

Assessing the Status of Vitality Components in the City of Islamabad-e-Gharb

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Abstract

Introduction: The cities, as living beings, need vitality. Creating and promoting vitality in an urban space requires the alignment of the characteristics of the space in responding to the needs of citizens, which in turn can increase their continuous presence and quality of life. In fact, vitality is one of the most important needs of cities, which with the development of urbanization and socio-economic and environmental damage, its importance increases day by day. Urban spaces, as a platform for the life and activities of citizens, should be able to prepare a safe, healthy, stable and attractive environment for all people, taking into account the similarities and differences between people and age, gender and social groups, and respond to the needs. All groups and strata of society. The diversity of people, behaviors, uses and activities is one of the most important factors in strengthening vitality. Nowadays, one of the most important concerns in the design of the public spaces of the city is the liveliness of these places, which causes the stability and stability of the presence of citizens. In this regard, in this study, the vitality components of Islamabad Gharb as one of the major cities of Kermanshah province have been studied.

Materials and Methods: The type of applied research and its method is descriptive-analytical. To collect data, library, documentary and field studies were used, and Cochran's formula was used to determine the sample size, and Cronbach's alpha test was used for the reliability of the questionnaire. SPSS software and statistical tests, T-test, analysis of variance, Savara model and step-by-step regression were used to analyze the questionnaire data. Cochran's relation was used to calculate the statistical sample size.

Results and Discussion: The results of the research indicate that the vitality of the city of West Islamabad is not in a favorable condition as a whole. In the economic component of vitality, it has been evaluated favorably only in the items of numerous wholesale and retail centers. In the social dimension, the items of people's sense of belonging to a place, active participation of citizens in public ceremonies, the presence of a sense of security in citizens, the feeling of security from being in urban spaces, especially women, and orientation and dependence have played a favorable role in the vitality of the city. Also, in the physical dimension, none of the components have played a favorable role in the vitality of the city. And in general, the city of Islamabad West has not functioned successfully as a lively city in the physical component. And in the environmental component, the components of the presence of natural landscapes and favorable weather throughout the year have played a more favorable role in the vitality of the city than other environmental components. In general, the results of comparing the average of the components show. The lowest average score was for the economic index and the highest for the social index. In the continuation of the analysis, in

order to identify the most effective component of urban vitality in the city of West Islamabad, the step-by-step regression method has been used. The results show that among the effective components, the social component with the highest beta coefficient had the greatest impact on the vibrant city.

Conclusion: In general, we come to the conclusion that; Among the components of vitality, the social component ranks first, the environmental component ranks second, the physical component ranks third, and the economic component ranks last in the city of West Islamabad. Therefore, due to the fact that the vitality will make the citizens more cheerful. Therefore, city managers should pay special attention to vitality components, especially economic and physical-functional components.

Keywords: Urban spaces, quality of urban spaces, vitality, Islamabad-e-Gharb.

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