



Explaining the effects of natural tourism foundations in the development of suburban destinations (Case: Venai region of Borujerd County)

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Extended Abstract:

Introduction

In Iran, there are many regions whose beauty remains, and its effects are still unknown to domestic and foreign tourists and travelers. Lorestan province can be considered as one of such regions. Due to its natural, pristine, and untouched beauty, this province has remarkable capabilities in natural tourism. The natural scenery of Lorestan extends from the towering mountains of Ashtrankoh, Garin, and Sefidkoh to the green and water-filled plains and valleys, waterfalls, and beautiful inlets. Venai region is in Ashtarinan District and Borujerd County in Lorestan Province and is located 12 km northwest of Borujerd County in a mountainous area. Considering the tourism capacities of this region, the resulting income generation, the improvement of the quality of life of the residents, and the transformation from a village to a city in 2018, it is necessary to identify the effects of natural tourism foundations on the development of peri-urban tourism destinations. Making these capabilities more productive will provide the growth of the tourism industry in the peri-urban area of Borujerd. It will help sustainable development, including social, economic, cultural, entrepreneurship, employment, income generation, lack of migration, and service provision. However, despite the existence of many tourism capabilities in the Venai region, it seems that the lack of optimal efficiency of tourist attractions, the lack of facilities and infrastructure, and the lack of a modern program have reduced the efficiency of the region's capabilities and created a risk for the environment. This research answers the basic question of how natural tourism foundations can be effective in developing peri-urban tourism destinations. Furthermore, in other words, what are its direct and indirect effects on the development of peri-urban tourism destinations?

Methodology

This research is applied and analytical-descriptive. The statistical population of the research consisted of the following two main groups: the first group, 4649 residents of the Venai region, and the second group, tourists entering the county. Finally, after sampling, the sample size was determined to be 380 people. These people were the residents of Venai by simple random sampling and Cochran's formula method and 25 were tourists who were selected as the sample size by non-random sampling and easy access method. The indicators, variables, and research items were collected by questionnaire and using the Likert scale. Each of the

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items included values from one to five. SPSS26 software (correlation, step-by-step regression, and path analysis) was used for data analysis, and ArcGIS software was used for drawing maps.

Results and discussion

The findings showed that the state of natural tourism in Venice is relatively favorable for 73% of the respondents, 19% unfavorable, and 15% favorable. The low level of growth affected people's economic activities in the way that the lowest level of immigration and increased population growth can be seen in this region being preserved. In the study of the correlation between the variables and the development of peri-urban tourism destinations, the Pearson correlation coefficient values showed that between all the independent variables (social, economic, environmental, and managerial foundations), there is a positive and significant relationship with the development of peri-urban tourism destinations at the confidence level of 99%. In the regression analysis, the variable of the development rate of peri-urban tourism destinations as a dependent variable, and four influencing variables (with a very strong correlation) on the foundations of natural tourism (investment opportunities, spatial location, social participation, advertising, and marketing services and variable physical) were selected as independent variables and entered into the analysis in a step-by-step manner. The results of path analysis also showed that all four foundations of natural tourism had a direct relationship with the development of peri-urban tourism in the region at the level of $P=0.00$ (99% confidence). These four variables were used as essential variables related to the development of peri-urban tourism to draw a structural causal model, and the direct and indirect effects of each on the development of peri-urban tourism in the region were explained.

Conclusion

The findings showed that natural tourism has a relatively favorable situation. In 2018, this place has turned from a village to a city in the country's divisions. In other words, tourism in peri-urban areas has improved the residents' quality of life and urbanization. According to the results, there is a very strong correlation between the variables and the variable of the development of peri-urban tourism destinations. Therefore, the planning should consider all variables, such as the construction of structures suitable for the nature of the region, the allocation of capital for entrepreneurs in the tourism sector, investment in the accommodation and transportation sectors, investment related to tourism advertising and information services, strengthening the presence of private sector investors in companies active in the field of tourism, increasing public sector investment in attracting funds and credits for natural tourism in the region, participation of residents in the decision-making of tourism activities, holding tours to visit the natural and pristine resources of the region, reducing immigration.

Keywords: Peri-urban tourism, natural tourism, development, Borujerd.



Assessing spatial flows of city and peripheral area (Case: Papi district - Khorramabad County)

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Extended Abstract:

Introduction

In the study of developing countries regions, the interactions between urban and rural areas are considered essential components. Understanding the relationship between urban and rural areas is crucial in regional and rural planning. By comprehensively studying an area and identifying its potential talents and resources, it becomes possible to find solutions to resolve differences and contradictions between cities and villages.

Transportation and communication have advanced significantly in the modern world, leading to complex relationships between urban and rural areas. These relationships involve the movement of goods, people, ideas, money, information, and innovation, causing cities and villages to experience changes. Small towns, in particular, are ideal for creating and growing communities and activity centers, making changes more noticeable. Furthermore, the relationships between small towns and surrounding villages are critical for rural development and can be analyzed from different perspectives, such as service, economic, social, and environmental.

This research aims to analyze the spatial flows in residential areas to explain the spatial system in the Papi District, located in Khorramabad County. The hypothesis is that the city of Sepiddasht does not have a significant impact on its surroundings and that the primary relationship between the villages of the Papi District and the surrounding cities.

Methodology

The present study is applied in terms of purpose, exploratory in nature, and descriptive-analytical in terms of method. The study analyzed all settlements, both urban and rural. Data was collected using a questionnaire developed for each village to study spatial flows based

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on flow volume, type, and density. Additionally, secondary data was obtained from relevant organizations and institutions. The analysis was conducted using network analysis technology and NodeXL software through the network paradigm.

Results and discussion

The amount of products entering and leaving settlements varies. The settlements with the highest volume of direct product flow are Pesil, Bishe Station, Cham Sangar Station, Sangtrashan to Khorramabad, and Boroujerd. Most settlements in the area transport their products outside of the ward. These products are usually destined for the cities of Khorramabad, Boroujerd, and Dorud. Khorramabad and Dorud receive horticultural and agricultural products, while Boroujerd mainly receives livestock products. Sepiddasht has a minor role in the product flow, as only a few nearby villages supply goods to this city.

After comparing the weight of Sepiddasht, Khorramabad, and Dorud in terms of their internal and external relations, it was determined that the main service center of Sepiddasht is located fairly close to Khorramabad. This is due, in part, to the fact that Sepiddasht's administrative center is situated in a more residential area within the district, which has a stronger connection to the city for administrative purposes than other urban centers at a higher level.

Khorramabad is a central hub for capital flow from 124 settlements in the area. This makes it the sector's top destination for large amounts of capital. While the city provides necessary services to the sector, it hinders the expansion and development of businesses in the area. Funds from villages in the district are typically sent to Khorramabad to invest in banks. The outbound flow of capital is much higher than inbound flow. Many residents in the sector's villages are eager to invest their funds in Khorramabad.

Conclusion

After analyzing the spatial flows in each stream, it is clear that the relationships follow a one-way center-periphery structure. This means the studied settlements act independently, without complementary roles supporting the network. Unlike focal networks and spider webs, these centers have separate economic or service maps. Urbanization has led to specialization, resource redistribution, and major activities in these places, giving them a high comparative advantage. Khorramabad and Dorud have created a spatial concentration by combining facilities and services among their settlements, an objective manifestation of the center-periphery pattern. In Sepiddasht City, the inadequate facilities and services have resulted in extraterrestrial space currents in the Papi district, with the main flows directed towards Khorramabad. It has been observed that rural settlements in the Papi district depend on administrative services from the city of Sepiddasht and the central villages. However, in terms of the flow of people, products, and capital, they are more connected to the city of Khorramabad, Dorud, and Boroujerd than Sepiddasht. Based on these findings, Sepiddasht has a minor role in the spatial flows of the Papi section. The hypothesis of the research has been confirmed in this regard.

Keywords: Spatial flows, regional network, Papi District, Suburban.



Analysis of social factors affecting the sustainable viability of peri-urban settlements around Jiroft city

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Extended Abstract:

Introduction

Nowadays, it is widely acknowledged that the sustainability of rural settlements, particularly in peri-urban villages, is crucial. However, there are many challenges that rural settlements face in terms of sustainability. One of the main challenges is the lack of consideration given to social factors among the villagers from various subcultures across the country's geographic area. By recognizing and addressing these social factors, the planning process can be smoother and more effective in achieving rural sustainability. Community participation is crucial for developing any society, particularly in rural and urban areas. This involves comprehensive development, building relationships, expanding social cohesion, promoting social participation, and fostering mutual trust between individuals, communities, and government. Improving social factors and indicators is vital to enhance the sustainable livelihood of rural-urban settlements. By increasing the trust and participation of villagers in various activities and programs, they will be able to cooperate and share their knowledge on accessing both tangible and intangible resources. This will also result in sharing of individual skills, leading to a better understanding of the conditions required for their participation in sustainable rural living. It can be concluded that social factors have a significant impact on promoting sustainable livelihoods in both rural and urban areas, which is the ultimate objective of planning. The primary goal of planners is to establish a harmonious balance for the population of a region and to develop economic and social programs that create a livable environment. As a result, social factors are the essential foundation for enhancing sustainable rural living standards as they, directly and indirectly influence the overall quality of life in rural areas.

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Methodology

This research is quantitative and aims to collect data through surveys. The study focuses on 178 villages in the central area of Jiroft city, which includes 3601 households. In order to conduct the study, a sample size was needed, so 30 villages were chosen at random, and households were selected within those villages based on proportional probability to size. The sample size was calculated using the "Cochran" formula with a 95% confidence level and an estimated variance of 0.25. The target was to obtain a possible optimal accuracy of 5%, which resulted in a sample size of 352 households. However, due to a lack of participants in some villages, the sample size was increased to 400 households. Emos graphic software was used to analyze the data collected through the questionnaire, including demographic characteristics and aggregate questions. The questionnaire included Likert spectral ranking options ranging from 1 to 5. In order to determine the reliability of the questionnaire data, the study conducted a Cronbach's alpha test. The results showed high reliability with a Cronbach's alpha value of 0.829.

Results and discussion

The research indicates that factors contributing to rural-urban settlements' overall livability and effectiveness had only a moderate to low impact. Social relations received the lowest average score of 2.67, whereas social organization received the highest score of 3.40, indicating a better situation than other factors. In terms of sustainability indices, the health services index received the lowest average score of 2.75, while the participation index had the highest average score of 3.21 in rural settlements.

Conclusion

In rural settlements, social factors and their scarcity significantly impact the quality of life and sustainable livelihood. These factors are vital in facilitating and coordinating actions and building capacity among rural groups to achieve rural development and livability. No development can occur without awareness, participation, satisfaction, and mutual social trust. Focusing on social factors such as education, awareness, trust, cohesion, organization, social relations, and participation can help eliminate social inequalities and reduce migration, thereby improving the living conditions of rural settlements.

Keywords: livability, sustainability, rural settlements, peri-urban, Jiroft



Pathology of urban livability in Tehran's suburban

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Extended Abstract:

Introduction

Urban management is facing a challenge in suburban Tehran due to the rapid growth of peripheral settlements and their physical expansion. This is causing functional instability and complexity in these areas, negatively impacting the quality of urban livability in the city-suburban. To address this issue, urban administrators and planners can develop a strategy to preserve the suburban Tehran metropolitan area and improve its livability. This article examines the challenges facing urban livability in Tehran's metropolitan area. It utilizes a descriptive-analytical and applied approach, and the findings are analyzed using PLS structural equations. The study incorporates 46 indicators and five key components. Research has shown a clear correlation between several factors and overall livability in Tehran's metropolitan area. The social-cultural, service infrastructure, and environmental-ecological indicators were found to have the most significant impact, while economic and management indicators had the least impact. Service infrastructure, social-cultural, and management indicators had the highest structural performance. In contrast, economic and environmental-ecological indicators had the lowest structural performance in terms of livability in the metropolitan area of Tehran.

During the planning and managing of urban areas, it is crucial to identify any damages or issues that may affect the livability of city suburbs. This allows for appropriate solutions to be adopted, minimizing any adverse effects on the livability of these areas through control and preventive measures. The topic of urban-suburban livability is receiving much attention, and the comprehensive plan of Tehran reflects this by considering environmental requirements and the need for integrated protection and management of the surrounding area. Tehran occupies an area of approximately 5,900 square kilometers, with the city taking up around 5,300 square kilometers. Twenty-six cities are situated within the suburbs of Tehran, including Islamshahr, Andishe, Baghestan, Baqershahr, Bomhen, Pardis, Parand, Chahardangeh, Hassanabad, Robat Karim, Shahedshahr, Shahryar, Salehabad, Safadasht, Ferdowsia, Fasham, Qods, Kahrizak, Golestan, Lavasan, Nasimshahr, Nasirabad, Vahidiya, Parand, Sabashahr, Jajroud, and Shaemshak.

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Methodology

This research aims to apply scientific sources and documents to gather data through a questionnaire and expert opinions. The method used is both descriptive and analytical. The opinions were collected on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from very high to very low. One hundred people were selected as experts in this field to participate in the study. The statistical population included administrative and scientific experts and elites working in scientific societies and executive institutions. This questionnaire used five factors (social-cultural, economic, physical-infrastructure, urban, and administrative environment) and 46 indicators. The PLS structural equation was used to analyze the studied factors and indicators.

Results and discussion

SmartPLS identified the performance significance map of the research variables in the pathology of the livability of the metropolitan area of Tehran. Table (6) and Figure (5) show the importance of the impacts of the entire structure and its functions for the pathology of the livability of the metropolitan area of Tehran. Accordingly, social-cultural indicators, with a score of 0.182, service-infrastructure indicators, with a score of 0.145 and environmental-ecological indicators, with a score of 0.1, had the highest total impacts, and economic indicators, with a score of 0.016 and management indicators with the score of 0.076 had the lowest total impacts in the pathology of the livability of the suburban of Tehran metropolis. The indicators for service infrastructure scored 40.061, making it the highest-performing aspect in the livability of the suburban area of Tehran metropolis. Social and cultural indicators followed closely with a score of 39.267, while management indicators scored 31.537. The economic indicators scored 24.981, and the environmental and ecological indicators scored 30.684, indicating the lowest performance in the area's livability.

Conclusion

Through structural analysis, this study evaluated 46 indicators based on five criteria. The results indicated that social indicators had the highest total impacts with a score of 0.182, while economic indicators had the lowest total impacts with a score of 0.016. The study also found that service-infrastructure, social, and environmental-ecological indicators had the highest total impacts, while economic and management indicators had the lowest total impacts on the livability of suburban Tehran. Furthermore, service-infrastructure, social-cultural, and administrative indicators had the highest structural performance, scoring 40.061, 39.267, and 31.537, respectively. On the other hand, economic and environmental-ecological indicators had the lowest structural performance, scoring 24.981 and 30.684, respectively. Overall, the findings suggest that Tehran is facing numerous livability issues that require proper management and policy-making, consistent with the findings of previous studies by Ziyari et al. (2019) and Momeni et al. (2020).

The study recommends investing in infrastructure and repairing and strengthening it to address current issues. It is also important to involve the community in urban development plans, improve the management of public services, enhance public transportation, adapt roads and sidewalks, increase public spaces, and develop better facilities for education, health, sports, and more. Additionally, we should improve the quality of existing city facilities.

Keywords: pathology, urban livability, suburban, Tehran.



Assessing the development of local communities in suburban areas with emphasis on the role of participatory management (Case: Safadasht)

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Extended Abstract:

Introduction

Over the past 50 years, development paradigms have increasingly favored local and indigenous planning over other forms. As a result, the practice and theory of planning have grown to include more studies of how local communities can be involved in the planning process. This has led to the emergence of decentralized planning and quantitative and bottom-up approaches to planning.

Local involvement in decision-making is crucial for strengthening the role of individuals, associations, and institutions. Citizens should be encouraged to participate in activities that develop programs tailored to their community's needs and circumstances. This approach, known as participatory management, fosters collaboration between institutions and departments, facilitating the exchange of information and knowledge. Working together, we can promote economic, social, physical, and environmental growth in urban and suburban communities. It is important to consider the negative effects of uncontrolled expansion, as exemplified by the situation in Tehran. If land trading is not managed correctly and planned, it can result in environmental degradation and greatly impact suburban areas like Safadasht. Having foresight and a well-structured plan is imperative for achieving sustainable progress. Participatory management is crucial to improve the quality of suburbs like Safadasht in Tehran and address social, economic, physical, and environmental challenges. If suburban areas are not managed properly, the city cannot function as an intelligent, vibrant, and knowledgeable system. Additionally, citizens will be unable to produce and reproduce economic and social products. Therefore, urban management of suburban areas like Safadasht must prioritize participatory management.

Methodology

This study serves a clear purpose and has applied and theoretical applications. It is descriptive and analytical quantitative research. We used integrated models such as fuzzy Savara and fuzzy Cooper along with SPSS software to analyze the data. The statistical population in the present study consists of two parts. Based on the census conducted in 2016,

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the urban area of Safadasht is home to 32476 people. Using Cochran's method and random sampling, a sample population of 379 households was selected for the first part of the study. The second part of the study involved experts in the field, with a sample community of 20 experts selected, as is typical for most fuzzy models.

Results and discussion

The results showed that the situation of participatory management in the suburban area of Safadasht is unfavorable. It was found that the development of local communities is hindered. The Spearman correlation test showed a significant and positive relationship between the two variables. An integrated model, which utilizes both fuzzy SORA and fuzzy COPRAS, was employed to evaluate the impact of different components on economic, social, and environmental dimensions. According to the findings, the social aspect of the study received a score of 72.34, which indicates a satisfactory level of quality. Among the suggested factors, participative management had the most influence on participation and local control, while respect for human rights had the least impact.

Additionally, in the economic aspect, the overall score (72.48) is within the acceptable range of quality. Furthermore, among the proposed factors, justice and economic welfare had the highest impact on participative management, with a score of 73.11. The environmental dimension has a total score of 71.345, indicating a good quality level. Among the suggested components, the one with the highest score of 72.44 is dedicated to strengthening environmental awareness and is the most influential in participatory management. Overall, the environmental condition is in a green state.

Conclusion

When it comes to local community development and the role of individuals in that process, it is clear that modern suburban societies require a management approach that emphasizes human development and aims to achieve satisfaction among people ultimately. This type of management is known as participatory or innovative management.

Keywords: Development, local communities, peri-urban, participatory management, Safadasht.



Analysis of the relationship between social capital and the sense of security of afghan immigrants in the metropolitan peripheral spaces (Case: Mashhad metropolis)

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Extended Abstract:

Introduction

Social capital is crucial to ensuring security and stability for individuals and society. Without it, there can be dangerous consequences and disruptions. It is key to creating a healthy, calm, and desirable society. Therefore, it is essential to understand the level of social capital among the members of a society and its impact on the feeling of social security. The present study aims to evaluate the relationship between social capital and the sense of security among Afghan immigrants living in the suburbs of Mashhad.

Methodology

This study's purpose is applied, and the research method is correlational. Data was collected through library and field research methods, specifically a questionnaire created by the researcher. The statistical population for this study is the total number of Afghan immigrants in Mashhad in 2020-2021, which is approximately 400,000 individuals. From this population, 372 individuals were selected as the sample size using the Cochran formula. The data was analyzed using SPSS and Smart PLS software.

Results and discussion

Based on the examination results of the measurement models, the amount of Cronbach's alpha coefficients and combined reliability of all variables (social capital and sense of security of Afghan immigrants) score above 0.7 and are significant. The discriminant validity test confirms the validity of all variables. The structural models indicate moderate direct relationships among the indicators, with structural capital having the highest value of 0.559 and cognitive capital having the lowest value of 0.209. Based on the results, it was found that all weights of the external model were significant at a 99% confidence level,

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except for intellectual security from the sense of security variable. Additionally, analyzing the graphic path of the sense of security based on the dimensions of social capital (cognitive, communicative, and structural) revealed that the structural dimension had the greatest effect, with a value of 0.581.

Conclusion

Afghan immigrants possess higher social capital and a sense of security compared to the expected average. The strengthening of social capital dimensions, such as communication networks and social participation, has resulted in the developing of a stronger sense of security, which is a suitable explanation for this phenomenon.

Keywords: Social capital, Sense of security, Afghan immigrants, Metropolitan peripheral Spaces, Mashhad.



Structural pattern of factors affecting the attitude of urban peripheral women towards the police (Case: West Region of Isfahan City)

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Extended Abstract:

Introduction

Over the past few decades, researchers from diverse fields like political science, psychology, sociology, behavioral studies, law, and criminology have studied the relationship between the police and society. Each researcher has a unique perspective on the topic. In recent decades, television, the internet, and virtual media have played an increasingly significant role in the lives of families and citizens, particularly among younger generations. The impact of these technologies, both positive and negative, is profound. According to Dowler (2003), individuals more fearful of crime tend to perceive the police's performance as lacking, thus influencing their attitude toward law enforcement. Fear of crime is a significant factor affecting people's perception of the police and is a primary concern for law enforcement agencies.

Additionally, experiencing crime victimization is another factor that predicts one's attitude toward the police. According to Dowler (2003), individuals more fearful of crime tend to perceive the police's performance as lacking, thus influencing their attitude toward law enforcement. Fear of crime is a significant factor affecting people's perception of the police and is a major concern for law enforcement agencies.

Additionally, experiencing crime victimization is another factor that predicts one's attitude toward the police. The young population constitutes a significant portion of the country. However, their lack of experience and impressionability at this age makes them more vulnerable to harm. Their thoughts, attitudes, and activities play a crucial role in shaping the country's future for several decades, influencing the society's fate. It is observed that a large number of young people have enrolled in universities in recent years, especially after the Islamic Revolution. The university provides a platform for shaping their personality and thoughts. It is one of the essential bases for societal growth and development on various issues. The university heavily relies on students as its primary support system. This research aimed to investigate the perceptions of female students residing in the western peri-urban regions of Isfahan regarding the police, as well as the factors that impact their viewpoints. It is important to note that this study solely targeted female students.

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Methodology

For this study, we used a descriptive and survey-analytical research method with an applied purpose. We analyzed the data we collected using SPSS and PLS software. The statistical population of this research was female students (all levels and universities) living in the western peri-urban regions of Isfahan. For this study, we utilized a simple random sampling method to gather information that was based on the sample size. This research determined the sample size using Cochran's formula, which estimated that 291 students would be needed, even without knowledge of the population size. A questionnaire created by the researcher was used to collect information based on a 5-point Likert scale (0- not at all, 5- completely). The questionnaire's reliability was found to be appropriate, as an alpha coefficient higher than 0.7 is acceptable for humanities research.

Results and discussion

Based on the descriptive statistics of demographic variables, it was discovered that the majority of female students (43.3%) fell within the age range of 20 to 24 years. Additionally, 65.6% of them held a bachelor's degree, and 68.4% were single. The majority were locals of Isfahan City (71.1%), and 30.9% were from technical and engineering fields. Furthermore, it was found that there is a significant difference between the age of the students and their attitude towards the police, with a significance level of less than 5%. Based on the Duncan test, it was discovered that students who are under 20 years old generally have a more positive attitude toward the police.

In comparison, students over 35 tend to have the lowest attitude toward them. All hypotheses were confirmed due to the significance level of less than 5% and the t-statistic being greater than 1.96 in absolute value. This helped determine the relationship between fear of crime and crime victims. It was found that female students negatively correlated with their attitude toward the police. However, there is a positive and significant correlation between mass media and students' attitudes toward the police.

Conclusion

After analyzing the data, we have confirmed that our conceptual model's assumptions are valid and significant. This means that the independent variables we included in the model are reliable predictors of female students' attitudes toward the police. Additionally, our model has proven to be a good fit based on various fit indices. It was also discovered that being a victim of a crime has a negative and significant impact on female students' attitudes towards the police, which is consistent with findings from other researchers such as Wu et al. (2009), Wu and Sun (2010), and Chu (2011). The study found that the fear of crime significantly negatively impacts students' attitudes toward the police. This aligns with previous research by Cao et al. (1996), Wu and Sun (2010), and Sihan and Wells. Additionally, the media plays a significant role in shaping female students' attitudes toward the police. If the media portrays a positive image of the police, people's fear of crime decreases, and their view of the police becomes positive. Conversely, negative media portrayals of the police increase people's fear of crime and negatively impact their attitudes toward law enforcement. This finding is consistent with Weitzer's (2002) and Dowler and Zawilski's (2007) research.

Keywords: sense of security, social anomaly, police, women's attitude, peri-urban areas, Isfahan.



Analysis of the dimensions of sustainability of villages around special economic zones (Case: Sistan Ramshar Special Economic Zone)

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Extended Abstract:

Introduction

Special economic zones play a crucial role in promoting sustainable regional development. Based on national and international information, these regions substantially impact sustainable development, as various indicators demonstrate. In this regard, the present study aims to analyze the sustainability dimensions of the villages around the Ramshar Sistan Special Economic Zone.

Methodology

This research is a survey in terms of applied purpose and terms of the nature and method of research. The data required for the research have been collected by the library research method and field method (questionnaire). The statistical population in this study includes two parts. The first part includes the residents of the villages around the Ramshar Special Economic Zone (30 villages), with a population of 206,683 people. The sample size was calculated using Cochran's method and the number of (383) people with an error of (0.05). The second part includes specialists in the field of (rural and urban planning), and 20 people were selected. For data analysis, SPSS software and the Fuzzy BWM model were used.

Results and discussion

According to the Spearman correlation test, there is a significant and positive relationship between the Ramshar Special Economic Zone and various aspects of sustainable development, including economic, social, physical, and environmental factors. In addition, the FBWM model indicates that the economic aspect is the most significant dimension, with a weight of 0.351. After conducting a spatial analysis of the villages near Ramshar Special

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Zone, it was found that Sekoheh, Dost Mohammad Haji, and Saeed Khan are ranked first to third, with total aggregation scores of 3.612, 3.546, and 3.556, respectively.

Conclusion

After conducting a spatial analysis of the villages surrounding the Ramshar Special Economic Zone, it was concluded that the zone has a notable influence on sustainable development, particularly on the economic aspect. This is particularly significant when taking into account the specific conditions of the region, such as its proximity to the border and frequent droughts.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Suburban Villages, Ramshar Special Economic Zone, Sistan.



Understanding the key factors of success in the regeneration of urban peripheral settlements with emphasis on the final beneficiaries, Case of study: Chahardangeh City

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Extended Abstract:

Introduction

Urban renewal and regeneration in peri-urban settlements has not been given much attention in Iran for several decades. Policy-making in this field has focused on physical issues and some degree of emphasis on financing and economic profitability. However, in recent years, there has been an increasing emphasis on the social aspects of development. However, due to the complex role and function of responsible and relevant organizations, the relationships between organizations and economic and social structures, and the management challenges of urban development, many complications need to be addressed. A successful solution for regenerating worn-out tissues in peri-urban areas has not yet been implemented with a focus on key stakeholders. As a result, regeneration projects in these areas have not seen significant improvements and face challenges in becoming more efficient. These problems have accumulated over time and require attention. The approach of recreating these textures by emphasizing the participation of stakeholders through interaction strengthens the participation in the renovation of these textures and strengthens the participation in them. In this regard, this research tries to identify the key factors affecting the dilapidated structures of peri-urban settlements by using the regeneration approach and a qualitative method, emphasizing the final beneficiaries to improve the quality of life of the Worn-out these settlements, so this research has been conducted to answer this question: What are the key effective factors in the success of the structures of the peri-urban settlements of Chahardangeh with emphasis on the final beneficiaries? And which one has the most importance so that appropriate solutions can be provided by knowing these factors and checking their priority?

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Methodology

This research has fundamental and applied purposes involving interpretive and analytical methods. The study employs qualitative and quantitative research approaches, the grounded theory method, and hybrid models (EDAS and FBMW) for data analysis. The statistical population for this research is divided into two parts. The first part includes the ultimate beneficiaries of regeneration, such as businesses and local communities. The sample size of 35 people was determined through purposeful sampling and continued until the results reached saturation. The second part of the sampled community consists of 15 individuals who are experts in the recreation field. They were identified through targeted sampling.

Results and discussion

Based on the qualitative section (grounded theory), the study identified five categories of capacity building, participatory action, populism, and avoidance of government in regeneration organizations, as well as a hard look at and development of a specific legal framework and awareness and knowledge of actors. The reconstruction plans were derived from the semantic units. Additionally, the EDAS model ranked the categories and found that the category of populism and avoidance of government-centered regeneration organizations had the highest priority with a final weight of 0.99. The hard view of law and the development of a specific legal framework had the lowest priority, with a weight value of 0.011. In the capacity building category, stakeholder participation weighted 0.089, while human power participation weighted 0.093 in the cooperative action category. In the category of populism and avoidance of government-centered regeneration organizations, decentralization had the highest rank with a weight value of 0.094. Lack of software view on the issue of regeneration had a weight value of 0.083 in the hard view of the law category and the formulation of a specific legal framework. The education of the beneficiaries had the highest rank and priority with a weight value of 0.085 in the category of awareness and knowledge of the participants of reconstruction projects, according to the results of the FBMW model.

Conclusion

In order to successfully regenerate the worn-out texture in the Chardagheh settlement, it is crucial to prioritize the needs of the final beneficiaries. By identifying the key factors that contribute to successful regeneration, a platform for participation can be created. This will strengthen the sense of belonging and responsibility within the group.

Keywords: regeneration of peri-urban settlements, final beneficiaries, Chahardange.



Rating of the satisfaction of elderly residents with the quality of the residential environment in the urban neighborhoods of Rasht metropolis based on the indicators of the eco-oriented city(case: Hamidian and Aynak neighborhoods)

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Extended Abstract:

Introduction

In recent years, Rasht has experienced rapid urbanization and extensive construction operations. However, this growth has been uneven and exogenous, leading to challenges such as migration from small cities, disregard for ecological principles in settlements, unbalanced population and urban area growth, expansion of peri-urban areas, decreased road network efficiency, and increased conversion of gardens and agricultural lands. The city and its surrounding areas have experienced a transformation in land use, with residential, commercial, and service purposes becoming prominent. This has resulted in suburban and peri-urban areas becoming residential areas and satellite towns and has helped improve the quality of residential environments. However, this trend has also affected the suburbs of Hamidian and Aynak, where residential structures have gradually overtaken work centers, leading to physical overcrowding and neglect. When looking at residential areas and their overall environmental quality, it can impact how satisfied residents are with their neighborhoods. Therefore, addressing this issue is essential. Currently, there has been no study or evaluation of the environmental quality based on ecological city indicators in these areas.

Thus, conducting a basic assessment of the environmental quality in these neighborhoods seems essential. It is necessary based on these indicators. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to evaluate the satisfaction of the residents with the quality of the residential environment of the peri-urban neighborhoods of Rasht metropolis based on the indicators of the eco-oriented city, and this study is to answer the general question of the level of satisfaction of the residents with the quality of the residential environment of the Hamidian and Aynak neighborhoods with an emphasis on the index How are the ecological ones?

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Methodology

The purpose of the research is applied and descriptive-analytical in nature, and the method used is quantitative research. The data analysis was performed using the Mamdani fuzzy model and SPSS software. For the current study, the statistical population is divided into two parts. Firstly, residents from Hamidian and Aynak neighborhoods were randomly sampled using Cochran's method, resulting in a sample population 384. Secondly, 20 experts in this field were chosen through targeted sampling to make up the second part of the statistical population.

Results and discussion

The survey results indicate that residents were generally satisfied with all aspects except for citizen interaction and respectful communication, which received an average score of 3.15. Other areas that scored lower than the average value of 3 include public participation, social interactions in green spaces with natural elements, self-employed art markets, and local and organic markets for farmers to sell their products, all with an average score of 3.12. Additionally, the number and quality of green spaces received an average score of 3.11. The study indicated that the satisfaction of residents varies across different sub-criteria. Interaction and public communication received the highest score of 4.56, while trust in water resources received the lowest score of 2.96. The social criterion received the highest overall satisfaction score of 4.89, while the criterion of urban development and infrastructure received the lowest score of 2.32. Additionally, the spatial analysis revealed that the eco-oriented criteria in the Hamidian neighborhood were more favorable than in the Aynak neighborhood.

Conclusion

Creating eco-friendly city standards is crucial for improving the living conditions in the suburbs of Hamidian and Aynak in Rasht. In the long run, ignoring these standards could jeopardize these areas' sustainability and cause urban decay. Therefore, the urban management of Rasht needs to prioritize ongoing monitoring, evaluation, and implementation of eco-friendly city standards.

Keywords: residential environmental quality; Eco-oriented city indicators; peri-urban neighborhoods; Rasht metropolis.



Analyzing factors affecting economic viability in inefficient peri-urban spaces (Case study: Fatemiyeh neighborhood, Zanjan city)

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Extended Abstract:

Introduction

Marginalization is a global problem that persists in Iran and other parts of the world, which has yet to be solved by governments. In order to enhance the living standards of those in marginalized and peri-urban areas, it is necessary to pinpoint the factors that impact livability across different communities. Livability is measured in three dimensions: economic, social, and environmental. Among these dimensions, the economic aspect holds the most significance in improving the quality of urban life. This study aims to identify economic factors that contribute to higher livability and improve the quality of life for residents in marginal areas.

Methodology

The current research was prepared with a descriptive-analytical approach. In order to increase the livability of the marginal tissues, the effective economic indicators have been extracted from the related research literature and interviews with experts and then analyzed using the structural-interpretive modeling technique. Finally, the Mic Mac software has studied the economic viability situation in Fatemiyeh Neighborhood, Zanjan City.

Results and discussion

After analyzing the research data, it was discovered that the economic indicators in the Fatemiyeh Neighborhood are unfavorable, indicating low economic viability. The most important indicators for economic viability in this area are "having a sufficient and stable income," "access to suitable job opportunities," "job security," and "amount of savings."

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Conclusion

It is recommended to focus on promoting indicators that have a significant impact on the entire system in order to enhance the livability of marginal areas that are facing poor economic viability. This suggestion is based on the prioritization of indicators and their interdependence. By prioritizing these indicators, we can develop and improve the overall system.

Keywords: Marginalization, economic viability, peri-urban spaces, inefficient areas, zanja.



The meaning of development in peri-urban spaces; A phenomenological study (Case: Rasht city)

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Extended Abstract:

Introduction

Focusing solely on urban areas and neglecting the organization of marginalized areas in cities has led to the development and worsening of peri-urbanization and the emergence of ghettoized communities. This demonstrates a centralist approach. The initial step is identifying and prioritizing the key components of urban and rural environments to address this issue effectively. During a certain time period, the rise of individualism led certain individuals to form clans within their social and cultural traditions, separating themselves from others and taking advantage of the city's resources. Everyone is assigned social roles and obligations from birth through regulations and social contracts. The key to fulfilling these roles is through social relationships. These connections between individuals lead to solidarity and overlapping networks, but they may not fully integrate into each other's situations. Some individuals are marginalized and exist on the outskirts of society without any support systems. They are excluded from benefiting from the wealth accumulation and power that some large urban centers enjoy due to the concentration of capital in specific areas. A significant portion of the population is marginalized and unable to compete. As a result, they are drawn to informal urban employment opportunities, which puts a strain on both themselves and the city's resources. In order to meet their needs, they often resort to unreliable and illegal employment, which highlights the lack of legal oversight over urban resources, disrupts the city's spatial organization, and contributes to the growth of informal urban settlements.

Methodology

Phenomenology is a useful tool for gaining a more profound comprehension of the essence and significance of everyday occurrences. Generally speaking, phenomenological research

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assumes that analyzing life experiences, including the complex process of phenomena, personal traits and behaviors of individuals related to the phenomenon in question, and any other related concepts, can lead to a better understanding of the topic and provide insight through data collected from research participants. This specific research can offer valuable and authentic insights into the phenomenon being studied.

Results and discussion

In qualitative research, the central focus is on developing powerful characters or hidden income margins within the city. This involves utilizing the social order of daily life to organize the various components and details of the city effectively. Urban management must consider each structure's efficiency to optimize the city's economic, social, cultural, and political aspects. Doing so can create plans with feedback and efficiency that help control the city. Unfortunately, peri-urbanization, or the city's outskirts, is one of the most neglected areas. However, it is possible to functionalize the city's outskirts and avoid neglect if we consider this aspect in our planning.

Conclusion

The acquisition of knowledge and dissemination of information has resulted in increased interactions and a better understanding of one's role as a citizen. This, in turn, has led to the promotion and development of interpersonal respect and better social relations, as evidenced by research. A lack of knowledge awareness in certain regions can weaken interpersonal communication. With greater ease of access to stores and a wider range of choices, shopping has become more convenient and enjoyable for residents of suburban areas. These new styles have made them feel more comfortable and at ease. Improved communication routes between cities and their outskirts have led to the development of these areas, which is supported by research by Kubesh and Ordnichek (2022) and Nasiri and Handeh Khale et al. (1400). This has resulted in the removal of restrictions easier access to neighborhoods and a reduction in the attitude of separating these areas from cities. As a result, residents feel more satisfied than ever before.

Sustainable development aims to benefit the majority of society through the fair distribution of development opportunities and their effects. This includes prioritizing and meeting the needs of people experiencing poverty. Poverty and sustainability have an inverse relationship, meaning reducing poverty and balancing social and economic classes is necessary for achieving sustainability. Alinqipour et al. (1400) also support this perspective.

Keywords: Development, peri-urban, phenomenological, urban management, Rasht.



Strategic analysis of urban regeneration with an emphasis on social components in peri-urban spaces (Case: the worn-out texture of Tehran's 20th district)

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Extended Abstract:

Introduction

The existence of inefficient and worn-out texture is one of the basic problems of Tehran, which has many social problems and anomalies. Strategic planning is necessary to provide healthy spaces and activities in urban areas and neighborhoods. The dilapidated texture of various parts of Tehran, particularly the city's southern areas, has negative consequences on the lives and safety of citizens. This has led to increased discussions about development and renovation in cultural and social dimensions. These areas present unique economic, social, and cultural challenges and intricacies. On the one hand, they boast rich cultural, social, and architectural heritage deeply rooted in their residential history. However, on the other hand, due to significant wear and tear and a lack of compatibility with modern urban development, they suffer from superstructure problems and inadequate infrastructure. Recreating urban textures is a significant requirement for cities and urbanism at present. District 20 is a crucial and sensitive location in the city, serving as an identity, religious, and birth certificate point with various cultural, social, economic, and political aspects.

Methodology

The current research has a specific purpose and utilizes a descriptive-analytical method. The study focuses specifically on District 20 of Tehran City, also known as Shahr-e-Rey. The statistical population for this research consists of experts in the field of worn texture, with a sample size of 15 people. A researcher-made questionnaire was utilized to gather the necessary information, which underwent validation and reliability testing through the opinions of relevant professors. Initially, information was gathered from the library and databases. Experts completed a mutual effects questionnaire during the field research stage. The data was analyzed using SPSS, Excel, and MICMAC software to summarize and extract

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the results. Finally, the SWOT model was utilized to identify strengths and opportunities while addressing weaknesses and threats for the urban regeneration of the rundown District 20 in Tehran.

Results and discussion

Based on the findings of the research conducted using Mic-Mac software, it was determined that certain factors have a significant impact on the subject. These factors include residing in the neighborhood for more than five years, the presence of identity-giving elements within the community, feeling connected to the local community, active participation of residents in improving the neighborhood, and effective communication among neighbors. The variables associated with these factors are flexible and can be adjusted and controlled according to the planners' goals and requirements. In order to revitalize the worn-out and historical District 20, several key strategies involve (1) effectively using the physical resources available, (2) improving the environment, (3) implementing modern technology, (4) incorporating functional reconstruction and diversity, (5) prioritizing quality and creativity in design, (6) enhancing infrastructure and services, and (7) improving the quality and quantity of facilities.

Conclusion

Based on the results, the physical index was the most critical factor in urban regeneration. The economic index was considered secondary and only played a role in developing public spaces, social interactions, and security. In order to ensure sustainable urban regeneration, it is essential to have the cooperation of local groups and a general consensus. This requires a unified union and coalition should be formed, and interested groups should be empowered to lead the regeneration process. To achieve sustainable urban regeneration, the involvement of the neighborhood's social capital in increasing local facilities is crucial. This entails taking into account culture and society, as integrated regeneration cannot be attained without them. Locally and globally, the significance of culture and community as development strategies is recognized in the approach of integrated regeneration. One of the most crucial aspects of cultural regeneration is utilizing historical and cultural values as resources for development, paying attention to people's leisure time, financial and economic benefits in urban projects, and specifying the path of this investment to create cultural and artistic centers. A dilapidated place or neighborhood can be successfully regenerated through physical restoration, consistent maintenance, and ongoing repairs and renovations. Regularly renovating the buildings and improving the streets enhances the neighborhood's overall appearance, making it more attractive to investors, residents, and visitors. Different types of renovation, such as revitalization, adaptability and reuse of place, demolition, and redevelopment, can be utilized to accomplish physical-spatial regeneration.

Keywords: Urban Redevelopment; social components; worn texture; Urban Peripheral; Tehran.



Measuring the effects of targeted subsidies on the sustainable livelihood of suburban villages (Case: Borujerd County)

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Extended Abstract:

Introduction

The study examined how subsidies impact the sustainable livelihoods of suburban villages. It is crucial to analyze targeted subsidies' role in the resilience of these areas and vulnerable groups to understand if they can enhance the project's performance. The positive and negative effects of targeted subsidies on villagers' livelihoods are directly related to their performance and goals. The central district of Borujerd County is facing numerous challenges that hinder sustainable rural development, such as poverty, inadequate services and facilities, poor health, and a destroyed ecosystem. Achieving sustainable rural development requires a holistic approach beyond physical and economic development. It requires the balanced development of social, economic, infrastructural-physical, and environmental capital.

Methodology

This study is applied research, and its research method is descriptive-analytical. The study's statistical population was all rural households in the central district of Borujerd County. Based on Cochran's formula, the statistical sample in question was 288 heads of households. The research utilized Spearman and Kendall's Tau-b correlation coefficients to establish the connection between its components. Additionally, multiple regression was used to determine the relationship among all the variables.

Results and discussion

The findings suggest a significant correlation between targeted subsidies and sustainable livelihood indicators in suburban villages within the central district of Borujerd County. Thus, enhancing the performance of subsidy targeting indicators to promote livelihood resilience in the suburban regions of Borujerd County is an effective strategy that the government should prioritize.

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Conclusion

The villagers in the study area agree with the project, as it aims to support low-income groups, enhance their purchasing power, benefit the villagers as a whole, reform the production structure, and ultimately establish social justice. Many years have passed since implementing a plan to improve villagers' livelihood conditions. However, some villagers now criticize the plan for abandoning its intended goals. The government needs to address issues related to the efficient allocation of resources, social justice, and rural empowerment to improve performance and increase sustainable livelihood indicators in rural settlements. Targeted subsidies have played a positive and increasing role in this regard.

Keywords: Targeted subsidies, sustainable livelihood, suburban villages, Borujerd County.