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Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman, IRAN

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Vol.4, No.2 (Autumn & Winter) , SN.11, 2018

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In the Name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful



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*Journal of Urban Social Geography**Vol.4, No.2 (Autumn & Winter), SN.11, 2018***Measurement of Quality of Life in Informal Settlements
(Case Study: Islamabad Neighborhood of Tehran)**

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Abstract

Improving the quality of life in a particular place or for individuals and groups has always been the focus of planners' attention. In recent years, studies on quality of life have focused mainly on urban nature, and the debate on the quality of urban life has become widespread among empirical research and studies. Today, with the increase of immigrants to major cities, they are resorting to the marginal areas of cities and informal settlements in order to achieve a better job and a better economic situation due to the inability to reside in formal urban areas. In this part of the cities, there is no necessary urban infrastructure and residents of these areas do not have a good quality of life. This problem exists in the metropolis of Tehran in different places. Therefore, in these settlements, the quality of life satisfaction has been investigated and the most important causes of dissatisfaction have been identified and addressed to resolve these issues. In this research, a descriptive-analytic method has been used. For data analysis, SPSS software has been used using one-sample t-test and Chen linear regression. The results of the research show that the most dissatisfaction with the economic and security factors in the neighborhood is. Analyzes also show that physical, service and access factors have the greatest mental impact on quality of life.

Key words: Quality of Life, Informal Settlement, Measurement, Islamabad.

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*Journal of Urban Social Geography**Vol.4, No.2 (Autumn & Winter), SN.11, 2018***Dimensions of the Quality of Life of Residents in Urban Vehicle Settlements (Case Study: Neighborhood of Islamabad of Tehran)**

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Abstract

Quality of life is a concept used to chart the welfare of the community, and promoting quality of life is one of the most important goals of governments and governments around the world. Therefore, the main objective of this research is to examine the different dimensions of quality of life within the unofficial tribal area of the Islamabad neighborhood of Tehran. The research method is descriptive-analytic and correlation based on the primary data. Initial information gathering was done by survey and using a questionnaire. Collected data was processed using SPSS and Smart PLS software. The results of this study indicate that quality of life is based on the results of the T test in the unofficial settlement of Islamabad, Tehran, at an average of 2.33 in the Likert scale. Also, based on the results of PLS path modeling and multivariate regression test, the factors and indicators of social, economic, physical, and services are more effective and security index has less effect on the level of satisfaction of life in non-resident The official Islamabad is that with the planning in order to upgrade these components, you can increase the level of satisfaction with life in this area.

Key words: Quality of Life, Informal Settlement, PLS Path Modeling, Islamabad Neighborhood.

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*Journal of Urban Social Geography**Vol.4, No.2 (Autumn & Winter), SN.11, 2018***The Effects of Urban Poverty on the Space-Frame Structure
Old Tissues Cities (Case Study; Quarters Sultan Mir Ahmed
and Darb-e-Esfahan in the Kashan City)**

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Abstract

The method used in this research is descriptive and analytical approach to the use of library and documentary studies and field surveys is. The population studied old local resident Sultan Mir Ahmad and drab-e-Esfahan in the Old Textures Kashan. In this regard, a total of 150 questionnaires among residents of these areas in order to identify problems and socioeconomic problems and effects on skeletal state - space tissue distribution. To analyze the results of the questionnaire Structural equation modeling (SEM) techniques with the use of software Amos and chi-square method (chi Tow) through the SPSS software and to get the required maps from GIS software is used. In this context, the purpose of the study also examined the hypothesis that the first hypothesis seeks to answer the question of whether poverty has increased residents in Quarters with spatial failure? Based on the assumption that effects of income and economic sub-criteria and sub physical space were analyzed using structural equation model The results show that the loss of income and economic indicators increased physical failure and the space Quarters level. The second hypothesis is trying to investigate the cause of settlement residents together a hypothesis based on Chi-square analysis was one-way The results show that the main reason for people to live in the Quarters, with other neighbors in terms of the level of financial and economic.

Keywords: Urban Poverty, Obsolete Tissues, Structural Equation Model (SEM), Kashan.

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*Journal of Urban Social Geography**Vol.4, No.2 (Autumn & Winter), SN.11, 2018***Investigating the Factors Affecting Increasing Social Participation with Emphasis on Neighborhood Affect (Case Study: Nourabad Delfan)**

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Abstract

In this regard, this study aimed to identify the factors affecting social participation with an emphasis on neighborhood belonging sense in Nourabad Delfan. This was descriptive-analytical research. A questionnaire was used for collecting the data. Using Cochran formula, the sample size was estimated to be 384. Based on comprehensive plan for 2011, the Nourabad was divided into 3 districts and 14 neighborhoods. Using simple random sampling method, 2 neighborhoods from each district and totally 6 neighborhoods were selected as sample. The questionnaires were equally distributed among participants in these neighborhoods. Then, the data were analyzed using SPSS software. The findings showed that there was significant correlation between demographic variables (gender, age, education, occupation, income, and duration of residence in neighborhood) and willingness to participate. There was also a significant relationship between sense of belonging to neighborhood, neighborhood security, and willingness to participate; the sense of belonging to neighborhood makes people responsible and ultimately, ready for participation.

Key words: Social Participation, Sense of Belonging to Neighborhood, Sense of Neighborhood Security, Nourabad.

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*Journal of Urban Social Geography**Vol.4, No.2 (Autumn & Winter), SN.11, 2018***The Site Selection for Social Housing
(Case Study: Mehr Housing Project of Kazerun City)**

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Abstract

Locating and selecting sites for residential, industrial, and other places is basically an issue related to urban planning. In this study, the site selection and establishment of the Mehr Housing Project in Kazerun city was reviewed and analyzed from urban planning perspective. The research hypothesis states that the site selection and establishment of this project in Kazerun city conforms to the criteria of urban planning. Research type is applied and its method is descriptive-analytical using hierarchical analysis process (AHP). To do this study, first, the 16 sites proposed for project implementation were specified on the map. Then criteria and sub criteria of residential locations were identified and weighted using specialists' opinions. After comparing each of the 16 sites based on weighted criteria, the weight of each sites were calculated. Then the combined priority weight of each site was obtained respectively, and finally, the final score was calculated for each of the sites. Thus, the sites that obtained the most score in terms of urban planning were identified. These include sites number 10 (Dashtak lands) and 12 (the lands next to the College).

Keywords: Analysis of Hierarchical Process, Residential Site-Selection, Housing Mehr, Kazeroun City.

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*Journal of Urban Social Geography**Vol.4, No.2 (Autumn & Winter), SN.11, 2018***Comparative Analysis of the Relationship between Poverty and Urban Violence Using the Vikor Model
(Case Study: Yazd Neighborhoods)**

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between poverty and the spread of various types of urban violence in the neighborhoods of the city of Yazd. According to the objectives of the research, it is a practical research and its method is descriptive-analytical. The statistical population is 43 criminals convicted in the neighborhood of the city of Yazd. Research indices included seven indicators of poverty as independent variables and 12 indicators of urban violence as dependent variables. To analyze the data and evaluate the relationship between variables of inferential statistical tests such as multivariate regression coefficient and path analysis, as well as the nearest neighbors' index were used to rank the level of violence in Yazd city Neighborhoods. The findings show that most neighborhoods that have the highest poverty rates often have more violent hotspots. In this regard, based on the path analysis model, it was also clear that in this relationship indicators of income rate and education level are most effective and the indicator of access to services is the least effective impact. In connection with direct effect, component of literacy level has the least effect and the component of unemployment rate has the greatest effect in the increase of urban violence, and the multiple correlation coefficient with value of 0/741 confirms the relationship between the spread of poverty and increase in the level of violence and reducing the rate of the feeling of security in the Yazd neighborhood. Finally, some strategies for the elimination of poverty and reduction of urban violence in the neighborhoods of Yazd are presented.

Key words: Poverty, Urban violence, Social disorganization, Social and economic gaps, Yazd City Neighborhoods.

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*Journal of Urban Social Geography**Vol.4, No.2 (Autumn & Winter), SN.11, 2018***Spatial analysis of Qom Urban Areas to Build Social Housing Project with an Emphasis on the Analytic Hierarchy Process**

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Abstract

Social housing refers to a particular type of housing mainly build by national or local government in order to provide houses for low-income groups. Qom, one of Iran's major cities need attention in the housing sector due to its high population one of the most important factors in the development and construction of residential projects is the optimized site. One of the methods of decision-making through weighting to the criteria is hierarchical method of AHP. Based on this method, criteria and sub-criteria are ranked and options for selection of optimized locations are specified. This applied study is a descriptive – analytical research and relies on library resources. Effective criteria and sub- criteria in locating the residential areas are introduced and the hierarchical tree is drawn. These criteria are set in the form of a questionnaire and distributed among urban and housing experts in the municipality of Qom and in order to calculate the average weight given to each criteria and sub criteria paired comparisons have been used. After doing the calculations in the analytic hierarchy process, the output results were in such a way that District 8 is the most suitable area for the construction of social housing. Districts 2 and 3 are a priority after district 8. In this regard, districts, 5, 6 and 7 of the most improper areas in locating and constructing of the project.

Keywords: Social Housing ,AHP, GIS, Qom City.

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*Journal of Urban Social Geography**Vol.4, No.2 (Autumn & Winter), SN.11, 2018***Assessment and Evaluation the Spatial Structure and Urban Creep (Case Study: Yazd City)**

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Abstract

The growth of the city as a dual process of spatial and physical development. Each of these two methods can be different and separate from the body of another cause. The urban population growth, urbanization and increased attention to urban issues for urban planners and personnel is essential. This research is descriptive and analytical the subject is discussed. To study the subject in statistical methods Holdern and Shannon entropy analysis of the distribution and density of the urban population has been used in different periods in order to analyze the and mapping of the software GIS, SPSS, Grafer and Excel use. The results show that the basic structure of city of Yazd in the northern part of the neighborhood has been Fahadan. Space systems are not organized grouping of cities and urban spaces on the first floor and top floor, there is no point matrix Even with the entropy index, Yazd province in the years 1996-2011 shows that the balance of cities in the urban middle classes, so that the entropy index has fluctuated in 1996 (-0.37) and in 2011 (-0.23) is obtained. Finally, the model was determined Holdern. The city is only 8/54 of the growth in population growth between the years 1966 to 2006 and 45% of physical development and physical growth of the city.

Key words: Spatial Structure, Urban Creep, Yazd City.

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