

***Assessing the Rate and Factors Affecting of
Citizens' Trust in Urban Management (A Case
Study of Zone 1, Shiraz)***

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Abstract

Today's conditions in Shiraz metropolitan area have increased the need to measure and extend social trust at all levels and dimensions of urban life, and, on the other hand, the lack of traditional ties and the creation of new social ties has confronted the concept of trust with problems. The purpose of this study is to measure the factors affecting of citizen trust in urban management (case study: Shiraz city). The present research is applied in terms of purpose and descriptive - analytic method using the questionnaire tool. The statistical population of the study was citizens of Shiraz city. The sample size was calculated using Cochran's formula of 384 people. Validity of the questionnaire questions was verified by professors and experts in the field of geography and urban planning, its reliability was calculated by Cronbach's alpha of 0.93. SPSS software was used to analyze the data of the questionnaire. The results of Kolmogorov-Smirnov test showed abnormal data. Therefore, non-parametric Chi-Square and Kruskal-Wallis tests were used to answer the research questions. The results of the Chi-square test showed that citizens of Shiraz district have a lower level of confidence in urban management. Also, the trusted characteristics (municipalities and city councils) have the greatest impact on the level of citizen's trust and the characteristics of the trustworthy (citizens) and characteristics Environmental constraints have had a lesser impact on the level of citizen confidence in urban management. Also, Kruskal Wallis test showed that all the variables

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studied in the research with $\text{sig} = 0.000$ and error less than 0.05 had a significant effect on the level of citizen trust in urban management.

Introduction

In several studies, trust has become generalized as a catalyst for economic growth, productivity, development, innovation, organizational and national level success, and growth factors (Alaaraj, 2016: 501). In a space of public trust between citizens and the state, tools such as coercion to enforce transactions lose their effectiveness, and instead, people's intent for repayment and belief in integrity increases (Hanitzsch & Berganza, 2014: 796). It should be acknowledged that the current conditions of Shiraz metropolitan area have made it more difficult to measure and expand social trust at all levels and dimensions of urban life, and on the other hand, the lack of traditional ties and the creation of new social ties has raised the concept of trust with problems. This research tries to investigate the level of trust of citizens in the municipality and council of Shiraz in terms of trust in order to ensure order, solidarity and participation in society, its institutions and organizations, and find the factors that affect it. According to the above, the research questions are presented in this way:

What is the level of trust of citizens of the district of a city in Shiraz to the municipality and city council?

What are the characteristics of the trusted municipality and city council, the trustworthy characteristics (citizens)?

What are the factors affecting the trust of citizens in the city of Shiraz in the municipality and city council?

Materials and Methods:

The present research is applied in a descriptive-analytical way. Data collection has been done through documentary-library studies and fieldwork. The population of the study consisted of citizens of Shiraz, a sample of 384 people. This research distinguishes the factors affecting the trust of citizens of district 1 of Shiraz in the municipality and city council in three separate sections. Also, three questions of the questionnaire have been assigned to the mayor, the city council, regarding the overall level of trust. Finally, Chi-Square and Kruskal-Wallis nonparametric tests were used to examine the research hypotheses.

Discussion and Results:

The results of the Chi-square test showed that citizens of Shiraz district have a lower level of confidence in urban management. Also, the trusted characteristics (municipalities and city councils) have the greatest impact on the level of citizen's trust and the characteristics of the trustworthy (citizens) and characteristics Environmental constraints have had a lesser impact on the level of citizen confidence in urban management. Also, Kruskal Wallis test showed that all the variables studied in the research with $\text{sig} = 0.000$ and

error less than 0.05 had a significant effect on the level of citizen trust in urban management. The results of this study are consistent with the results of the Mohammadi and Zanganeh researches conducted in Neishabur, as well as the results of the disability field researches and colleagues.

Conclusion

Citizens' trust in urban management is below 33%, which is theoretically the disruption and weakness of effective communication between people and executive agencies. It is natural that in such a situation, it will be difficult to carry out the tasks that require the strong participation of the people. Among the factors affecting the trust of citizens, the trusted characteristics (municipality and city council) have a more important role, among which factors such as the alignment of the goals of urban management with the needs of the community, the competence and knowledge necessary for the conduct of affairs, the observance of justice by the municipality staff respectively The highest rank and, in the eyes of citizens, were of great importance in trusting in urban management.

Keywords: Trust, Urban Management, Municipality, Shiraz

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The role of urban culture on the cultural consumption of the citizens of Tehran

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Abstract

Essentially urban culture and internal collective sense of belonging to the collection of material and spiritual life is defined citizenship. This study aimed to "study urban culture in Tehran," the survey, the population of 18 years old and with a sample size (N = 400), in a manner likely to cluster sampling method was used. The results showed that a culture of accountability needs of different groups and different classes. The correlation coefficient of cultural consumption and cultural needs was 0.776 and its significance was significant ($p = 0.01$). The correlation coefficient of cultural consumption and urban culture was 0.737 and its significance level ($p = 0.01$). The results of the study by linear regression showed that the coefficient of determination for the cultural consumption variable was 68.1%; this indicates that the variables "cultural needs and urban culture" were able to determine 68.1 percent of the dependent variable, predict the cultural consumption of the citizens of Tehran. This suggests that access to certain features and cultural goods and the need for them, most of the amount or severity of their needs. It seems that there are other factors other than people's need for access to these categories of goods or facilities, and their provision does not necessarily come from the needs of individuals, but rather social factors, and in particular the impact and interference of consumer values of the community. Hence, ignoring some needs does not need to be eliminated, but it will gradually lead to a disarray in the form of reducing urban culture, in particular its impact on the deprivation of citizens in various dimensions in the long run, and individuals to choose alternatives to satisfy their needs. They do not fit in with the values of the urban culture of society.

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Introduction

The city is the largest symbol of human civilization and a space where humans experience themselves from the world in the environment. Some experts in the city, only a fortress and a monument built and some of its mechanisms of human beings and their experiences, social and other items from the idea of including coordination of topics and tradition and organizing idea. Schultz believes that "the sense of space and perception of the environment is institutionalized by memories, he searches for some of the meanings of a place in human experiences and states of affairs, for which space is the living space. Sak argues that the city's theorists argue that "the body of the city follows the lines of thought". Henry Lefebvre also describes the city as "an artwork". Louis Mumford also considers cities as the "city in history, culture of cities, from the surface or the earth to the top," reflecting and shaping the souls of humans.

Metropolises are the largest aggregate collections, symbols, architectural spaces, diverse artifacts with specific features that create this interactive relationship of the city with history and cultural and artistic icons, a place in the name of urban culture, in which the lives of citizens are current. HenceThe city has both "cultural and identity objectivity" as a social product or as a physical product.

Urban planners, in the context of the category of urban culture, refer to the relationship of values, norms, and human relationships with form and form, city form and map, and finally urban planning. Sociologists also consider urban culture as an urban resource as an important factor in strengthening Civil society, strengthen the public sphere and strengthen citizenship. In the field of sociology literature and contemporary urban geography, along with the identity of "culture", it is considered as the main feature of all cities and as the soul of a city. Therefore, culture is a symbolic system of the cognitive contexts of a community. Accordingly, "urban culture" means: the sense of collective and internal belonging to the set of material and spiritual elements of citizenship of life in such a way that the cohesion and harmony among its citizens is tangible and with Strengthening belonging to the city, social trust, sense of security, satisfaction, virtue, ethical orientation, transformation, normative and normative adaptation.

The present article seeks to answer the following question: How far is the cultural policy of the ruler of Tehran between the needs and the cultural consumption of citizens in the researcher of socialization, in terms of urban culture? The aim of this study was to identify urban culture and cultural needs in the cultural consumption of Tehran citizens. The research hypothesis was that urban culture and cultural needs of Tehran citizens have a positive effect on their cultural consumption.

Methodology

The present study was a survey method and the statistical population of this study was Tehran citizens aged 18 years and over and a probabilistic sampling method of multi-stage cluster sampling method (22 areas of Tehran). To determine the sample size, Cochran formula was used. Approximately 400 individuals were selected as samples. The data collection tool was a structured and semi-standardized questionnaire (a combination of open and closed questions). The questionnaires were completed and reviewed by entering data and analyzed using SPSS version 25 software. Validity or validity of the research questionnaire was also used as content validity. Cronbach's alpha for the urban cultural variable was also more than 0.7. If a Cronbach Alpha value is greater than 0.7, then the questionnaire has a higher reliability (Crollinger, 2003: 111). Therefore, greater reliability of the question is that the measuring instrument measures the accuracy and accuracy of the phenomenon or feature (Babi, 2002: 274).

Results and Discussion

Based on the analytical results of regression analysis, the parameters of cultural demand and urban culture affecting cultural expenditures in Tehran can be said that there is a direct relationship between cultural consumption and cultural needs and urban culture, and cultural needs and urban culture can significantly predict the cultural input of citizens. With regard to the direct relationship between the variable "cultural consumption" and the variables "cultural needs and urban culture", Camera-Watson statistics with a value of 547/1 also show that there is anomalies between the errors. The results of the study by linear regression show that the coefficient of determination for the cultural consumption variable is 68.1%; this indicates that the variables "cultural needs and urban culture" have been able to predict 68.1% of the dependent variable, namely, the cultural consumption of Tehran's citizens. . Therefore, 31.9% of the dependent variable variations are due to random errors and unknown factors that can not be predicted by the regression model. At the same time, the results of variance analysis show that the variables "cultural needs and urban culture" have the power to explain the dependent variable of cultural consumption. Therefore, considering the significant level of t and the beta coefficient (β), it can be concluded that the variables "cultural needs and urban culture" have a direct effect on the cultural consumption of Tehran's citizens. It should be noted that the adjusted coefficient of determination (R^2) of 67.8% indicates that 32.2% of the remaining variance is explained through other variables.

Testing the hypothesis of the coefficients of β in the linear model indicated by the symbol indicates that the coefficients of the independent variables are significant at 5% level and the coefficients are non-standard, therefore, the regression equation of cultural needs and urban culture on the cultural consumption of Tehran's citizens are as follows Is:

$$+ (\text{Urban Culture}) (+/- 47.8) + (\text{Cultural Needs}) (872/0) + 006/1 = \text{Cultural E}$$

Conclusion

In a final conclusion, it should be noted that the cultural needs of respondents are different in different groups and classes. What is considered necessary for a group may not be very noticeable in other groups. On the other hand, a low percentage of the need for lower education and income groups, although partly influenced by the factors and barriers posed by respondents, indicates the need for these categories of people, because in the dynasty Needs needs, addressing and addressing cultural needs are at a higher level of needs, and where people are more involved with lower-level needs, and in terms of financial and knowledge levels, are at lower levels, the needs of higher levels, including cultural needs They are not one of the most important and primary priorities It is reasonable that in these groups the severity and degree of need expressed are lower than others. Therefore, in cultural planning, recognizing their needs and differences in different groups is essential. Considering the cultural needs of the community requires a comprehensive and accurate look. Disregarding some of their needs or disregarding them does not need to be eliminated, but it creates a background of turmoil and disorder in the field of culture, and individuals choose alternatives to satisfy their needs, sometimes not in accordance with the cultural values of society, or appropriate responses to Those needs are not considered, and ultimately, the amount of satisfaction, happiness, vitality and sense of pride is reduced to oneself and to their culture.

Keywords: Tehran citizens, urban culture, cultural consumption, cultural needs

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***Prioritizing the Influence of Social Capital
Components on Residents Participation to
Renovation of Urban Worn out Texture (Case
study: district 3 of region 10 of Tehran)***

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Abstract

In terms of urban worn out textures, one of the most important issues that have been considered in recent decades by scholar's urban issues and urban planners is the usage of social capital capacities to facilitate the process of upgrading and modernizing urban worn out textures. Therefore, this research examines the effect of social capital components on the willingness of inhabitants to renovate their homes that are in the worn out tissues of the 3 district of the region ten of Tehran municipalities. The sample society for studying in this research is the people who are over 18 that reached to 86396. To do this, first, using the Cochran formula and a sample of 382 people was randomly selected among the residents of the area. The research method is descriptive-analytical and it is based on the initial data. Initial data collection was done by documentary and survey method and questionnaire is used too. The collected data was processed by using SPSS and Smart PLS software. To prioritize each of the components, as well as determining their contribution and their role in the tendency to renovate the study area, three methods were used: mean analysis, PLS path analysis, geographic weighted regression (GWR). Based on the results of the research, the main factors influencing the tendency to renovate the 3 district of the region ten of Tehran were prioritized

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according to their importance: respectively, the components of satisfaction, neighborhood relations, social participation and institutional trust. With the planning to upgrade and organize these components based on the degree of importance, it is possible to improve the tendency to renovate the study area.

Introduction

Urban worn out textures refer to areas of the city's legal limit that are vulnerable. This vulnerability is because of physical burnout and lack of urban services of them; so they have low quality in terms of environmental and economical. Because of the poverty of residents and their owners, these tissues do not have the possibility of self-renewal. Therefore, renovation of worn out tissues is not possible without the participation of inhabitants of the regions. For this reason, social capital is one of the most important tools of modernizing urban worn out textures. So that in the absence of social capital, the effectiveness of other capital is reduced and taking steps in the ways of cultural and economic development binged rugged and difficult. Therefore, the main aim of the research is to investigate the effect of each of the components of social capital on the residents' willingness to renovate urban worn out textures.

Materials and Methods

This is a applied research which is done by a combination of descriptive and analytical method based on library and survey information. In this research, four dimensions, satisfaction, social participation, institutional trust, neighborhood relationship as independent variables, are measured with the index of the willingness to modernize as dependent variable in order to measure social capital. In this research, statistical population was all households in district 3 of region 10 of Tehran. To do this, first by using the Cochran formula, a sample of 382 people was randomly selected among the residents of the area. The questionnaire data were analyzed using SPSS, PLS Smart and Arc GIS software.

Results and Discussion

In this section, at first, the amount of social capital was measured at the level of the study area and then, the relationship and priority of each social capital index was studied in relation to the impact of residents' willingness to renovate by using statistical techniques. According to the research findings, the highest rate in the terms of social capital indicators is related to the satisfaction index with the value of 2.94, followed by indices of neighborhood relations, social participation and institutional trust. Based on the PLS model, satisfaction component with path coefficient of 0.487 has the most effect on the renovation of worn out tissues in the study area. As a result, the component of the neighborhood relationship with the coefficient of 0.263 is in the second rank and the social interaction component with a

coefficient of 0.247 is in the third rank of affecting factors on the modernization. Finally, the component of institutional trust with a coefficient of 0.613 has less effect on the renovation of the worn out tissues of district 3 of region 10 of Tehran based on the path analysis model.

Although, the two variables mentioned have a very strong relationship in terms of existence of a constant regression relationship but spatially, there is an uneven situation of the relationship between these two variables at the level of the studied area and some places have little connection, some single blocks have a strong connection, and in the remaining blocks there is no specific connection between the social capital variable and the willingness of renovation.

The trend of regression pattern in determining the distribution of the tendency to modernization pattern and its relation with social capital in the study area shows that the output of the model parameters confirms the high probability of predicting the existence of the relationship between the two variables. Meanwhile, given the high coefficient of R², which equals 0.95, it can be said that social assets have greatly affect on the willingness of residents for renovation.

Conclusions

In general, the results of this study showed that in the study area, despite the relative worn out of units, social tissue of region has an appropriate relative homogeneity due to the presence of primary residents in the area and also because of this reason that according to research findings, about 60% of residents lived in this area over 10 years and 72% of them owned their houses. The same factors have caused the level of satisfaction in the neighborhood level known as the highest index, despite the worn out and ineffectiveness texture of the area; so that the index with the mean of 2.94 in the Likert spectrum is the highest among the four indicators of social capital. Then, using the PLS path analysis model, social capital indicators as independent variables were investigated in relation to their effect on the tendency to renovation index as dependent variable. Based on the results obtained from the PLS structural model, the satisfaction component with the path coefficient of 0.487 has the most effect on the willingness to renovate among the residents of the studied area. Subsequently, the components of neighborhood relations, social interactions and institutional trust are ranked with the coefficient of 0.263, 0.247 and 0.113. Also, with regard to the above issues, the following suggestions are recommended for improving the social capital and renovation of the worn out tissues of the study area:

- Paying attention and formation of private institutions and organizations that are the basis of interaction between the groups of people, experts and executive organizations.

- Increasing the physical interactions in the neighborhood to improve the quality of the environment, with the aim of increasing the incentives for

residents to stay in place and strengthen the potential of social capital at the neighborhood level.

-Planning based on the need and participation of people for social capacity building among neighborhoods

-To assume the legal role for local councils in rehabilitation and renovation

Keywords: social capital, tendency to renovation, worn out texture, participation, district 3 of region 10

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Interdisciplinary Conceptual Urban Vitality (Examining Principles, Dimensions and Indicators)

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Abstract

Today, urban vitality, as a comprehensive paradigm with a wide range of content has received special attention. Therefore, this as an analytical research, with an integrated view (due to the nature of geography), seeks to investigate different approaches in the field of urban vitality, while examining the approaches of vitality, to provide a conceptual model derived from it for the purposes of framing the future research based on this concept. In the same vein, the present article, which has been provided in terms of its fundamental purpose and its data by using the library and documentary research, has sought to answer the following questions: What are the factors affecting urban vitality in the framework of systems of evaluation of approaches (psychology, environmental, social, functional and sustainability)? And also: What is the relationship between the main dimensions and elements of urban vitality? The findings of the research show that urban vitality is not an intrinsic and an environment-based characteristic, and as a socio-spatial event, it is the result of a long-term trend of user satisfaction in urban spaces, that is formed in the interaction between the city and the citizen among several functional layers in a time scale. Therefore, urban vitality, in spite of multiple approaches with different interpretations, shows diverse spatial sequences with a comprehensive urban viability perspective and interpretations of the spatial attributes that demands a set of existing indicators with a transparent spatial approach.

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Introduction

Today, one of the approaches to solve problems in urban spaces at the economic, social, environmental and cultural levels is "vitality". A paradigm that has been taken into account in the views of many theorists of psychology and urban issues (Paul & Sen, 2018: 142). In this regard, many urban designers and planners, including Kevin Lynch, consider vitality as the main criterion in assessing the quality of the form of urban space, which, as a specific habitat (morphology dimension of the city), supports the critical functions (functional dimension of the city) and biological needs, human capacities (social dimension of the city), and how to maintain and sustain the spaces. Therefore, urban vitality is the result of a long-term trend of user satisfaction in urban spaces that users, consumers and private investors play an important role by providing a sense of motivation and satisfaction in public and private urban environments (Jin, et.al, 2017: 99; Nasri & Hassankhani, 2016: 39-40). Also, according to De Beauxis (2010), a urban vitality not only has the ability to facilitate the city's physical-spatial changes throughout the time, but also maintains this trend over time, and establishes an effective social economic relationship between providers and users of the city which leads to the gradual evolution of the urban environment (de Koe, 2013: 9). In addition, a combination of socio-economic groups in the city also has a special importance in vitality. Because, with a combination of both aspects, more possibilities can be utilized and as a result the city develops, which in turn increases the vitality of the city. According to De Beauxis, urban vitality shows itself with social interactions in physical spaces, the interactions that lead to investments in economic unit (Jalaladdini and Oktay, 2011: 655- 665). Therefore, vitality is closely linked to the development and transformation of functions, from this perspective, the urban vitality which resulted from a favorable urban form, favorable urban development functions, as well as effective urban activities (Perogordo, 2007: 39-40). It is clear that under these conditions, people will enjoy a high "quality of life". Therefore, vitality, as a conceptual-perceptual phenomenon, is a concept of urban spaces that refers to higher quality, more desirable and more attractive spaces which has the ability to choose more options for social activities as well as an alternative for cultural exchanges (Jalaladdini and Oktay, 2011: 655- 665).

Methodology

Introducing vitality as a key term in public discourse and urban planning and studying the vitality from different approaches. By studying the concepts of vitality with related approaches, in the end, a conceptual model (an analytical model) is presented with the aim of contributing to the explanation and expansion of the theoretical literature of future research with respect to studies and the inference of the principles and views.

Results and Discussion

The results indicate that the definitions and indicators presented for vitality vary from community to community. The reason for this is that the evaluation criteria vary from place to place and from person to person, depending on the specialty, responsibility, culture and so on. Therefore, by examining these approaches, it was concluded that from psychologists' point of view, the factors affecting vitality depend on the: life satisfaction, the presence of positive states and the absence of negative states. In fact, from psychologists' point of view, vitality is a psychological joy that focuses subjectively on the good and desirable life and doesn't emphasize on objective dimensions. On the other hand, the approach of social and functional theorists to explore the factors affecting vitality usually more fits in the context of objective factors and does not emphasize equally on the subjective dimensions of what concerns psychologists. Meanwhile, some theorists of these two approaches, have focused on social factors and have sought to vitalize the economic perspective through social or human affairs. On the other hand, measuring vitality with a sustainability approach in methodological and theoretical methods is criticized.

Conclusion

Among the criticized issues is how to select the indicators, combine, weight them and access data in different places. Given what was mentioned above, it is clear that in order to achieve urban vitality, a large number of social, economic and environmental needs must be met. In order to achieve urban vitality, researchers must first acknowledge the subjectivity of the objective environment. Second, they must pay integrated attention to the elements of vitality (location, people, and program) with an emphasis on the presence of the people. Third, to ensure that the results are properly used by public and private organizations and decision-makers, researchers should seek to form direct communication channels that link the findings to policy goals.

Key words: vitality, positivist psychology, social and functional approaches, sustainability, vitality space

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Explaining the Pattern spatial organization of Urban livability: Case Study: Ilam City

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Abstract

livability as a general concept is reflection of the type of activities and events that take place in space and under-effect the urban environment. Therefore, it can be said, livability by directing and controlling the urban spatial organization takes the real spirit and meaning. Since the livability approach the basis of the geographical substrate and local conditions Obtained from the spatial organization, Therefore the present study also tries to examine the impact of spatial organization on the livability of the city of Ilam. The research method is descriptive-analytical and survey. Data were collected by library-documentary and field method and a questionnaire tool. The statistical population of the study is experts The residents in Ilam city, of which, the sample size of the research was determined by snowball of 30 people. In order to analyze data, have been used simple linear regression model and Pearson correlation coefficient. The obtained results show the correlation intensity of 0/951 for the sum of the two variables. The result of Pearson correlation coefficient shows that there is a significant relationship between two variables with very strong correlation. Based on the linear regression test, among the spatial organization indexes, natural factors have the highest impact on the livability of the Ilam city, and in the next steps, contract the historical, social, physical and activities factors and, finally, economic structure with different correlation coefficients. Also, the results of the regression test showed that the amount of the adjustment coefficient is equal to 0/920, according to which the independent variable can explain 90.2% of

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the variation of the dependent variable and the rest of the changes are affected by variables outside the model.

Introduction

The livability of a city can be a sign of the sustainability of that city, this stability there are due to many factors. One of these very important factors is how urban spatial planning is organized. Therefore, considering the importance of the subject, this research tries investigating the spatial organization of the Ilam city, it also has an impact on the livability of the city. and in this regard, answers the following question: How much spatial organization in Ilam city affects its livability?

Materials and Methods

The research method is descriptive-analytic. Data gathering has been used by both documentary and survey studies. The statistical population of the study is experts The residents in Ilam city, of which, the sample size of the research was determined by snowball of 30 people. Cronbach's alpha method was used to measure the validity of the questionnaires. The obtained Cronbach's alpha for the questionnaire was 0.928. In order to investigate the relationship between spatial organization and livability factors in Ilam city, have been used Pearson correlation and simple linear regression tests.

Results and Discussion

In this research, the livability of the dependent variable and the spatial organization is an independent variable. Based on the global literature for the livability variable, the physical, social, economic, and environmental indicators, and for the spatial organization variable, the indicators of natural, historical, social, economic, physical-external structure were studied. The results of the Pearson correlation test are 0/951 for the sum of the two variables. The regression test has shown that The amount of adjusted adjustment coefficient is equal 0/902, Which indicates that the independent variable has been able to explain 90.2% of the variations of the dependent variable. Also The regression analysis variance table also shows that the obtained amount of F is equal to (452.521). This indicates that independent variables have high explanatory power and can well explain the variation and variance of the dependent variable.

Conclusions

The results indicate that, among the indicators of spatial organization, the initially natural factors were the most influential factors on the livability of the Ilam city. Because of its pristine nature and climate is right, the existence of fertile soil and access to water, also Topography fitted with city texture, it has had positive effects on the livability of the city. In the next step, physical indicators have an important role in the Ilam city livability. The availability

of suitable access to the land uses, transportation and shopping markets along commercial streets, suitable facilities for urban amenities and furniture, and streets design and ... has made it possible to improve livability. While there were no economic and social indicators due to lack of economic prosperity, lack of jobs and inappropriate income, and lack of business activities, the lack of proper partnerships between residents and ... has led to a reduction in the livability of the Ilam city.

Key words: "Space Organizational", " livability ", "Quality of Life," "Ilam City"

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Assessment of participation behavior of the local community in the development of agricultural tourism (case study: Sisakht city)

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Abstract

In many parts of the world, tourism has been accepted as a natural part of the social and economic fabric along with agriculture. It is clear that agricultural tourism is based on the authentic nature of agriculture. Due to the importance of agriculture and the lack of attention, many countries in the world have recently created and developed agricultural tourism that can improve agricultural conditions and increase employment, and consequently promote the local economic level and reduce unemployment as complementary agricultural activities. In this regard, the purpose of this study is measurement participatory behavior and the role of the development of agricultural tourism in the city of Sisakhat.

Introduction

Tourism is one of the development factors and one of the Three high-income industries (along with oil and automobile industry) (Salehi, 1390: 2) that has numerous branches (Tabrizi, 1395: 278) such as agricultural tourism. Agricultural tourism is a new phenomenon that appeared in the last twenty-five years of the twentieth century (Scrimgeour et al, 2009) and is include visiting agricultural environment, entertainment, agriculture, and education;

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this definition is a link between travel, products, services and agricultural trade (Tran& Maneenet, 2014: 534). In recent years, agriculture has faced many problems in the most parts of the country so that it is not useful for Farmers Economic Issues. Due to the importance of agriculture and lack of attention, many countries in the world have recently developed agricultural tourism as complementary agricultural activities, which can lead to improved agricultural conditions and consequently promote local economy level. when it will happen that local people get involved in agricultural tourism development. In this regard, the purpose of this study is measurement of the participatory behavior and its role in the development of agricultural tourism in the city of Sisakhat.

Materials and Methods

The population of the study consisted of farmers of sisakht. The sample size was estimated using the Cochran formula with a 5% error rate of 362 people. The research model was tested by PLS3 software that involved the analysis of the measurement model (first step) that assessed the validity and reliability of the measures and structural equation modeling (second step) to identify relationships among latent constructs.

Discussion and Results

In the first step, the measurement model verified the validity and reliability of variables and results of composite construct reliabilities, cronbach's alpha, divergent validity were acceptable. Some of the results are shown in tablet.1. Tablet.1. composite construct reliabilities, Cronbach's alpha

composite reliabilities	construct	Cronbach's alpha	Variable
៨៣៥.០		៧៧៤.	participatory behavior
៨១៤.០		៧២៩.	Willingness to partnership
៩៣៩.០		៨៩៨.	economic characteristic
៧៣៩.០		៧០១.	tendency-motivational trait
៨០២.០		៧០៩.	Cultural-value trait
៨១១.០		៧៣២.	Awareness

In the second step, The results of structural equation model showed final model of research verified and GOF, R², Q², T-value, Standardized loading, F² Verified all the relationships in final model of research. some of the results are shown in tablet.2.

Tablet2.Standardizedloading,T-value, ^{F²}

F^2	T-value	Standardized loading	
0.023	۴۸۹.۲	0.142	economical <willingness
0.19	۴۹۳.۹	0.429	awareness < willingness
0.408	۶۵۳.۹	0.538	willingness<participatory behavior
0.26	۰۶۹.۲	0.137	culture <willingness
0.10	۷۶۴.۱	0.090	tendency-motivational < willingness

Conclusions

The findings of this research indicate that according to the type of farming activities, variety of garden products, as well as planting stages and products harvesting in all seasons, especially seasons (spring, summer and autumn), tourism in the study area, have the necessary capacities to create and Develop agricultural tourism, however, for obtaining this purpose, the participation of farmers and the local community is need.

Results of the research show The local community's awareness of tourism development is Suitable and willingness of local community to participate in the development of agricultural tourism is high. Among the effective variables on the willingness to participate behavior, awareness has had the greatest impact on the development of agricultural tourism. Among features, the economic characteristic has the most influence between the effective characteristics on willingness to participate in behavior. The tendency-motivational trait has the least effect on the characteristics that affect the tendency to participatory behavior. Finally, the participatory behavior of the people of Sisakht and Balbolsar in developing agricultural tourism is in a good condition, which plays a very important role in the development of agricultural tourism.

Key words: Participation behavior, Local community, Agricultural tourism, Sisakht.

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An analysis of the functional features of Sanandaj city with emphasis on city and village linkages

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Abstract

Today, the two phenomena of the city and the countryside are not separate from one another, but as a system in a particular geographic space. The dynamics of a spatial organization has been affected by the role and functions of urban and rural settlements, as well as relations, relationships and links between cities and villages, which are carried out through the flow of people, goods, money, information and diverse occupational patterns. Research has been conducted with the aim of evaluating the functional and functional abilities of the city and village links of Sanandaj city. The research method is descriptive-analytic for explaining the city relations with the different dimensions used in economic, social, administrative, service and physical dimensions, and for analyzing SPSS software using non-parametric Chi-square tests, t-test and computational methods Percentage has been investigated. The results showed that the economic factor with the highest coefficient of 67%, physical factor with a 61% coefficient, had the least impact on the transplantation of the city of Sanandaj with its peripheral villages. The results also showed that the villages that are far less far from Sanandaj have not only improved the topographic conditions, but also expanded the city-to-Pyramon linkage, but it has been a place for the concentration of rural immigrant populations. To this end, serious and urgent efforts have been made to manage the peripheral villages in order to organize their spatial-spatial development.

Introduction

one of the characteristics of human settlements is evolution and dynamism. This dynamic in space during time trends is facilitated by exchanges, shapes and transmissions, which always shows itself as a population displacement,

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flow of goods, energy, information and capital. Evidence suggests that cities in developing countries rely on their own sphere of influence over developed countries, especially since most of the population of these countries still resides in the villages. Cities are constantly growing physically and this growth is shaped through the expansion of spatial extent through the annexation of urban land. One of the geographical areas in which the city's relations with the surrounding villages are high is urban. The city of Sanandaj has grown rapidly as a regional motherland in the last three decades, both in terms of population growth and physical development. So that the continuous expansion of this city over the past three decades of the recent census has integrated eight villages with all the agricultural lands, gardens and pastures around them. Therefore, the rapid development of villages on the one hand and their population growth is considered as a challenge to the spatial management of the city of Sanandaj. Therefore, the present study aims to investigate the interrelationship of Sanandaj city with peripheral villages in terms of economic, social, administrative, service and physical aspects.

Method of doing work

This research is of a descriptive-analytical type in terms of the degree of monitoring and field control. In order to formulate theoretical foundations and research background, we used the type of Internet search engine, the scientific knowledge base of the country. To illustrate and analyze spatial relationships, satellite imagery and GIS software are used. The research population consists of 11 villages around the city of Sanandaj. After sampling, 368 households were selected using Cochran method. The sampling method was randomly classified so that according to the population of each village, the questionnaire was designed in different economic, social, physical, service-administrative, and then distributed and completed. The validity of the questionnaire approved by the professors and experts was obtained to calculate the reliability by Cronbach's alpha (85.7 / 0) which indicates a high level of reliability of the questionnaire. Inferential statistics were used to analyze and analyze the data from field operations. One-sample T-test was used for SPSS 21 software, and to evaluate the coherency of the nominal variables of the Chi square test.

Results and Discussion

Qualitative results showed that the villages around Sanandaj over the past decade have more than doubled the spatial-spatial area of the villages due to the wave of migration and their topographic conditions. The results of the gradient and elevation map indicate that the roughness factor plays a decisive role in the spatial development process of the city of Sanandaj. The eastern part of Sanandaj has smooth conditions that most settle in the surrounding villages, but the northwestern part of Sanandaj has a relatively rough topography, and the presence of security-military centers such as the Barracks of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps and the Islamic

Revolutionary Guard Corps has prevented the development of the Sanandaj city. The quantitative results showed that the average effect was economic dimensions equal to 67%, social 63%, body 61%, and administrative-service equal to 62%.

Conclusion

The impacts of rural-urban linkages in the studied area have emerged in various forms, such as physical, economic, social and spatial changes. But what is important about these changes is the effects of the expansion of the city of Sanandaj and its spatial changes in all the surrounding villages. The linkages of Sanandaj city with rural areas showed:

Sanandaj spatial organization does not have a coherent and efficient management structure.

- Relations between Sanandaj and its peripheral villages are on the one side and the peripheral villages have a dormitory for Sanandaj.
- Villagers are looking for their daily living and daily necessities in Sanandaj.
- The physical landscape of the countryside is distinct from urban space with this distinction, with a clutter texture and an aberration in their perspective.
- Landscape of peripheral villages in terms of infrastructure and infrastructure networks are not of a spatial equilibrium.
- Economically and resourcefully, the peripheral villages did not have the same conditions, so that the eastern part of the town of Sanandaj, which has 8 villages, has a city-dependent service economy. And the villages in the northern part of Shahr-e-Jaj have a well-functioning gardening economy. There is access to fertile soil and access to water resources of the Gheshlag Dam.

Finally, to improve the city's relations with the surrounding villages, it is proposed. Suggested suggestions:

1. seriously address the management of peri-urban villages in Sanandaj, in order to organize their spatial-spatial development.
- 2- Implementation of the conductor's plan and, in some cases, a conducting review plan in the peripheral villages of Sanandaj city with rural / urban approach, not purely rural.
3. Considering and seriously addressing environmental issues, such as the transfer of sewage networks, improving roads and pavement of rural alleyways, providing clean drinking water to the countryside.
4. In order to raise the potential of social capital through the participation of villagers in the production and service activities, the transfer of industrial designs and small manufacturing workshops around the village is inevitable.

Keywords: Village, City, Spatial, relationships, around, physical, Sanandaj.

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