

فرم اشتراک مجله توسعه محلی (روستایی-شهری)

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شماره‌های درخواستی برای اشتراک: از شماره تا شماره

Study of formation backgrounds of attachment to neighborhood

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Abstract

The present study aims to study of formation backgrounds of attachment to neighborhood from the perspective of citizens. Methodology of this study is based on framework analysis. Research methodology is based on framework analysis. The qualitative data were collected using in-depth interviews and participatory observation techniques and were collected by purposive sampling of 41 male and female participants of new and traditional areas of Tehran in the common-law north and south of Tehran. In addition to analysis of data from five step process include familiarization, identifying a thematic framework, indexing, charting and mapping, combined data and interpretation is used. The findings around seven main themes as "archaism of neighborhood/ having a long history", "relations with neighbors and relatives", "having good experiences and memories", "meet the needs", "Environmental and physical desirable", "continuity of residence" and "involvement in community affairs" were organized for each of the themes of the two or three sub-themes cover. At the end of the review and incorporate themes extracted achieved the ultimate theoretical framework. According to the "ultimate theoretical framework" can be stated that the formation basis of attachment to the neighborhood of citizens based on a series of "bonds of affection, social and physical," and the consequences of these bonds can be noted to "the formation of neighborhood identity". The final outcome of attachment to the neighborhood in the study, there was a sense of relief and satisfaction neighborhood, participation in neighborhood affairs and is the continuation of settlement.

Keywords: Attachment to community/ neighborhood, Tehran city, Framework analysis.

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Explanation of the local community capacities role in resolve conflicts and reduce social conflicts (case study: project of irrigation and drainage Arayez plain, construction units 2, 3 ,5)

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Abstract

The present study, with using of approaches new modernization and post-development and with emphasis on the views of Wang, Davis and Rahnema, This study suggests the role of local community leaders and Sheikhs as the main capacity of Arab Khuzestan, the reduction of tension and as a result, the region's development. The method of This article, is a qualitative method. Ethnographic methods were used to collect field data and thematic analysis was used for data analysis. The population for this study, human communities within the project area 2, 3 and 5 Arayez plain. For this purpose, taking into account the native element and social status, case study based on a combination of the selected two sampling, Reputational Case Sampling and Intensity Sampling. The process of sampling continued until data saturation and that Based on 13 interviews and 9 group discussions done of these units cooperative. Research findings according of open coding and selective coding as follows: Resolve of Inter-tribal conflicts, Supervision and correct control of social customs, welcoming the development brokers, representing the tribe members interact with external Institutions, Identify the causes of conflicts and topology of the project. The final concept discussed is "Reduce social conflicts in order to advance the project". Based on this study, methods of conflict resolution in the area is still not Judicial and the traditional social mediators in disputes rural culture of the characteristics of the region. In this context, it can still be said among the Arab community in Khuzestan, Conflict and resolve ways it is one of the issues in rural and urban community, Berger believes that "life-world" has its own unique, that has not happened yet deterritorialization. The realm of the social sciences, Conceptual space City-rural dichotomy is untenable.

Keywords: Arayez plain, Local development, New modernization, Post-development, Social conflict.

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Neighborhood development strategies with the participatory approach through the facilitation offices (case study: Neighborhood Republic in Tehran)

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Abstract

Several approaches to renew the city is by politicians and experts. These strategies often for various reasons including lack of public participation is faced with several challenges. This collaborative research in order to achieve modernization through the facilitation of local offices in Tehran's Republic renovation of old neighborhoods. The study was descriptive, analytical and surveying using the SWOT model and GOSP and action plan has been made. To collect data and information through library and field method is used. The results indicated that the renovation of old is not only a technical process and facilitation of social processes are a decisive role Drnvsazy. Renovation of old will not be successful without the participation of the people. Implementation of policy facilitation and active and continuous participation in the form of integrated urban management will be more effective. Established facilitation offices old texture urban neighborhoods studied the relationship has deteriorated significantly increase tissue repair process. This office is a symbol of facilitating community participation in renew. Enjoying and Hmrahkrdn elite neighborhoods (neighborhoods influential people, such as councils, artists and indicators) in order to inform and encourage the modernization of urban sustainable developmentisanecessity.

Keywords: Dominican neighborhood in Tehran, Local offices, Modernization of participatory facilitation, Urban distressed areas.

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Evaluate the performance of urban public spaces and its role in social sustainable development (case study: Bukan)

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Abstract

Nowadays, public spaces can be considered as forming processes and social relations and Provide social context for achieving sustainable development in cities. In this direction, this study was conducted in response to these questions how the public spaces in the Bukan and what role these areas play in sustainable development community. The study of cognitive research that has been done to descriptive and analytical method. The data were collected through library and field studies (questionnaire). Statistical population is designated Bukan which a statistical sample of 400 randomly Analysis of the data used descriptive statistics and Pearson. The results showed that the function of urban public spaces have been set 69% moderate and sustainable social development as well as variable 57/8% average. The results of the relationship between variables indicates that the variable performance between public spaces and social sustainable development, there is a significant relationship at 95% intensity weak correlation. Therefore, created and enhance public spaces in the city of Bukan could provide the opportunity to participate in social activities and social sustainable development.

Keywords: Bukan, Performance, Social sustainable development, Urban public spaces.

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Capability of rural sport; local development & social participation (case study: Gilehmardi Wrestling)

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Abstract

Rural sports can be concerned as one of the most important and also obsolete subjects of rural development study and sport sociology in Iran. The mean to the following Study is recognition Capacities and Dimensions of Gilehmardi wrestling in the course of local development and social participation as one of the most important rural sports in Iran. Eshkik and Tazehabad Khachkin as environs of Gilan province have been chosen as borders of the investigation. Parameters of the current project have been gathered using basic theory method and deep interviews and site observations. Results of this study shows that lots of changes have been occurred in functions, social and cultural procedures in Gilehmardi wrestling and this sport has been converted from “traditional”, “local”, “related to livelihood economy” phenomenon, to “margin, strange quasi formal” in the current rural society. From the most significant development ingredients of this procedure “quasi rural modernism”, “change in rural leisure times”, “reduction of farmer roles wrestling performance”, “classifying wrestling through non-rural organs” and also “families prohibition in youth wrestling” can be pointed. The results of the investigation show that development of the current phenomenon, can cause “reduction of traditions and margin functions of Gilehmardi wrestling”, “unchaining ruralists from their local identity”, “improving tourism and rural wisdom industry”, “reduction of number of challenges”, “destruction of existence environments”, “reduction of ruralists active co-operation”.

Keywords: Gilehmardi wrestling, Granded theory, Rural development, Rural sports.

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The role of social entrepreneurship in community development

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Abstract

Social entrepreneurship is a process by which entrepreneurs build or transform institutions to advance solutions to social problems, such as poverty, illness, illiteracy, environmental destruction, human rights abuses and corruption, in order to make life better for many. Social Entrepreneurship can reorganize and rearrange human, economic and social assets to answer needs of communities. It means Social Entrepreneurship helps to show the social responsibility of firms and companies to the social problems produced because of unbalanced development. Social Entrepreneurship redistributes the economic values by economic sector in to the community which has the positive effects on the social sector. Additionally, Social Entrepreneurship can reduce anxiety or eliminate many problems like poverty. This article aimed to elaborate the concept of Social Entrepreneurship and its differentials aspects from common types by providing a theoretical perspective. Theoretical findings show that Social Entrepreneurship has one of the most important effects on community development and promote human development. If Community development is defined as a planning effort to produce physical, human, social, financial capital, Social Entrepreneurship will be used as new strategies and tactics to solve social problems. Social entrepreneurs try to expand the education and the employment as well as decrease the rate of crime which lead community to be more safe and secure. In addition, Social Entrepreneurship practice can end to the many individual and intangible outcomes such as improving self-confidence, promoting trust and building social capacity. So distribution of resources and services can help to the Marginal groups such as women, disabled group, elder people, immigrants and others play as an activist in to the community.

Keywords: Community development, Social capital, Social entrepreneurship, Social problems.

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The study of effect of social and demographic factors on consumption pattern in rural and urban areas of Iran

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Abstract

Change in household consumption pattern is one of the most important issues that have been greatly influenced by social and demographic changes in Iran. Allocation of limited resources in Iran and Demographic Management of household consumption pattern are important and necessary issues that provides the contexts for investigation on changes in consumption pattern and its socio-demographic determinants. The main purpose of this paper is the Study of the impact of social and demographic changes on household consumption pattern in rural and urban areas of Iran. In order to achieve the purpose, we have used Secondary analysis method with Household's Income and expenditure data during the period of 1984-2013. Also, we have used cross-classification multilevel model for handling of Pseudo Panel model in order to investigating the effect of social and demographic changes on Consumption Pattern Change. The results showed that the cross-sectional consumption pattern and dynamics of consumption pattern had significant relationship with head of household age, household welfare Index, household living arrangements and residential origin. Also, results based on Pseudo Panel Model showed that the household consumption pattern is significantly different in periods and birth cohorts. Single-person households and one-couple family without children Compared with extended family had positive effect on share of food, education and communication consumption and negative effect on share of housing and health consumption. Age of head of household had a positive effect on the share of food, education and communication consumption and a negative effect on the share of housing and health consumption. Household welfare situation has negative effect on share of food and health consumption and positive effect on housing, communication and education consumption.

Keywords: Consumption Pattern, Cross-Classification Multilevel Model, Life Cycle Consumption, Demographic Cycle, Living Arrangement, Pseudo Panel Model.

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