

Explaining the obstacles of the movement of capital in Iran with a spatial planning approach

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Abstract

The government system of Iran is centralized, and because in unitary and single power states, the security of political center (capital) with the total security of political system (National Security) has a direct relationship, the capital movement in Iran becomes important from two aspects; the first is to organize Tehran city and balance urban and regional system of the country and the second is to maintain the political security of the country. Capital movement from Tehran to other cities has been among the issues for more than 220 years but nothing has been done for some reasons. The aim of this paper which is written by descriptive – analyzing and survey method is to identify the main obstacles and the challenges of processing the capital and to present the strategies to remove the obstacles. So 7 elements as Economic, political, security, executive, social-cultural, legal and natural-ecological elements are selected in 55 items and are weighed by the academic elite people. After analyzing the information and using the structural equations model the results showed that the legal factor holding 10 items has the most direct (0/089) and indirect effect and the natural-ecological factor has the least effect (0/033) in moving the capital. Also the results of the network analyzing model for preference survey showed that the experts give priority to executive obstacles which hold final weigh 0/218 and compatibility rate 0/022 stands at the first grade in the priority survey of the obstacles.

Keywords

Capital, Obstacles in moving, Land logistics, Structural equations model, Analyze network model (ANP).

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Using LUCIS Model in Land Suitability Conflict Modelling with Town and Country Planning Approach (Case Study: Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad Province)

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Abstract

Planners always face a set of spatial conflicts in allocation of land to a particular activity; this implies that a land may be used for two or more parallel applications. Currently in Town and Country Planning programs recognizing priorities in the land allocation process are modeled independently without considering the role of other land uses, and as potential land-use conflicts are an issue that has been ignored. The purpose of this study is to introduce and use the LUCIS model to identify land allocation priorities along with conflict modeling. To implement the model, with using the Python programming language an ArcGIS toolbox has been developed. Due to the developed system, defining inputs, weights and stakeholder priorities, land use modeling will be done automatically. Finally, priorities and also major conflicts in the study area have been identified. Results of this study show that, in addition to having the capabilities of other models in land suitability analysis, LUCIS can properly model existing conflicts. Therefore, it is recommended that a separate part under title "Identification of land suitability conflicts" be specified in the descriptive setting of Town and Country Planning programs.

Keywords

Land-Use Conflict, LUCIS Model, Town and Country Planning, Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad.

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Urban Plan Quality Evaluation Using an Integrated Approach of ISM and ANP (Case Study: Master Plan of Pooladshahr City (2012))

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Abstract

Plan quality evaluation has turned to a significant approach considered by the urban studies both in order to help the success in implementation of the plan and to make better plans. Thus, the current study evaluated the "Master Plan of Pooladshahr City" as case study and used a framework for evaluation of quality of urban development plans based on the synthesis of Interpretive Structural Modeling (ISM) and Analytic Network Process (ANP) methods. In fact, after extracting indicators of theoretical studies, the network connections between indexes is built using ISM and its output becomes as an input in the evaluation process of ANP. The most shortcomings of this plan can be considered as lack of public participation in plan preparation process, lack of use of scientific methods and local values in visioning, and adapting it with all the elements of the plan besides lack of indicators for monitoring the success. Although the efforts of the plan producers for inclusion of such concepts as sustainable development, urban competitiveness, public participation, etc. in a reasonable methodology which cannot be seen in the conventional service description of planning has been significant, it has not been much considered by the plan itself.

Keywords

Urban Development Plan Evaluation, Plan Quality, Pooladshahr City, Interpretive Structural Modeling (ISM), Analytic Network Process (ANP).

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The interactive relationship between spatial structure and regional flows system in South Alborz

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Abstract

Analysis and study of spatial structure and its relationship with regional flows changings is one of the most important issues in regional and country planning. In this paper we try to analyze the spatial structure of South-Alborz (that includes six provinces) based on passengers flow. In order to respond to questions and specific targets we used analytical-descriptive method. Also we used a lot of different statistical tests in ARC GIS and in order to analyze spatial organization of flows, we used another statistical test in UCINET and NET DRAW. This study is an applied and basic research and is a ex post facto. Based on findings the spatial structure of population (as a harmonious whole) has a relationship with passenger flows and these show a lot of forms and trends by time.

Keywords

Spatial structure, Flow, Displaced passenger, South-Alborz.

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Developing a Conceptual framework for exclusive spaces in coastal pre-urban areas: Coastal areas of Southern part of Caspian Sea: From Sari to Mahmoud Abad

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Abstract

The diverse forces for location of coastal lands and the complexity of different and contradictory interests of these spaces asked new public management to cooperate with public sector and this was the beginnings of privatization of coastal lands. The review of experiences in different communities, shows the main discourses for creation of coastal exclusive spaces, including security, consumption and culture. This research aims to explore the categories of exclusive spaces in a case study and develop the current conceptual framework for the coastal exclusive spaces in pre-urban areas. With applying case study research strategy and the qualitative method approach, the documentary analysis method was used in which the coding technique analyzed the data, gathered from interviews, documents and local observation. It is found that security and culture does not make sense in the case study but for consumption, there is another category and that is the exclusive spaces created under the discourse of public good consumption with the support of governmental and state forces.

Keywords

Exclusive Space, Gated Communities, Caspian Coasts.

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Place Vulnerability Assessment of Ardabil's Infrastructures Using Passive Defense Approach

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Abstract

Although Iran has a strategic position in the Middle East and there are threats of neighboring and non-neighboring countries, projects and economic infrastructures have been established without proper defensive considerations and are targets for enemy threats and other offensive actions. The present study is an applied and developmental research that aims to study and scrutinize the vulnerability of infrastructures in Ardabil province from the perspective of passive defense. Moreover, analytic network process (ANP) approach is used in GIS environment with elements of physical and biological environment, accessibility, and infrastructures in order to carry out the research. The results of spatial pattern analysis and vulnerability zoning show that the spatial distribution of infrastructure in Ardabil province is cluster type (non-dispersive) and in terms of vulnerability, 7% of Ardabil province is located in highly vulnerable areas which are themselves among the most densely populated places with high amounts of established infrastructures. This is due to poor physical indicators and lack of sufficient managerial, industrial, and military institutions in these areas of the Ardabil province.

Keywords

Vulnerability, Infrastructure, Passive defense, GIS, Ardabil province.

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Feasibility Study and measuring the range of tourism investment areas of West Azerbaijan Province

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Abstract

New models of development are based on tourism development and utilization from place – Space variations; therefore, identifying the capacity and capabilities of different geographical areas is in the center of development planning for fundraising and investment. In this context, the aim of this study is to investigate the feasibility of investment in the tourism sector with emphasis on Western Azerbaijan province. The research method was descriptive - analytical. Expert choice and GIS software for data analysis has been used. The results show that, about 12.45 percent of tourism areas have international and national range and about 18.68 percent have national and local range. Also, about 17.45 percent of the tourism sector has a range of appropriate local investment. Experts say that effective factors of tourism investment range are different (Thiel index equal to 55/0), and areas which are contiguous with city infrastructure and municipal services have a border range.

Keyword

Investment, Tourism potential, Analytic Hierarchy Process, GIS, West Azerbaijan, Climate change, Drought modeling, ETo, System dynamics.

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