

Geography and Territorial Spatial Arrangement

Volume 7 Serial Number 24 Outumn 2017

Received : 26/10/2016 Accepted : 31/5/2017

Theories and Site Selection Patterns in Geographical Palimpsests

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Abstract

Site selection theories were primarily founded in the field of geography for valuation of agricultural land with an emphasis on minimizing the cost of production factors in agriculture. Later, development in the industry created a shift in site selection theories. So that these models more tended to industrial site selection to reduce costs and achieve more profit. Generally, there are two principles in the process of site selection theories, which include: The quest for more profit and Quantifying methods and models. With the expansion of use planning knowledge, the researchers found that both of the above principles were worthy of consideration and review; since natural and social preparedness has been influenced by other factors and are often non-explainable by utilitarian and detailed views and digital variables and general satisfaction and ensuring environmental well-being should also be considered. This research, which is based on a research project at the University of Isfahan, applying a discourse analysis method and through criticizing thinking planning and designing future studies paradigm suggests that the spatial identity and qualitative methods can provide a new horizon to the researchers.

Keywords: Site selection Theories, Space Syntax, Discourse analysis, spatial identity, Palimpsests.

Geography and Territorial Spatial Arrangement

Volume 7 Serial Number 24 Autumn 2017

Received : 2/11/2016 Accepted : 6/6/2017

Assessing The Relationship Between Smart City and Reducing Public Transportation Problems in Sari

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Abstract

Today, exploiting smart city features became an important way in order to reduce urban public transport problems. The main purpose of the present research is to investigate the relationship between smart city and the reduction of public transport problems in the city of Sari. The methodology of the research is based on descriptive- analytical approaches which the data and information were collected from laboratory and field method such as questionnaire and interview. The research statistical society were distributed the three urban zones of the city. The sample size was 384 people by Cochran method. For statistical analysis, different statistical tests were used. According to the results of Kruskal Wallis test in Sari, District 2 has the highest average rating of 303.93 and 3rd area with 86.21 has the lowest rank average among the three regions of the city of Sari in terms of having smart city indicators. Also, there is a significant difference between the three areas of the city of Sari from the point of view of the intelligence index. The results of one sample T-test indicate that the intelligence status in Sari is favorable in view of respondents. Friedman test revealed that the indicator of mobility ranked in first place with 4.21 and the indicator of governance in last place with 2.04. The output from the correlation coefficient of ETA shows that there is a significant relationship between sex, level of education, age and occupation and intelligence index, but there is no significant relationship between marital status and intelligence index. Finally, the results of the logistic regression test show that the ratio of excellence in the educational variable is higher than 1 and among all independent variables, education with 1.37 has the most effect on citizens' satisfaction with transportation.

Keywords: Smart City, Transportation, Eta Coefficient, Logistic Regression, Sari.

Geography and Territorial Spatial Arrangement

Volume 7 Serial Number 24 Outumn 2017

Received : 7/11/2016 Accepted : 10/6/2017

Locating Bioretention Cells in Urban Run off Management Using Fuzzy Logic and Analytic Hierarchy Process (Case study: District No. 1 of Tehran Municipality)

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Abstract

Nowadays, management of surface runoff and reuse of wastewater are among the main concerns of urban managers and designers. The LID-BMP approach seeks environment-friendly development in runoff management. The application of these methods, in addition to the possibility of reuse of runoff in non potable uses such as agricultural and industrial uses, will also reduce the environmental contamination of the soil and groundwater resources. Reuse of runoffs and attempts for water recycling are considered among the development goals of Tehran. This research first used the runoff curve number (CN) method to determine the volume of runoff and flood-prone areas considering the land uses at a macro scale for District 1 of Tehran Municipality. By using topographic contour lines, rivers in the district, the volume of runoff and cumulative nodes, the Watershed of the Darband River bordered in District 1 of Tehran was determined at the micro scale. Finally, fuzzy logic and the analytic hierarchy process in the GIS software environment considering drainage networks were used to find the optimum locations for the biological retention cell systems. In all, 12319.23 square meters are suggested for embedding these systems. Moreover, results of the sensitivity analysis in exclusion factor method revealed that the land use factor has high priority and impact in selecting suitable locations to embed and establish this system. So especial considering on land uses is vital and expected in urban runoff management.

Keywords: Urban runoff, New Management Practice, Fuzzy logic, Bioretention cell.

Geography and Territorial Spatial Arrangement

Volume 7 Serial Number 24 Outumn 2017

Received : 14/11/2016 Accepted : 15/6/2017

Assessment of Affective Factors on The Regional Competitiveness Towards Sustainable Development (Case study: North Khorasan Province)

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Abstract

With the growth of globalization and rapid changes in the global environment, the issue of regional competitiveness is increasingly important to accelerate the development of the region. Bearing this issue in mind, this study tries to search answers to some basic questions, to test affective factors on the competitiveness in North Khorasan province through them. In this study, we investigated the effective factors on the regional competitiveness of North Khorasan province in five aspects including social, institutional, political, economic, and physical-environmental tourism dimensions. The research method based on its nature is an analytical-descriptive study and in terms of achieving the facts is a descriptive-survey research and from the aspect of its aim is an applied study. Subjects of this study were 30 professionals in the field of development and competitiveness of North Khorasan province that all of them were census. Data analysis was performed using SPSS software and exploratory factor analysis. The results show that at the operating level, "economic factors" and "Political and institutional factors" are the most important factors in improving the competitiveness of the province. At the next level, there are factors such as "tourism" and "social". And at the end the "physical and environmental" factors have less impact on improving the regional competitiveness in North Khorasan province. Since only Dargaz is a border market at the vicinity of Khorasan Razavi Province and the only near place for foreign trade in North Khorasan, this procedure lowers the indicators of competitiveness of the province. So it is suggested to pay attention to border markets in this province, new energy resource use, and foreign capital in the development policies of the province.

Keywords: regional competitiveness, sustainable development, competitiveness, North Khorasan.

Geography and Territorial Spatial Arrangement

Volume 7 Serial Number 24 Outumn 2017

Received : 14/11/2016 Accepted : 18/6/2017

Assessment of The Level of Access to Urban Services by Index Overlay Maps Method (IOM) and Numerical Taxonomy Model (Case study: Counties of Markazi Province)

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Abstract

Whereas the distribution and arrangement of urban services has an effective role in the spatial displacement of the population and social changes, and given that one of the criteria of sustainable development is the social justice, therefore establishing a logical and coordinated link between population distribution and service distribution in order to achieve sustainability seems necessary. The present study evaluates the availability of urban facilities and services in the cities of Markazi province. In this research, utilization of urban services has been measured in four dimensions of enjoyment of educational, communication, medical and cultural services. In order to achieve this, 24 indexes are selected on the basis of the scale of the opinion of experts and professionals and standardized by the standard rating method; then the standardized indicators will be combined and analyzed in two different ways. Then through Analytic Hierarchy Analysis (AHP), the dimensions of utilization of urban services and the variables of each of them were weighted. The scores of enjoyment of urban services of the cities of the province were calculated using two methods of Numerical Taxonomy and Index Overlay Maps (IOM). The results were categorized into five categories in terms of access to services. For better understanding, the results are combined in a Geographic Information System (GIS). Examining the results of the cities' access to urban facilities and services shows a slight difference in the rates obtained from both methods. In all, Farahan city is in the first place in both methods and the cities of Arak and Saveh are considered as deprived areas. With numerical taxonomy, Arak city with a developmental level of 0.84 has the lowest degree of development and among homogeneous cities, Khandab city with a developmental level of 0.28, is the most developed city in the province. By IOM method, Arak and Saveh with 13 points has the least developed and Khandab city with the score of 83 has the most development among the homogeneous cities of the province. In general, there is no proper and reasonable correlation between population, services and urban facilities in Central Provinces.

Keywords: Services and facilities, Counties of Markazi provinc, numerical taxonomy, IOM, AHP.

Geography and Territorial Spatial Arrangement
Volume 7 Serial Number 24 Outumn 2017
Received : 24/11/2016 Accepted : 28/6/2017

**The Role of Indigenous Knowledge of Villagers in Rural Livability
(Case study: Doin and Tukur villages in Shirvān city)**

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Abstract

Today, one of the issues that attracted the attention of researchers is to study the role of indigenous knowledge in the development of endogenous and viable rural areas, since indigenous knowledge by using empirical platforms, can play an important role in the transmission of information and fertility of decision-making power in villagers and be effective in utilization of resources and facilities. The purpose of this research is to investigate the role of native peoples' knowledge and experience in rural viability in two villages of Doin and Tukur in Shirvan city. Therefore, the research is of qualitative type in terms of nature and is applied-developmental one in terms of purpose. In this research, basic theory and content analysis have been used. For data collection, observational techniques (direct and collaborative) and interviews (individual, semi-structured, and group) have been used. The statistical community includes local experts and experienced farmers and farmer villagers in the two villages of Doin and Tukur, Shirvan. The samples were selected using purposeful sampling and bullet-shaping technique. Through deep interviewing with 15 local experts, the information was completely saturated. The results of the research showed that indigenous knowledge in rural areas' habitat, while equilibrium and sustainability of environmental issues, provided the ground for collective participation in improving quality of life and viability in the region.

Keywords: Indigenous Knowledge, Resilience, Rural Development.

Geography and Territorial Spatial Arrangement

Volume 7 Serial Number 24 Outumn 2017

Received : 29/11/2016 Accepted : 3/7/2017

Evaluation of Ecological Footprint of Urban Transport Systems; a Novel Approach for Evaluation of Environmental Impacts of Transport Systems (Case study: City of Mashhad)

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Abstract

Inner-city transportation is an important element of urban system, which, on the one hand, provides the basis of movement and mobility for the city and makes possible the accessibility of people and citizens to different urban regions and land uses; and, on the other hand, expansion of urban transportation can have consequences such as growing rate of driving accidents, overusing fossil fuels, producing pollutants harmful for human health and the environment, and high costs resulting from these cases. The present research is aimed to evaluate the way urban transport systems of Mashhad city use fossil fuels, and its environmental consequences. Therefore, the research method used in the current research was analytical and practical approach, which firstly used survey, documentary and library studies to collect and study the data, and then calculated the rate of consumption and amount of land required for this amount of consumption using ecological footprint index, and finally proposed some suggestions for the reduction of fuel consumption and quality improvement of Mashhad city environment. The results of this research show that, in Mashhad city, bus transportation system has the highest compatibility with the environment, and is the only inner-city transportation system of Mashhad that shows lower per capita ecological footprint than global per capita. Furthermore, the findings show that each of transportation systems including minibus, taxi, private care and motorbikes use 2, 6, 12 and 5.5 times, respectively, more environmental resources in comparison to bus transportation system, and thus cause greater environmental damage to Mashhad city.

Keywords: Assessment, Ecological footprint, Transport, Environmental effects, Mashhad city.

Geography and Territorial Spatial Arrangement

Volume 7 Serial Number 24 Outumn 2017

Received : 5/12/2016 Accepted : 7/7/2017

The Evaluation and Analysis of The Role of Citizen's Partnership in Civil Projects (Case study: Pol e Dokhtar)

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Abstract

Partnership in a general definition refers to the active presence of human in the political, economic & cultural life and in general, in the whole dimensions of human social life. This has been recently raised as one of the most important administrative managerial approaches. Participatory approach is considered as one of the most important civil society and democratic planning tools, both as a basis for decision making and as a way to achieve joint activity and cooperation in the process of improving individual and collective life. The purpose of this study was to investigate and analyze the participation of citizens in development projects in Pol e Dokhtar city, which was conducted as descriptive-analytical- and surveying method. The statistical population, studied in this research is Pol e Dokhtar, which is divided into three districts (Kooye Shahr-dari, Pasdaran and Basijiyan). A questionnaire was used to study and measure the variables, and the Cronbach's alpha method was used to measure the data, which was 85%. The sample size was determined using Cochran's formula of 200 households. According to their population, the share of each area was determined and the questionnaire was distributed in a simple, systematic random order. The information extracted from the questionnaire was analyzed using various tests in the SPSS software environment. The results of F and Kruskal Wallis tests and correlation analysis show that there is a significant relationship between the rate of participation of citizens with the economic base and social indicators with a confidence level of 99%, also the degree of participation is different in various neighborhoods based on the social and cultural conditions. In other words, there is a large differences in the level of participation of citizens in the studied areas, which can be explained by the rate of sense of belonging, the amount of services provided by managers and officials, and the level of satisfaction with the place of residence.

Keywords: Partnership, Spatial Development, Civil Projects, Pol e Dokhtar.

Geography and Territorial Spatial Arrangement

Volume 7 Serial Number 24 Outumn 2017

Received : 11/12/2016 Accepted : 11/7/2017

Mortality and Spatial Evolution of its Causes in Iran Counties in 2006-2010

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Abstract

One of the main studies in the health planning of the countries and assessment of the pattern of life quality and enjoyment of the health care services and their success is the Study of mortality causes in the geographical zone. The performed studies have focused on the causes of mortality throughout the country, with the emphasis on macrothinking and also the obtained results of the study, by ignoring the constituent geographic elements of the country, provide a single model. Considering the regional differences in the prevalence of different causes of mortality, the present study uses the spatial statistics and spatial data analysis to investigate the differences in the causes of death in the scale of counties of the country. The results showed that the total deaths recorded in terms of International Classification of Death (ICD) in the years 2010-2016, blood circulatory system diseases, accidents and events and various types of cancers were the most important cause of mortality in Iran. The distribution of the three mentioned causes in the country is not the same and in some cities, more than 75% of the causes of death are due to the three factors mentioned, while in some cities, the role of the mentioned factors is less than 20%, and the major part The mortality of these cities was due to aging. The study of the spatial distribution of the major causes of death at the scale of counties revealed that three causes of heart disease, accidents, and cancer types in adulthood, mainly in cities with a lower urbanization rate than the national average, and contrary to the perception that population concentration and high urbanization rates are the major factor in the occurrence of these diseases. The concentration of these causes is occurred in the cities with low population density and urbanization below the national average.

Keywords: Causes of mortality, spatial statistics, spatial distribution, spatial dependence, Moran index.

Geography and Territorial Spatial Arrangement

Volume 7 Serial Number 24 Outumn 2017

Received : 17/12/2016 Accepted : 17/7/2017

Evaluation and Locating the Rural Waste Management System Using Network Analysis (Case study: Shirvan and Chardavol County)

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Abstract

The increasing trend of rural waste in the country justifies the greater attention to rural waste management and its role in environmental protection. Rural waste collection due to plenty of villages and a small amount of rural waste requires spatial planning to cover a wider field by utilizing the economic and common use of equipment. The main objective of the present study is to evaluate the potential and location of the waste management system in rural areas of Shirvan and Chardavol. The research method of this study is a survey, developmental and Delphi combination, which its dominant approach is surveying. Statistical population of the present study were all villages with permanent residents, 198 villages. In order to study the community, all villages were surveyed and the required information was collected from tenants (55 Dehyaries) and informants (in 143 villages without a Dehyary) and members of the rural council (55 members of rural council) through a questionnaire. Also, in order to determine the appropriate standards for collecting rural waste, the required information was obtained from 65 managers of cooperative organizations and experts of the municipal organization of the country as well as Ilam governorate. To evaluate the coverage scenarios of rural waste management services, network analysis was used in Arc GIS software. According to the results of the study, only in 1.52% of the under study villages, the produced waste material are collected and buried, 11.62% are collected, buried and potted outside of the village, and 86.87% of the waste was not collected. Also, the most satisfaction of the villagers is between the time period of every other day and weekly. According to experts, the best service radius for shared waste management is the radius of 15 and 20 km (69%). In order to cover rural services, considering the available equipment, three scenarios were evaluated in total. The assessment of scenarios shows that if the equipment is properly organized, it will be possible to provide full service to the villages of the city.

Keywords: Waste Management, Rural, Network Analysis, Shirvan Chardavol, Ilam.

Geography and Territorial Spatial Arrangement

Volume 7 Serial Number 24 Outumn 2017

Received : 27/12/2016 Accepted : 6/8/2017

Assessment of Development Rate and Spatial Distribution of Industrial Cities in Urban Conurbation of Isfahan

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the development and spatial distribution of industrial towns in Isfahan city. The research method is descriptive-analytic. Isfahan city complex based on Physical divisions of housing and urban planning consists of parts of 7 cities of Isfahan, including Najafabad, Mobarakeh, Lenjan, Falavarjan, Khomeini Shahr, Borkhar and Meyma, with a total area of 8347 square kilometers. Topsis model was used to study the development level and the spatial distribution of industrial towns in Isfahan city complex. In this method, for forming the decision making matrix, 15 existing industrial towns were used in the city complex as decision options and eight effective indicators were used as decision making criteria. Then the final ranking was done by weighting the indices using the Topsis model with entropy model. The results show that out of 15 existing industrial towns, the only industrial city of Mahmoudabad, Isfahan with a score of 0.948 has the highest score (developed), the two Mobarakeh and Ashtarjan industrial towns has a semi-developed state, and 12 other settlements, have a less developed status. The spatial distribution of industrial cities of the urban settlements at the level of the towns with a coefficient of 145% was assessed as unequal.

Keywords: Conurbation, spatial distribution, industrial park, TOPSIS, coefficient of inequality.

Geography and Territorial Spatial Arrangement

Volume 7 Serial Number 24 Outumn 2017

Received : 2/1/2017 Accepted : 9/8/2017

Analysis of Urban Management Performance Based on Local Sustainability Criteria in Yazd Historical Context

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Abstract

Today, modern urban management in the form of the process of integrating the efforts of urban actors in shaping the biological environment in all areas, with the aim of improving the environmental, socio-cultural, physical, and economical conditions of cities, and in particular urban neighborhoods tries to improve the welfare of citizens and to achieve a sustainable development of urban and urban areas. In this regard, the present study aims to investigate the role and position of this activist in the stability of the historic neighborhoods of Yazd city by identifying and analyzing the performance of urban management and considering the importance of this strategic and key actor in cities. This article attempts to use a questionnaire tool in a four-dimensions of socio-cultural, economic, environmental, and physical environment, with an applied-development approach and documentary and survey method, after recognizing the satisfaction status of urban management in the area's sustainability to achieve the above goal. The results of t-test and variance analysis indicate that the performance of urban management in the form of quadruple stability of the locality in the historical regions of Yazd is not favorable and is less than average. Also, the results of analysis of variance indicate that there is a significant difference between citizens in urban management performance in socio-cultural, environmental and physical dimensions of the districts, but in terms of economic dimensions of the nine neighborhoods of historical texture, there is a significant difference And citizens of all neighborhoods have assessed the performance of urban management as poorly.

Keywords: Urban Management, Sustainable Development, Neighborhood Sustainability, Historical Texture, Yazd City.

Geography and Territorial Spatial Arrangement

Volume 7 Serial Number 24 Outumn 2017

Received : 8/1/2017 Accepted : 14/8/2017

Investigating the Impact of Local People's Attitude on the Sustainability of Rural Areas in Developing Rural Tourism (Case Study: Qalat District of Shiraz)

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Abstract

The new approach to tourism has aimed to improve the quality of life of local residents, enhancing tourists' experiences and preserving the environment of the destination. Paying attention to the role of local people and measuring different levels of sustainability makes it easier to understand and promote the development of rural tourism. The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of local people's attitude on the general sustainability of rural areas in rural tourism development. The research is applied in terms of the purpose and in terms of method is of descriptive-surveying type. The population of the research is locals and tourists in the Qalat area near the city of Shiraz. For this purpose, a sample of 385 people was selected based on the Morgan table and by simple random sampling method for locals and sampling available to tourists. By reviewing the literature and theoretical bases, the hypotheses and research model were developed. Data were collected using a questionnaire. Reliability of the questionnaire was measured using Cronbach's alpha and composite reliability and its validity was measured using convergent and divergent validity. To investigate the research hypotheses, the structural equation model called "path analysis" was used in WARP PLS software. The results of this study showed that, regardless of local people's attitude as moderators, social sustainability, economic sustainability and environmental sustainability variables have the most impact on rural tourism development in Qalat area, but by moderating the attitude of local people, economic sustainability Tourism development does not affect the relationship between environmental sustainability and the development of rural tourism.

Keywords: Local Attitudes, Economic sustaibility, Social Sustainability, Environmental Sustainability, WARP PLS.

Geography and Territorial Spatial Arrangement

Volume 7 Serial Number 24 Outumn 2017

Received : 14/1/2017 Accepted : 17/8/2017

Defensive- Security Considerations of the Land Planning in East Azarbaijan Province and Development of the Strategies

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Abstract

Land use, which involves rational exploitation of the facilities, resources and talents of different regions of a country, is a comprehensive attitude in the planning that addresses all aspects of economical, cultural, political, security, and so on. One of the most important aspects of the land planning is its defensive, security and politics dimension. In this research, first, the strength and weakness opportunities and threats of East Azarbaijan province were identified in terms of defense, political and security affairs, then they were summed up and presented appropriate strategies for East Azarbaijan Province. The method of research in this study is descriptive-analytical and the method of collecting information and data includes documentary and field methods. The data analysis was performed using the SWOT and ANP model and the SUPER DECISION software. The results of this study indicate that the most suitable strategies of this province are invasive / competitive strategies (SO) and diversity (ST). Outbreaks / Competitive Strategies (SO) include: Strengthening strategies and increasing competition and economic exchanges between areas of the province by improving the air and land transport system, promoting the tourism industry and increasing the share of this sector in order to introduce the rich culture and history of the province, and strategies The aggression can also be seen to increase the unity and solidarity among the people in order to increase the region's political and security stability, fight against terrorism across the borders of the country and prevent the spread of terrorism into the country and the province.

Keywords: Land planning , ANP, SWOT, East Azarbaijan Province.