Investigating of Reorganization and Decentralization Strategies of Tehran and Offering the Optimal Pattern

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Abstract

The process of proposing solutions to solve the problems of the capital, after undergoing different stages has reached to the law of feasibility study of transmission of the political center of the country and reorganization and decentralization of Tehran. The aim of this study is to address Article one of this law, and offering reorganization and decentralization pattern. The research method is descriptive and analytical and it is an applied research. Data collection was conducted by documents, and survey research. The results suggest that we should discard the first part of this law and replace it with the reorganization and decentralization solutions. Also the results indicate that items including lack of strict enforcement of existing laws, point-wise look to Tehran and not considering the urban area as a whole, lack of attention to the problematic aspects of centralization (economic aspects), lack of simultaneous development of organization and decentralization policies have all weakened the organization and decentralization policies to some extent. In this regard, the list of strategies were derived from literature review extracted and were screened using the Delphi method. Finally, 30 key strategies in the template of reorganization and decentralization pattern of Tehran were approved by Delphi panel members.

Keywords

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Determining the Spatial Boundaries of City-Region for Tehran Metropolis and Its Surrounding Area

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Abstract

The consideration of Tehran metropolis and its soundings areas has been the first one of recent challenges in Iran's spatial planning which made it possible to develop the concepts such metropolitan region and conurbation. However, it is obvious that there appears to be a much more proper structure due to neo-regionalism and globalization in order to understanding of dynamic nature of Tehran and its surrounding. Nowadays, spatial phenomena have probably influenced by the physical and political boundaries which did not make the functional nature of interactions of these regions. City- region is among concepts that have not received due attention in recent years and was only discussed and presented in academic circles. This is perhaps a result of too much focus on the issues within cities. This paper has tried to present an optimum city-region spatial model that matches the spatial structure of our country as much as possible. After determining the required indexes by using of 85 city points in 250 kilometers distances from Tehran, the spatial boundaries of Tehran city-region is determined through flow analysis and estimations of distance from center and finally, by the using of analytical and adaptive methods the spatial model for Tehran city- region, with two cores and 41 peripheral cities will be presented. It is the functional foot print of Tehran metropolis based on daily and weekly commuting by a spatial logic.

Keywords

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Evaluation the Spatial Justice in Distribution of Rural Services in The Counties of Isfahan Province

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Abstract

Spatial justice with scientific and humanitarian teachings causes the weaknesses and strengths in different areas. Since most of the allocation and distribution of national and regional resources in the country through focused planning, the present study is an analysis of spatial justice of rural services in the Isfahan province. The research method is descriptive and analytic. The required data were collected through documents. This study, using the 8 Rural Services measures consists of 77 variables was performed. Data were analyzed using SPSS and Excel. Validity of measures confirms using factor analysis and then used as input to numerical taxonomy technical. The obtained results using the GIS software were designed as a map and charts. In this research counties were divided into three groups in terms of distribution of rural services. The results indicated that there is inequality in the distribution of services and showed that rural services are not distributed fairly in the counties of Isfahan province. In other words, in the sparsely populated areas, focused service centers and in more densely populated areas, the lack of service evident. And for rural service delivery in the Isfahan province not pay any attention to important factors such as population.

Keywords

Distribution of services, Numerical Taxonomy, Rural services, Spatial justice.

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Affection Factors on the Balance of the Realm of Space, Province of Gilan

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Abstract

Regional differences and inequality in many countries is a major challenge in the way of achieving balanced development goals, particularly those countries such as Iran which sovereign a large geographical territory. Due to past poor national and focused planning, development and its basis in geographical regions of the country, has revealed significant differences in the development process. Analysis has been done using documentary and survey data collection methods and a combination of quantitative and qualitative analysis. Data were gathered through documents, questionnaires and Delphi techniques. Then in the second stage of Delphi, using the opinions of experts and officials in charge of the study area, cross-impact matrix was completed in order to evaluate the impact of factors on each other in regional imbalances of Gilan province. Then, with the use of analytical techniques and software MicMac, factors related to inequality of Gilan province were studied and by analyzing the effect of variables in the creation of regional imbalances, the key factor, "spatial one-dimensional development" was identified and finally appropriate strategies to equilibra in Gilan province were presented.

Keywords

Equilibrate, Inequality, Regional, Province of Gilan.

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Presentation of Tourism Regional Development scenarios based on the Principles of Futures Studies
(Case: Hamadan Province)

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Abstract

Tourism is an important tool for development in the world. Many countries pay attention to their policies and programs, to continue the development of Tourism as an effective tool in political, cultural and economic developments. This study discusses the identification of key factors believable and optimal future in the future of Hamadan province's regional tourism. The study, in terms of functional purpose, In terms of type, combination of documentary and survey methods, In terms of nature, Based on new methods of futures studies, analysis and discoveries which uses a combination of quantitative and qualitative models has been done. Given the importance of this research, In this study, Structural Analysis, methods, Scenario Planning and Delphi have been used. The results showed that 14 key factor impressive the future of tourism development in Hamadan province. These factors based on a scenario analysis lead to 41 possible statuses. After analyzing the probable scenarios, 4111 scenarios with low probability, 14 believable scenario and 5 scenarios with high probability in the development of tourism in the Hamadan province were identified. Finally, Article provides strategies for the Hamadan province's tourism development.

Keywords

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Evaluating Vulnerability of Kuhdasht Urban Infrastructure's through Passive Defense Approach

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Abstract

The occurrence of natural and human disasters can create heavy casualties in cities and urban areas and such a critical issue makes it inevitable to pay a great deal of attention to the vulnerability and safety aspects of cities and the accessibility to the urban welfare standards from the perspective of passive defense. The geostrategic location of Kuhdasht city in Iran and its vulnerability against medium risk earthquakes as well as the strategic defensive role of the city in western parts of the country highlights the vital importance of vulnerability against earthquakes in Kuhdasht city. This is a descriptive analytical research with a theoretical- applied essence. In order to achieve to the objectives of the survey, the critical and sensitive uses were identified based on the existing references and the spatial data bank was extracted using Delphi method and based on a survey consisted of 20 pundits. On the other hand, the principle of adjacency was taken into account. Based on the effectiveness of various indicators the combined model of FAHP-GIS was utilized to design the location model and the final raster of the vulnerability of urban infrastructures was provided using Arc GIS software and Spatial Analysis tools through the application of fuzzy overlay functions. The results of the study indicated that about 68 percent of the city infrastructures by meeting the conditions of adjacency between 0.29-0.55 and the vulnerability in the range of 0.45-0.71 fell in the high vulnerability zone.

Keywords

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Use of Landscape Metrics in Land Use Allocation

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Abstract

Creating and preserving large patches in land use configuration and satisfying compactness and contiguity in land use configuration are nature-prescribed and nature-inspired criteria that can be used in land use planning better that before. Accompanying compactness and contiguity as the important landscape metrics in land use planning and land use configuration is close to applying proactive approaches rather than assessing the intense of Human activities' impacts on environment after its altering. To explain how to introduce compactness and contiguity to a land use configuration study, we assume the study area as a matrix that every cell or pixel of the matrix has the color or value that shows the type of land use. In this situation, the compact configuration will be made if the same color or value pixels are located adjacent to each other. With respect to this premise we defined some equations to achieve compactness and contiguity in land use configuration. Finally, we tested the equations in applied case of land use planning in a part of Gorgan Township. We applied hybrid of linear programming and ant colony algorithms for testing suggested method. The results show that the method can be succeeded in achieving these criteria.

Keywords

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