

Investigating the effective factors on the quality of place in rural areas

(Case study: The Central Part of Nikshahr Township)

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Received: 14/10/2015

Accepted: 20/052017

Abstract

Rural areas as geographical locations affected a lot of over time under the terms of natural and human systems, internal and external changes, as a result is formed a variety of living spaces with different quality of life and social welfare. This issue influenced by several factors in terms of spatial, economic, social. Hence, this study was conducted aimed to investigate the factors affecting the quality of place in rural areas, one of the most deprived areas of the country (Nikshahr Township). Factors examined include spatial (deployment form, connection position, connection way, distance), economic (employment rates, average of agricultural land and livestock ownership) and social factors (population size, literacy rates, migration rates, housing quality, rate the public facilities). Research method is descriptive - analysis and population are of all rural areas of the central part Nikshahr Township that includes 143 rural settlements and a population of 45,228 people (10,762 households). In the meantime, were selected the 20 settlements and 305 households living in them as sample. For data collection were used from library and questionnaires. Data by statistical methods processed and analyzed in SPSS. Research results indicated a low level of quality of place in rural areas in other indicators (with the exception of security) and significant differences between quality of place level with spatial factors, economic factors (exception livestock ownership) and social factors (immigration rats).

Key words: quality of place, spatial, economic and social factors, rural areas, Nikshahr Township

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Return migration and its impact on rural settlements (Case study: Barough district in Miandoab County)

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Received: 11/09/2015

Accepted: 20/05/2017

Abstract

The return migration is a process of migration from village to city and relatively long inhabitancy there and then returns to rural birthplace. Many factors affect this process and returnees' immigrants (repatriates) played a rule in rural development. This study has done for studying return migration factors and its outcome on rural area. This is an applied research and its method is analytical-descriptive. And its foundation is based on field survey and data collection tools are questionnaire and interview. The spatial domain of this research was Barough district of Miandoab County, southeast of west Azarbaijan. The participants are householders of returnees' immigration to this district in recent decade (2009-2014) that studied the research variables by using of Censuses of 96 returnees' householders. The questionnaire validity is formal and its stability obtained by using of Alpha Cronbach 0.83. The research was analyzed by using of descriptive statistic (dispersion index and tend to center) and inferential statistic (factor analysis with analyzing of components of one sample t-test, Kendall, Path analysis). The results of factor analysis showed that variable factors had important rules in returning of immigrants that among them economic, social -prosperity factors among loaded factors dedicated the most effect with values of 2.49, and 2.31, respectively. The results of path analysis of emigrants' returnees showed that returning of immigrants in villages dedicated the most effect among development-framework indices and the least outcome on social index.

Keywords: Tourism, Rural Settlement, Sustainability, Residential Unsustainability, Shemshak Village

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Assess the quality of urban environment in new towns according to people satisfaction

(case study: city of Alvand in Qazvin province)

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Received: 07/10/2016

Accepted: 18/05/2017

Abstract

city of human biology bed and actually forming human life style and determine the quality of life and his satisfaction. improve the quality of life of it is important that can be other fields, such as the development of the development of social, economic, and robbed by the service. for improving the quality of life in any society, one of the most important goals of public policies that society. By the same token, with the aim of the present study measure of the quality of the urban environment with regard to the satisfaction of the people. work in this descriptive and analytical - based on regression correlation statistical methods. collecting information on the basis of a library (documents) field observations questionnaire and complete. with the formula of Cochran sample volume 110 number per person a number of statistical of 88000 cities of Alvand and selected at random and then to analyses the variables study, which included housing units, factors anatomical, functional, cultural and social welfare, natural, and service SPSS software was used. The results indicate that the level of satisfaction with variable factors and welfare services have the greatest positive impact on satisfaction Alvand city (467/0) and variable natural factors (123/0), the city's residents, the lowest satisfaction. Given the low to the satisfaction of natural factors, in the affairs of urban construction and use of materials and how proofing and angle and to build with regard to the temperature and the sun, the participation of most of the engineers.

Keywords: quality of urban environment, new towns, people satisfaction, correlation, regression, Town Alvand

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Analyzing Effectiveness of Handicrafts in the Economic Development of Rural Areas using Non-Compensatory Decision Making Models (Lexicographic)

(Case Study: Asgrstaq District, Behshahr County)

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Received: 11/09/2015

Accepted: 17/05/2017

Abstract

Strategy of entering industries into the rural areas is considered as a mechanism for economic and social development of developing countries. Rural industry is seen as a way to creating change in rural areas and is closely tied to agriculture and services sectors. Meanwhile, Handicrafts as the second factor in GDP growth, are the most important sources in the economy development of rural areas. The aim of this study is to analyze effectiveness of handicrafts in the economic development of rural areas using non-compensatory decision making models (lexicographic). Study area consists of 11 villages in Ashstaq district, Behshahr. This research has done by descriptive analytical approach. Data collection method is according to documentary and field Studies through questionnaire and research questions has been evaluated through (SPSS). The results show that compared with the average assessed items, In each of the indicators can be inferred submitted that all indicators are above average and these changes were statistically significant estimates. According to the result of lexicographic method, respectively, Bakhksh, Jurband, and Metkazin have the greatest impact from handicrafts.

Keywords: Rural industries, Handicrafts, Economic Development, Behshahr city, Lexicographic method

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Prioritizing Strategic Alternative for Improvement of Neighborhood Attachment Using Qfd Process (Case Study: Golsar District, Rasht City)

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Received: 09/12/2016

Accepted: 17/05/2017

Abstract

Recent researches have shown that children's first experiences in neighborhood can extremely affect their attitudes toward neighbors, neighborhood and the city. Due to the criticality of this issue, this article is dedicated to find and prioritize strategic alternatives for enhancing place attachment among children residents of Golsar neighborhood in Rasht city. It is necessary to hear children's voice about their attachments to the neighborhood. Lack of attention to the needs of stakeholders can lead to the waste of money without attaining expected results. This study has utilized a combination of qualitative and quantitative research methods in achieving its goals; that includes of integration of Resident Employed Photography (REP) into the Quality Function Deployment (QFD) Process. Therefore, needs and interest of stakeholders should be identified and applied as the input of the process. This step is done by application of REP and in-depth interviews with children. These needs should be rated by children and their parents in next step. To ensure statistical significance, 400 Stakeholders are surveyed for each need using a 5-point scale. Information of the detailed plan of the region and Nominal Group Technique is applied for development of strategic alternatives. Relationships between strategies and need are determined in relationship matrix which shows that how each strategy affects each need. Finally, strategies are prioritized and described. Results show that those strategies that facilitate children's play in neighborhood, or form their relationship with the nature, or engage them in cultural events and creative works, would be the most efficient ones.

Keywords: Prioritizing, Place attachment, Golsar neighborhood, Rasht, QFD

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Access and penetration of ICT in the socio-economic aspects of rural community

(Case Study: Rural Ghale Ghafee, Minoodasht County)

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Received: 20/11/2015

Accepted: 18/05/2017

Abstract

Access to ICTs can have significant effects on Alleviating Poverty and achieving the social-economic development goals. The research represents studying of penetration rate and using the ICTs in 17 villages at Rural Ghale Ghafee , Minoodasht County where the ICT considered consists of fixed- line telephone service, mobile telephone service, public telephones, computers, and Internet service. Rural communities in the research, located in in Ghale Ghafee area. The sample included 303 individuals, who were selected by stratified random sampling method. Survey method was used, and data was analyzed by Excel and SPSS software. The study concludes that the most of farmers and villagers are Illiterates and low literates that in line with their capabilities level, they used the certain ICTs. In this regard Depending on level of individual capability, fixed telephone, mobile telephone and television have more effects for connecting to supplies providers, production buyers as well as learning the new farming methods on rural communities. From the considerable points, is lack of cognition from the potentials the new ICTs such as internet and computers that educate needed should happen.

Key words: ICT, Access, penetration, rural development

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On the Analysis of Economic and Social Consequences of Freeway Construction in Rural Settlements (the Case Study: Eastern Miankouh District)

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Received: 08/09/2016

Accepted: 18/05/2017

Abstract

Economic and social development of rural settlements is absolutely contingent on basic services, especially transport infrastructure and services. Development of rural settlements as well as the development of different economic sectors, social and industry. So in this article using library and field (questionnaire) to examine the economic and social effects of transport Highways Khorramabad- Paul Zal district in rural areas in the eastern valley has been Poldokhtar city. The construction of the highway from 1384 to over 104 at the junction of two Khorramabad and Andimeshk had begun on 11 Persian dates Aban 1389 and officially came into operation. The statistical population included rural families eastern in Miyankoh (N= 514), 103 households using the Cochran formula (12 villages) were selected as the sample. For single-sample t-test data analysis, Friedman test, linear regression, and path analysis were used. The results of-of the analysis of the data indicates a freeway positive impact on economic and social indicators in the study area So that increases the income of rural households, Increase household access to markets for agricultural products, The rising cost of agricultural land, Increasing access to health, education, and quality of life in rural areas is studied. Therefore, we can say that one of the most important and best practices for the development of rural settlements, increased investment in infrastructure and transport in the regions.

Keywords : Freeway, Household Economy, Social Effects, Miyankuh-e Sharqi Rural District

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Assessment of the economic effects of paddy land consolidation projects in rural settlements (case study: Central part of Rezvanshahr city)

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Received: 03/04/2016

Accepted: 20/05/2017

Abstract

There are about 10 thousand hectares of paddy fields in the Rezvanshahr city that often are used dispersed pieces and different sizes, this dispersion, make impossible the uses of scientific and technical achievements and technology, Investment in research, communication and agricultural inputs. That in this situation, the integration of paddy fields is one of the solution Which can greatly obviate the challenge and have A key role in increasing agricultural production and economic development in rural areas. The purpose of this research is recognizing of economic effect of integrating plans of paddy fields in central rural of rezvanshahr city. This research in terms of porous is functional and in term of method is Descriptive – analytical. In this study, statistical population, rural of central area (29 villages), is in rezvanshahr city. Cochran formula was used to determine the number of sample households, upon which, Number of samples 225 was determined and after evaluating validity (Opinions of the members of faculty) and Stability (Alpha coefficient of 0.862) questionnaires were completed among of Households of sample rural. In order to achieve the required information, for measure Research variables was used the survey and documentary method And to review and analysis of information and data Of statistical tests such as t test and chi-square test was used The results show that with confidence interval 95 percent The integrated design of paddy fields have been improved rural economy As well as integration project of paddy fields in rural area and Reduced number of land parcels, increasing the area under cultivation, increased use of machines, reducing water consumption, increase the value of land and reduce costs and increase income.

Keywords: economy, Integration of territories, rural settlements, Rezvanshahr city

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Analysis of the cultural development Indices (Case study: Counties of Province Fars)

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Received: 14/12/2016

Accepted: 21/02/2017

Abstract

The culture is the basis of human behaviours and significant part of economic behaviours is based on this basis. In most developing countries, additional to regional. Inequities, there is also seen a type of cultural coordination. These inequities exist – in different areas of this country. In this paper have been sought that with using of 15 cultural indices and TOPSIS model, 29 towns of Province Fars is evaluated. The method of research is descriptive – analytical with perspective of development. The requirement information have been compiled by liberarial method of the most important results of this research can point to in equity and difference. Interested indices on level of towns of Province Fars, so that Shiraz with priority coefficient 0.9542 have high level and 28 other towns of Province Fars with very difference with respect to mentioned city is placed in next levels. Therefore pay attention to spatial Planning and giving correct strategies and implementation according to balanced regional development is an inevitable necessity.

Keywords: development, culture, cultural indices, TOPSIS model, Province Fars

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Assess the role of environmental elements sustainability in rural settlements

(Case study: the central city Bardaskan)

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Received: 24/03/2016

Accepted: 17/05/2017

Abstract

In this study, strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats was evaluated by SWOT method and some strategies were provided to improve sustainability rural settlements in order to provide strategies and Appropriate solutions for assessing the role of environmental elements in sustainability of rural settlements in the central city of Bardaskan. The results of the study showed that the strategies for continuity of the stability of the rural settlements, including optimal exploitation of water resources (as a main factor), Planting crops with low water requirements, holding Workshops in order to raise public awareness of villagers, Avoiding industrial wastewater into groundwater, culture making by expanding the communication and organization of local beneficiaries ,the protection of the ground water extraction, expanding coverage the rivers in the rural areas in central city of Bardaskan . preparation and implementation of complete immunization research projects in canals of the restrict, also utilization of land resources, strengthening the foundation of the rural economy, (with tourism approach as an alternative framework of the appropriate and maximum use of existing conditions to develop the region's natural tourism projects) are the factors of stability of the settlements. The factors of region's village's instability including events natural hazards like severe and frequent droughts, floods and earthquakes and instability of slopes are the most important natural hazards in the central part of the Bardaskan city likely to occur and threaten the stability of rural settlements. Instability of the rural settlements caused unpleasant consequences, such as increasing migration, squatter phenomenon, informal settlements and uncontrolled spread of urban areas.

Keywords: Environmental elements, rural settlements, Bardaskan, SWOT

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Investigating the status of pedestrian safety of shopping centers with emphasis on walkability (A case study of Sari City)

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Received: 05/09/2015

Accepted: 20/05/2017

Abstract

With the invention of personal automobile and its daily increase the image of cities changed gradually and the importance of man as main user of urban space marginalized. Encroachment of pedestrian and growth of people death statistics are the result of car domination on our urban space. The present the research tried to investigate pedestrian status in shopping centers of Sari. Two main streets of city Gharan and Farhang are selected for detail survey and SPSS software applied to process the data and further analysis. Also different statistical tests were used to illustrate the relation among different variables. The results showed that the pedestrians have no proper safety against cars. The explorative factor analysis revealed that in general two factors of road system for car and pedestrian efficiency with 53.93 percent showed the total variation of all variables. Friedman test showed that increase of cultural activities in the street can increase the safety with 7.38 and change from road to pedestrian with 5.97 ranked in second and finally commuting in the areas without disturbing others placed in third rank with 5.77. In the end, some recommendations are suggested for promotion of walkability and safety.

Keywords: safety, shopping centers, walkability, Sari

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On the Analysis of the Physical Effects of Equipping and Renovating the Paddy Fields in the Central Part Villages of Some-eh Sara- Guilan Province

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Accepted: 17/05/2017

Abstract

In spite of the desire to being commercialized and increasing mechanization and also, compared to the other parts of the economy (industry, services), Iranian agriculture part suffers from the traditional production method. Being small and dispersion of the parts, the plurality of plots, lack of inter farms' roads, the absence of appropriate irrigation and drainage channels, etc., has led to increasing in production costs and, consequently, turning away the youth sector for activity and investment in agriculture part. The work hardness of manpower and the misuse of resources are of the characteristics of traditional paddy fields, and the transformation and fundamental change of this arena depends on the implementation of a plan called "Equipping and Renovating the Paddy Fields". The methodology of this study was descriptive-analytical method and the field study was used as observation, interview and questionnaire completion for analysis of the physical effects, the mechanization effects and the release of manpower and giving diversity to activities were used in equipping and renovating the paddy fields in the central part villages of Some-eh Sara. Using Morgan's Table, 376 questionnaires were completed and gathered among farmers. The questionnaires were analyzed after encoding and entering into the SPSS Software in which, the most important results are as followed: The implementation of equipping and renovating plan of the paddy fields in planted lands villages causes physical changes in the number of land parts, the number of plots, reducing levels of irrigation and drainage channels and the reduction of the boundaries per hectare and increasing farmers' access to inter farms' roads. As a result of physical changes in planted lands, an appropriate setting for mechanization of cultivation has been provided. So far, farmers use more agricultural machinery in planted lands rather than the ones in non-planted lands.

Keywords: Equipping and Renovating the Land, Plots, Inter Farms' Roads, Drainage, Mechanization

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Volume 12
Issue 1
Spring 2017
ISSN: 2535-5968 (Print)
ISSN: 2538-595X (Online)



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Journal of Studies of Human Settlements Planning (JSHSP)

Issue: 1 (Number: 38)

Volume: 12

Season: Spring 2017

Published by: Islamic Azad University, Rasht Branch

No. of Issues: 250

Price: 50000 Rail (50% of discount for students and 20 % of discount for Faculty members and geography teachers).

Address: Studies of Human Settlements Planning Journal office, 3rd floor, Imam Khomeini Complex, Islamic Azad University Rasht Branch, Lakan Bolivar, Rasht, Iran

Postal code: 41335-3516

Telefax: 013-33424069

Tel: 013-33424069, Extention1142

Database of university <http://iaurasht.ac.ir>

Database: <http://Jshsp.iaurasht.ac.ir>

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Journal of “**Studies of Human Settlements Planning (Geography landscape)**” in following databases:

Islamic World Science Center (ISC): <http://ISC.gov.ir>

Scientific Information database (SID): <http://SID.ir>

Publications Database (magiran): <http://www.magiran.com>

According to the vote of the 49th session of the Commission on Academic Journals of the Ministry of Science, Research and Technology, dated 27/06/1387 (31/08/2009), the "*Journal of Studies of Human Settlements Planning*" (Geographical Landscapes), Islamic Azad University, Rasht Branch, was granted the status of "Academic-Scholarly".

Based on rule of the Ministry of Science, Research and Technology on validating journals, in a session of the Commission on Academic Journals dated 5/08/95 (24/10/2016), the "*Journal of Studies of Human Settlements Planning*" was granted the status of "Academic-Scholarly" in a letter numbered 3/18/193611, dated 01/09/95 (05/11/2016).

Journal of
*Studies of Human Settlements
Planning (JSHSP)*

12th year of publication, Number 38

Volume 12, Issue 1

Spring, 2017

ISSN: 2535-5968 (Print)

ISSN: 2538-595X (Online)

In The Name Of God