

The Role of Non-Governmental Organizations and Grassroots in Recreating the Old Urban Context (Case study: Mahdieh neighborhood located in west of Shahrekord)

Najmeh Tavakoli

M.A in Urbanism-Urban Planning, Yazd Branch, Islamic Azad University, Yazd, Iran

Saeedeh Moayedfar

Assistant Professor, Dep. of Geography, Maybod University, Meybd, Iran

Malihe Zakerian

Assistant Professor, Dep. of Geography, Maybod Branch, Islamic Azad University, Maybod, Iran

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Extended Abstract

Introduction

One of the needs of citizens living in old contexts is the arrival of Non-Governmental Organizations and grassroots for organizing and recreating. The high widespread contexts (301 hectares) in west of Shahrekord area and the vulnerability of these, especially in Mahdieh rural (72 hectares), due to the high social costs and their modernization has made the issue of citizen participation in Shahrekordas a major issue in rehabilitation and has made the entry of non-governmental and grassroots organizations, as the inevitable part in solving the problem. Solving the problems of disreputable settlements in Shahrekord's urban context will not be achieved solely through cost and budgets, but will require wise and beloved of urban management, along with a genuine and institutionalized community of local communities. On the other hand, attention will be paid to the recreation and renovation of contexts of Shahrekord's urban which an important issue is, that given the wide area of urban areas, needs multi-faceted cooperation between public organizations and all the executive agencies. For this purpose, this article aims to realize the role of Non-Governmental Organizations in restoring the old contexts of Mahdieh neighborhood in order to benefit from the participation and cooperation of the people's organizations to accelerate the process of rehabilitation in West of Shahrekord and in particular Mahdieh neighborhood. In this regard, the researchers, using authoritative documents and reviewing the opinions of various scholars such as Thomson, Kamilocyte, Jinjikobes, Quinnellin, Alexander, and others, on recreation, renovation, urban regeneration, the reproduction of old contexts and urban authenticity and ... the study of the various schools that played a significant role in the process of reproduction, and the comparative study of successful regeneration projects both inside and outside, achieved a final framework and summed up the indicators studied in this article. These indicators include: revitalizing the old contexts, planning with the participation of the people and consulting the public and private institutions, increasing the quality of life in physical, economic, cultural and social dimensions. Designated indicators allow researchers to provide strategies and strategies on a specific and planned side.

Methodology

This research is an applied and descriptive-analytic research method. The statistical population in this research is the citizens of Mahdieh neighborhood, managers and experts in public organizations and active public organizations. In this paper, the

* Corresponding Author:

Email: moayedfar@haeri.ac.ir

required information has been extracted through valid and documented library and field studies. A total of 50 questionnaires were distributed among citizens and based on the normal distribution function, 30 questionnaires were distributed among the organizations. In order to achieve the necessary planning and solutions, the analysis method has been used. The Swot and Qspm techniques have been used to analyze issues and problems, and present executive strategies

Results and discussion

According to the questionnaire analysis of citizens (50 questionnaires) and private institutions questionnaire (30 questionnaires), problems in the target area were classified in different dimensions. The highest number of problems in the Mahdieh neighborhood were in the physical, cultural, social and economic dimension. According to the questionnaires and taking into account the opinions of experts and citizens, the matrix of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the Mahdieh neighborhood has been formed and the exit strategies of Swat technique are expressed in the form of aggressive, adaptive, contingency and defense strategies. The QSPM method is used to analyze the internal and external dimensional studies in up and down of Mahdieh. In this method, the score is assigned to the rank of 1 to 4, in such a way that the weaknesses and threats are 1 and 2 and the strengths and opportunities are number 3 and 4 (criterion of measurement and calculation of importance coefficient was obtained through the results of questionnaires and opinions of experts and specialists). The numbers obtained from the analysis are plotted on the SWOT chart and aggressive strategies that are selected as the top strategies in the neighborhood. The invasive strategies derived from the swat technique are separately analyzed and evaluated using the QSPM method and determine the final score of the strategy. Ultimately, the strategies that scored the highest number are considered as superior strategies in Mahdieh neighborhood, and in line with the two final strategies, there has been a presentation of a strategy or implementation policy. Selected strategies in this paper include: using the potential of the councils and increasing the participatory role of the people and creating the necessary applications in the target area.

Conclusion

The rehabilitation approach in the widespread and ancient context of West neighborhood of Shahrekord is an integrated approach. In this approach, only the body is not considered, but all aspects of economic, social, cultural, environmental, physical, and ... are considered. Therefore, successful reengineering in this neighborhood will be achieved when all these dimensions are implemented together, which is requiring the participation of residents and public and private institutions in the city. In this paper, strategies have been developed to improve the situation in the neighborhood by Semen, and these strategies are of an offensive nature. In line with these strategies and in order to achieve the desired and appropriate situation, the target area has been provided with executive solutions. The most important solutions are: the construction of green spaces and local gardens, the organization of workshops, the provision of facilities and loans for the restoration, the construction of addiction treatment camps, the establishment of offices and facilitation of neighborhood empowerment, The construction of cultural / artistic and sports / commercial centers, the construction of social emergency centers, the construction of a village, the creation of employment and entrepreneurship In the neighborhood, the construction of parking, the construction of utilities of service and sanitary facilities in the neighborhood, the establishment of a municipal sewage network, and

Key words: nongovernmental organizations, grassroots organizations, recreation the old tissues, Mahdiehneighborhood, shahrekord