

Estimation of Economic-resort Valuation of Khafr Waterfall and Recreational area by Determining Effective Factors on Willingness to pay by Using CVM

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Abstract

Recreational programs, implementation of various environmental projects and also to create a diverse variety of recreational centers for people is one of the most important issues at the macro-level and regional management in each country. The waterfall and recreational grounds of Khfar district is one of important eco-tourist and geo-tourist attractions of Fars province. Therefore, this study is valuable to anticipate the needs and deficiencies of this region that leads to its tourism development. The purpose of this study refers to estimate the eco-tourist value of this waterfall and recreational grounds by using valued conditional method. For investigating the factors affected the amount tends of individuals for paying any money, the maximally estimated logit model was used. The required data were collected via the completion of the questionnaire and face-to-face interviews with 226 visitors from the mentioned area. The results showed that 75 percent of visitors are willing to pay any money for visiting the waterfall. Also, variables such as age, household size, education level, environmental interests, and income have significant effect on the probability of willingness of visitors to pay money. But, sex and distance variables did not have any significant meaning. . Average willingness to pay is 6758.8 Rials and eco-tourism value of waterfall and recreational ground of Khafr were estimated 540704000 Rials annually.

Keywords: *Ecotourism value, Conditional value, Logit model, Willingness, Khafr.*

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Qualitative Analysis of Rural Tourism Obstacles in by Grounded Theory Technique (Case Study: Saraghaseied Village- Kohrang Township)

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Abstract

In the absence of the twentieth century, some developed provinces have been encountered with many problems and challenges. Because, past plans were not successful in development of these areas such as poverty, employment, health, food security and environmental sustainability. These plans have not been successful in distributing the benefits of growth and development that leads to several problems for different areas, especially rural areas. One of the approaches that have recently been considered in most countries, Development of tourism in deprived areas that leads to expand tourism. The aim of this study refers to develop a model system according to specialist's viewpoints based on deep analysis of tourism obstacles in Saraghaseied village. It should be noted that the suggested model is adapted to extracted demographic information of Chaharmahal-Bakhtiari Province. This qualitative study was used grounded theory (one of the qualitative techniques) for data analysis. The statistical community of this research includes three categories: specialists of rural studies, local and foreign tourists, and cultural heritage experts. The purposed sampling (19 person by snowball method) via interviews -structured and semi-structured interviews- are classified and analyzed. The results of the present study showed that Sraaghaseid tourist village has been faced to infrastructural problems, marketing, health and the other mentioned problems.

Keywords: *Tourism problems, Saraghaseied Village, Chaharmahal-Bakhtiari Province, Qualitative analysis, Kohrang.*

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***Analyzing the Impact of Tourism on Social and Cultural Development
(Case Study: Bushehr Township)***

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Abstract

Crystallization of Tourism, as a need by becoming the world's largest service industry and tourism specialization, provides the opportunity for utilizing the benefits of this industry. Tourism potentiality is considered as the unique assets of each country. In fact, its identification, classification and planning of tourism development is important. In this regard tourism development requires comprehensive and efficient planning. Iran has high capability in the field of the development of this industry according to its characteristics and exclusively. The area study is the southwest of Iran, Bushehr. In this study, t-test, factor analysis and GIS software were used to identify the tourism potentiality in social and cultural development of seaside city of Bushehr. The data were analyzed by using the SPSS software to determine the potentiality impact of tourism on social and cultural development of Bushehr by determining the lack of facilities and utilities factors that hinder tourism development.

Keywords: *Tourism, Social and Cultural development, Bushehr, Factor Analysis, Bushehr.*

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Statistical, Thermodynamic and Synoptic Analysis of Hail Phenomenon in the Lorestan Province

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Abstract

Hail is a hazardous weather element that often associated with baroclinic synoptic-scale systems. For the purpose of statistical analysis, synoptic and thermodynamic phenomena of hail in province, data were collected from the meteorological database of Lorestan province from 1378 to 1392. Arc GIS software was used in order to identify the spatial and temporal distribution of the occurrence of this phenomenon. Monthly and seasonal frequency of its occurrence are shown. In addition to the analyzing of the spatial and temporal occurrence of hail in the region, hail events according to prevailing synoptic were clustered into two instable groups. Convective-thermal cluster that mostly occurs in the warm season and low-pressure cluster that mostly occurs in the cold season and the dominant of the west wind or front system. Some dynamic features of hot and cold events were extracted and compared. The results showed that, based on dynamic indexes instability of hot cluster is higher than the cold period. Synoptic features related to cold and hot event occurrence on earth surfaces, 500 and 700 hPa with isotherm maps and 500 hPa with omega maps were compared and analyzed to express the degree of instability in the day of occurrence of hail. Identification of unstable generating hail systems and prone areas can be used to reduce the damage caused by its occurrence that leads to sustainable development in regional planning.

Keywords: *Hail, Thermodynamic properties, Synoptic patterns, Warm and cold clusters, Regional planning, Lorestan.*

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Classification of Rural Settlements by Emphasis on Components of Social Capital (Case Study: Tyrjrd District)

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Abstract

In addition to physical, marterial, human capital; we are dealing with the subject of social capital that is in the mutual interaction with a variety investments. By considering the concept of social capital and its measurement, planning authorities and community affairs should make more effective decisions for planning this section by rethinking. Thus with regard to the importance of this issue, this study has attempted to classify 12 villages in Tyrjrd district by emphasizing on social capital indicator. Data are collected via field methods for this analytical-descriptive study. The statistical community of this research includes 1676 residing households in the villages of this district that a sample of 230 was selected by stratified sampling method. The pilot test, Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient of 0.77 was obtained, showed the suitability of the research tools. In this study, the weighting parameters such as the Delphi technique and Prometea techniques have been used for classifying rural settlements. The results showed that by attention to 33 selected indexes for social capital; Azizabadi villages, Ahmadabad and Firouz Abad have the shortest distance to positive input flows and the farthest distance to negative output flows for components of social capital in the study area.

Keywords: *Social capital, Rural development, Classification, Prometea, Delphi, Tyrjr.*

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***Spatial Analysis of Effective factors on Life Quality in Rural Settlements
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Abstract

Attainment of boast society and sustainable social development depends on having a society which its life quality will be placed in an acceptable and ideal situation in individual and social scale. Undoubted, this serious affair will have not achieved without critical, comprehensive recognition and society analysis. The purpose of this descriptive-analytic study refers to space analysis of life quality in rural regions of Simakan, Jahrom, by considering the effective factors on it and satisfaction level of villagers about life quality. In order to gathering information, field and documentary methods were used. In this regard, a questionnaire in the form of 4 indicators based on Likert spectrum structured and randomly distributed among villagers. Statistical society of the study is 17276 persons, which by using Cochran formula, a sample volume of 375 persons was selected. Analyzing the questionnaire was performed by using descriptive statistic method, T test and multi-variation regression. The results showed that there was a meaningful relationship between the four dimensions (environmental, physical, economic and social) and life quality. This means that with increasing the quality of the four dimensions, the life quality in studied villages would be increased. Also, the value of correlation factor (R) among variations was 0.974 which showed that there was a relatively strong correlation among dependent and independent variations. The variations of physical dimensions with regression factor of 0.351 and environmental dimensions with regression factor of 0.317 had the most effects on life quality, economic dimensions, and social dimensions with regression factors of 0.341 and 0.275, respectively.

Keywords: *Quality of life, Rural regions, Iran, Simakan District, Jahrom.*

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Prioritizing the Establishment of Cottage Industries Using Centrality Index and AHP Model (Case Study: Villages of Marvdasht)

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Abstract

Nowadays, rural areas of developing countries are faced to numerous challenges such as spreading poverty and promote destruction of natural resources. Therefore, many experts of rural development believe that rural industrialization strategy is one of the most important strategies for fighting poverty and preventing the destruction of natural resources. In fact, rural industrialization can be the cornerstone of development in rural areas of developing countries. Currently, Marvdasht county is as one of the poles of the rural population in Fars province. The lack of appropriate programs in the rural development of this area has been caused rural areas to be faced many problems and theses issues and problems have been provided the base for migration from rural areas. Since, the establishment of rural industry in this area can solve many existing problems. AHP and central index models were used to locate and prioritize the establishment of industries throughout the rural areas of the city. This study is descriptive-analytic based on its nature and purpose. Based on the results of the study, thirteen villages: Mohammadabad, Sivand, Bidgol, Fath Abad Sofla, Zangi Abad, Kushk, Kuhsabz, Ahmdabadkateh, Hesardashtak, Khanmin, Mohajen Abad, Shollbazi, and Majdabadi were selected as the intended sites and from among them Fath Abad Sofla with final score of 0.2402 was selected as the most suitable site for the establishment of rural industries.

Keywords: *Rural industries, Positioning, centrality index, AHP, Marvdasht.*

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***Geomorphological Zoning of Arak City by Using Fuzzy logic Model
(The Approach to the Future Development of Arak)***

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Abstract

The main objective of this study refers to zone Arak city by using geomorphological parameters of the fuzzy logic model. In order to fulfil these objectives, 10 parameters such as effective height, the distance from fault, the distance from the main channel, the distance from sub-channel, distance out of the way of communication, slope percent, distance from settlements, topography type, land erosion and seismic vulnerability in the form of raster and vector maps were prepared. Each raster layer was defined based on research studies and expert's opinion. But being in a range of vector layers 0 and 1 did not need to be defined. After applying the functions, operations, multiplication, addition and different values of gamma phase were also performed on the layers. So, ARC GIS 9.3 and ERDAS 9.1 software were used. Since, comparison analysis has been done between the suitable arenas to real situation of city according to the critical arenas and suitable arenas of the gammas quantities. Based on finding, the fuzzy gammas have been in match with the most suitable lands of the town. The results indicated that two stations in the West and the East of County seemed suitable for the future development of Arak, but the north and northeast arena of city were the first priority at present time. At last, the final map was classified to 5 classes: very low portion 2189, low proportion 389, medium proportion 593, high proportion 552 and very high proportion 381 with a great square kilometers were defined, respectively.

Key words: *Spatial development, Fuzzy operator, Geomorphological parameters, Arak.*

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***Assessment the Effect of the Indiscriminate Spread of Cities on Environment
(Case Study: Mehr housing project in Torghabe City)***

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Since, Mehr housing projects have considerable effects on ecological urban spaces in Iran cities. The environmental assessment of this project regarding urban sustainability indicators seems a tangible task to do. Accordingly, assessment of ecological effects of this project on Torghabe city, which is considered the capital of Khorasan Razavi province and the major eco-tourism centers nearby Mashhad metropolitan, is the main goal of this study. This analytical-descriptive study had been considered 4151 units of Mehr housing project in the mentioned city in terms of some important indicators such as water, soil, air and noise pollution. The results of this survey had been collected by means of observations and also questionnaires which were designed by evaluating environmental indicators and based on experts' opinions and urban master impressions. Additionally, the AHP method was used for spatial analysis of environmental sustainability indicators. The results respectively revealed that the water pollution in the first level with 0.498 scale, vegetation change in the second level with 0.258 scale, soil pollution in the third level with 0.134 scale, air pollution in the fourth level with 0.076 scale, and voice pollution in the fifth level with 0.034 scale were the most dramatic effects of Mehr project on the environment.

Keywords: Mehr Housing project, Environmental evaluation, AHP, Torghabe City.

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Study of Urban Livability in Twenty-two Districts of Tehran Metropolitan

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Abstract

The term urban livability refers to the needs and capacities of its members meet the requirements of society. A non-viable society is indifferent to the needs of the community and not respected to their wishes. Livability is generally divided into three economic, social and environmental dimension, which each has separate indicators. Dimensions and parameters for this study are also based on the literature of the world livability. The purpose of this study was investigating urban livability in twenty-two districts of Tehran metropolitan. The data of this descriptive-analytical research were collected by using a questionnaire that its reliability about 831/0 was approved. Due to the high number of population Cochran's formula was used to determine sample size that they were 385 from three groups of citizens, municipalities and private executives sector living in 22 regions of Tehran metropolitan. EXCEL, ARCGIS and SPSS Software were used to analyze data in order to extract the final score and the mean score per item of questionnaire. In the final stage, Kruskal-Wallis test was used to check the viability and ranking of the 22 districts. The results showed that among the 22 districts, the first and the third discrete with the average rank 75/353 and 65/301 for environmental dimension, 75/287 and 88/292 for the social and 76/294 for the economic were the most viable areas. On the other hand, the twentieth district with an average rating of 90/29 for environmental dimension, 90/34 for social and 35 for economic had the lowest viability among the 22 studied districts. In other words, it could be argued that the first and third districts had the best life quality but the twentieth discrete had the least living standards for residents among the twenty-two studied areas of Tehran metropolitan.

Keywords: *Livability, Twenty-two regions, Tehran.*

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Grouping the Urban Distressed Textures in Razavi Khorasan Province According to the Sustainable Development Criteria through the Hierarchical Cluster Analysis

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Abstract

The dynamic system of cities has constantly been changed and developed. In this regard, the problems such as cultural changes, poverty, environmental pollution and physical instability have been changed some parts of cities with new differences which are the signs of unsustainable urban development. The quality of development and its infrastructures had been made major effect on the development of cities in Khorasan Razavi province because of the inappropriate planning in the past. The first step to solve the problems arisen from the regional imbalance is identifying and classifying the distressed textures of province in different fields of sustainable urban development. This descriptive-analytical study is clustered and ranked 20 selected districts of Mashhad province by sending questionnaire in four economic, cultural-social, technical-physical and health- environmental aspects by hierarchical cluster technique via SPSS software. The research results indicated that there were differences and disparities at development level in the distressed textures of Razavi Khorasan Province. Thus, these differences made it essential to prepare and implement the targeted programs and projects for integration and balancing development of cities such as balanced budgets allocated to cities as well as developed renovation and improved plans in less developed distressed texture in line with improving the physical-institutional, environmental infrastructures and developing the appropriate cultural and social programs.

Keywords: *Distressed texture, Urban Development, Cluster analysis, Razavi Khorasan Province.*

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***Analysis of Regional Development Inequalities in Health-Therapy Sector
(Case Study: Ardabil Province)***

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Abstract

The aim of regional planning refers to development and reduce inequality. A prerequisite for regional planning is identification the status of areas related to each other in term of development. Reducing disparities is one of the main criteria of development in taking advantage of social resources and facilities Health-therapy services is a key element of development that leads to poverty reduction. Hence, it provides suitable conditions for the upbringing and development of human wealth, economic and social development in the country. Moreover, the health- therapy status of the community is considered as one of the most important measures of life quality and development. This descriptive-analytical was used VIKOR method to analyze development in cities of Ardebil in terms of health- therapy indicators. The results showed that Ardebil province's counties are imbalanced in regarding health- therapy indicators: the city of Khalkhal with a final score of 0.0924 (the possessed) and the city of Pars Abad with a final score of 0.9989 (very deprived) are ranked respectively in the first and the last level. Moreover, the Pearson correlation test on taking advantage of the health-therapy indices among the counties of Ardebil showed a direct and an indirect relationship in regard of its closeness to the provincial capital and the urban rate, respectively.

Keywords: *Regional development, Health-therapy indicators, Vikor model, Ardabil.*

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English

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4.1. This Journal would welcome the theoretical : Articles that criticize scientific theories: and Theoretical models and present the new scientific theories . but about the articles that are presented by students of MA and P.hd with the cooperation of the professors should be mentioned by the :sign of the guide professor and scientific Responsibility and the name of the professor of the Guidance should be mentioned at first.

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6.1. The sent article shouldn't be published in any in or outside publication . The board of writing expect that writers don't send their articles to any other publication as long as (until) the acceptance reply ins not sent to them by publication .

7.1. The article should be slunsted grammatically correct. The fotmal language of the Journal is Persian .but the English Article are accepted too.

8.1. In persian text the persian equivalents of latin words school be used as much as possible . and if the persian equivalent isn't understandable . enough . it is possible by mentioning the number above : The average ,mention the latin word itself in the subtitle .

9.1. the Persian articles should be written by B nazanin 12 and English articles should be written by Times new Roman 12 with Microsoft word based on windows xp. The articles should be written on A4 paper .(with margin from , below right 4 and left 3.5cm. The space between the lines should be in from of single .

2- The written structure of the articles :

The accepted articles in the primary level; of acceptance should be complied in below order:

1.2. The structure of the article should be scientifically included. Abstrcut in English and Persian .

(250 – 500 word) key word , statement of problem , body . acknowledgment and thanks , lists if sources ,etc.

2.2. for Persian articles the title of the article should be short and state the subject of the article

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