



University of Zabol
Graduate school
Faculty of Literature and Human Science
Department of Geography

The thesis Submitted for the Degree of M.Sc
(In the Field of Geography and Urban Planning)

Title:

**Analysis and evaluation of Islamic city indicators in Zabol
city with emphasis on urban management**

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Abstract

In a society, the buildings and characteristics of cities are inspired by its cultural elements and gradually penetrate into the cultural context of the people. In Islam, the city is an essential part of the political and economic life of Iranian society. However, today, Iranian cities are facing major challenges that Islamic urban management plays a mediating role as a city and the places and spaces within it. Therefore, this research seeks to study and analyze the management indicators of the Islamic city in the city of Zabol. The research process is based on the set objectives in a mixed way (qualitative-quantitative) that the documentary method has been used to collect the required information and a questionnaire tool has been used for the survey method. For this purpose, one-sample statistical tests, stepwise regression, Duncan test, SWARA weighting technique, SAW multi-criteria decision model and GIS were used for spatial representation of the analyzes. The statistical population of the study is the citizens of Zabol. In this regard, the sample size was determined to be 384 using Cochran sampling method. The results show that the management of Zabol city has low adaptability in the components of the Islamic city, so that the average result in the humanization index (2.71), in the behavior index (2.50) and in the spatial organization and equipment index (2.48) is less than the basic limit is (3). The results of the one-way analysis of variance test indicate that there is a significant difference in the management indicators of the Islamic city of Zabol. As Duncan test has identified two groups, which are zones 2 and 3 in the first group, zones 1, 4, 5 in the second group. Meanwhile, District 4 has the lowest value and District 2 has the highest management score in the management indicators of Zabol city as an Islamic city. In addition, stepwise regression test and SWARA weighting technique show that among the effective components, the behavior index has the most impact on the Islamic city. SAW multi-criteria decision model shows that region two has the highest and region four has the lowest level of adaptation and compliance with the management indicators of Zabol city.

Keywords: Urban Planning, Urban Management, Islamic City, Zabol.