

Future studies dialectic Geopolitical interests of United States of America, Iran and Russia in Central Asia

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Abstract

By the end of the Cold War and the collapse of the superpower of the east in 1991 and formation of new established republic behind Iran's northern border, the new geopolitical situation in northern Iran, provided that one of its characteristics, the lack of power in the region, Central Asia. On the one hand, the absence of effective political power in Central Asia and on the other hand, the geo economic circumstances of this geopolitical region, not only has attracted Russia's attention to this, but regional countries like Iran, China and Turkey and trans-regional countries such as United States of America has attracted attention too. And each of these countries have try to achieve their goals in this area; so that this, not only provided active role of these countries in the Central Asian areas, the future of the Central Asian countries their independence has been affected by their presence after.

It is noticeable that the countries of Central Asia region geographically, because of depending on the geographic location and lack of access to sea, are with high entropy and countries in the region to its neighboring countries, depends as complementary geographically; this, according of this country has shifted to their neighboring counties, particularly the Islamic Republic of Iran; the presence and role of regional and trans-regional countries, such as Russia, the United States of America, Iran, has provided certain conditions in the region Central Asia, that study of geopolitical interests in Central Asian countries the trend for the future of Central Asia, Can be an important point in the geopolitical situation study for this region As a strategic area in the vicinity of our country. Since this article is based on a descriptive - analytical approach with an emphasis on future research and using data collection and analysis the field survey and geopolitical factors in the Central Asian region is discussed. In this paper, has been attempt to answer these questions: 1. What is Central Asia geopolitical influence in the dialectic interest and presence of United States of America and the Russian? 2. What is effects of United States of America and Russia presence in Central Asia to Islamic Republic of Iran? For each of these questions, a hypothesis has been proposed that both of these are: the first hypothesis: Economic characteristics of the regional situation, including factors affecting the interests of the United States and Russia in Central Asia. Second hypothesis: United States of America, Russia and Central Asia led to results such as lower transit and challenges of cross-border strategic depth against Iran.

Keywords: Geopolitics, Central Asia, Dialectic, Future studies Energy Resources, United States of America, Russia, Iran.

Urban mobleman and free time in urbanization (Case study: Sabzevar parks)

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Abstract

One of the most modern cities in the urban management program is how people spend their leisure time One of the options is welcomed by citizens and city parks. Furniture City is one of the most important factors that can be effective in attracting people to spend their leisure time.

In this study, using a combination of methods (observation, interviews, questionnaires) to investigate the factors of design, location and selection of furniture for parks, cultural, and psychological factors Sabzevar and its spatial quality And then the inferential statistics using linear regression to examine the relationship between the variables investigated In the end, we reached the conclusion that the quality of the furniture (design, location and selection) with the quality of the environment and cultural, and psychological factors Has a direct impact on citizens and attract residents to spend their leisure time while not in good quality furniture urban parks Sabzevar.

Keywords: urban furniture, air quality, leisure, people, Sabzevar.

Evaluation of natural tourist attractions Regional tourism of Rodbark the method Pralong

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Abstract:

Today, in many countries, the tourism industry in terms of scale of production, employment and income creation have understood and have decades of development the industry. Tourism revenues and revenues from those industries that many communities are looking for. After changing demand and the entrance into the 90th decade of the 21st century, conventional mass tourism were replaced by other forms of tourism. Forms of tourism or geotourism are the one that focuses on understanding the forms and geologic processes. According to the tourism sector is growing due to the competitiveness of tourism destinations. Executed this Lndfrm geomorphologic area, tourism has been identified in the province. Lndfrm assessment of regional geological maps, topographic maps and field data based on the method used and the capabilities Landforms Pralong have been evaluated and ranked. Executed this Lndfrm forests due to historical and archeological monuments, geomorphological phenomena, and naturally beautiful landscapes of tourism, with an average value of 75/0 and the mean value of exploitation 56/0 is the highest value of natural tourism.

Key words: natural attractions, Landform, Pralong, tourism, Executed

Estimating the amount of sediment using geography Information system (GIS) case study : watershed area of Kardeh, Mashhad

Abstract

Kardeh watershed is located in the latitude of $36^{\circ}37'$ to $36^{\circ}58'$ and longitude of $59^{\circ}26'$ to $59^{\circ}37'$ with the area of 594 km² in the Earth of KopehDagh.

In the studied area, the dangerous of the degradation and erosion in the Kardeh watershed, north-East of Iran were investigated by the geographical information system (GIS) data.

In this model, the study area was divided into hydrological sub-basins and, based on investigation the study area can be categorized into heavy, moderate and slight with the total sediment that is evaluated with EPM model.

The sub-basins located at the middle and south parts of the watershed are highly eroded due to the geology formation and soil erosion conditions. While the sub-basins in the northern parts due to the land hard cover, the degradation has been calmer.

Inside the forest region, the risk of precipitation and erosion diffusion were explored in watershed area of Kardeh, Eastern north of Iran accompanied with Geography Information system (GIS) data of satellite data and field observation

And required information were obtained through library and field procedures and analyzing statistical information and graphs using GIS and Excel (Microsoft) software

Based on the flow rate, the total degradation (GIS) in the Sijoa and Firouzabad is highest and lowest respectively, that the agent of the area and deposition rate (RU) is the most effective agent for both basins.

Key words: Erosion, EPM, geographical information systems (GIS), the total outflow

Analyzing economical effects of Urban tourism in viewpoint of citizens (Case study: Babolsar town)

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Abstract

Nowdays tourism industry as a dynamic and comprehensive industry has incorporated all of the existential elements of a society and global system. Tourism as one of the most extensive world-wide industries & associated with global economy is a phenomenon having high dynamic in economic, political, social & environmental changes which bring about various effects & consequences by influencing on economics, social and environmental foundations. Due to this beliefs, in this study, the attitude host society has toward tourism economic effects in Babolsar has been studied & strategies are offered to develop tourism stably in order to reduce its negative impacts to a a minimum plus the benefits resulting from it .This research is a descriptive- analytical one & its statistical community includes Babolsar welling cities in 2012 & based on kocron Formula 381 individuals have been asked questions. After collecting field information through the questionnaire, the relations between study variables have been analyzed by descriptive statistics (frequency table, group...) & inferential (T test) in spss software. The analysis conducted that there is a meaningful relation ship between the determined variables in each of the areas of tourism effects on economic development at 0.05 % level and meaningfulness level $p=0.000$. So that 96.6 percent of citizens have evaluated tourism effect in developing of economical components intermediate to excessive, intermediate to large.

Keywords: Tourism ,Urban Tourism, develop stably, economical effects, Babolsar City

Assessment of land use change In addition to the villages of Tabriz metropolitan during the period 1391-1381 (Case study: Akhmaghayeh)

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Abstract:

Urban land use is one of the basic and original concepts of urban knowledge and in fact it's the foundation of that formation and very important, so that some urban planners in developing countries considered it equal with urban planning. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the changes in urban land use in additional villages to metropolitan cities during the period 1381 - 1391. The main methodology is descriptive – analytical and a comparative study of urban area per capita and the area of the original user of range studied during these two periods using Crosstab and GIS methodes. Assessment of per capita change in the study area is indicated that scope of a new statue of the city of Tabriz and need add to some capita, but these are minor changes in per capita. Meanwhile, the land barren and empty land is major land for new developments, was in the high range and with some proper planning, these lands with new urban spaces could be easily extend and exploit. The results also show that the maximum rate of change in this period with approximately 44,274 square meters of bare land for residential land use has been made. Due to its position relative to marginal texture of the metropolitan area of Tabriz the maximum rate of change is of frequency of barren land into residential land use, barren land into cultural use and barren land into workshop that in order to 32,566 square meters and 25,669 square meters .The least amount of change is change of the farm use to cultural use.

Key words: urban land use, urban planning, change of land use, Akhmaghayeh

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Planning For Improving Urban Quality of Life in Neighborhoods Case study: neighborhood of the Mashhad city's Sarab

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Abstract

This study assessed the quality of life in the neighborhood of the Mashhad city's Sarab, there are ways to improve the quality of life in city neighborhoods, offer. Purpose, offer identifying the concepts and experiences about the quality of urban life was Specified by using descriptive-analytical study indicators. Seminal indexes detect to analyze level of satisfaction with these indexes. After detecting the indexes and sub-indexes and codifying questionnaires, the information of survey analysis and linkages between variables proved. The neighborhood, population of people, according to Cochran method, a sample size of 140 household, and the same number of questionnaires were prepared and distributed among the Mashhad city's Sarab neighborhood. Consequences show that most of inhabitants satisfy with indexes, and quality of life in the Sarab neighborhoods of the medium is relatively high. This index such as cultural have a high average and rank in other hand that index such as physical have a low average and rank. Regression coefficient (β), showed that greatest impact on quality of life in the neighborhood, is the environmental indicators by a factor of 0.125.

Key words: quality of urban life, urban planning, Mashhad city, neighborhood Sarab