS, evaluates the border areas of South Ilam province and the positioning for the establishment of military centers with regard to the geomorphic and human criteria. Therefore, AHP technique of GIS was used to determine the distribution of military centers of this area. It was finally concluded that %74 of the military centers of this part are placed in proper areas.

Keywords:

Geomorphology, Ilam Province, localization, Military Centers.

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Study of Factors Affecting Desertification Zoning Vulnerable Areas and Provide Effective Solutions to Mitigate Desertification in the Region Khomein

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Abstract

The objectives of this study were to investigate and to zoning desertification in a semi-arid region, khomein city using MEDALUS model. In first, the study area was divided into four homogeneous land unites based on geomorphological faces. Then, based on input data in MEDALUS model, effective indicators in desertification including climate, vegetation, soil, erosion, groundwater resources and land management were selected. Then, the indices were weighted and the geometric mean was calculated and the map of each criteria was provided. The final map of desertification was prepared based on combination of all maps of each indicator. The results showed that 4.15%, 12.8%, 19.52%, 11.37%, 11.1%, 26.33%, and 14.7% of the study area are in vulnerable, low-intensity fragile, moderate intensity fragile, high intensity fragile, low-intensity critical, moderate intensity critical, high intensity critical types, respectively. Also, investigation of desertification, relate to land use and land units exhibited that bared land and 1 and 2 land units, that has the most percent of critical type of desertification, is more capable to desertification comparing to other land use type.

Keywords:

Combating desertification, Desertification, Khomein, MEDALUS, Semi-arid area.

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Applying a Framework for Ecological Capability Assessment Model of Urban Development Using Analytic Network Process (ANP) (Case Study: Sari Township)

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Abstract

Nowadays as for increasing growth of urban population and then expedite and ungovernable development of cities, many issues and problems have been stand on human societies. The assessment of change rate of urban settlements in Sari city in the past half-century shows significant increment of urban lands space over the city. Increment of urban settlements in mentioned area takes place regardless capabilities and restrictions on lands and also ecological capability assessment process of urban development which causes wide range of valuable lands to be destroyed. Ecological capability assessment process of urban development estimates possible utilization of human from land for urban development usage. The present study which is descriptive and analysis and applicable research, is done to achieve designing and using a holistic and flexible model in order to ecological capability assessment of urban development by utilizing (ANP). Analysis network process is relatively a modern method in the field of environmental researches that is based on mutual influence of environmental standards and of course wisdom collective judgment. The results of present research led to offering lands zoning map of the under studying area based on Ecological capability assessment of urban development to optimize activities in order to preventing environmental imbalance.

Keywords:

Analytic Network Process (ANP), Ecological Capability Assessment, Sari Township, Urban Development.

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