ANALYSIS AND IDENTIFICATION OF INDICATORS AND INTRODUCTION PATTERN OF LIVABILITY IN PERI URBAN VILLAGES

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ABSTRACT

Peri urban villages are among the settlements at same time are scene of formation, growth and continuity of opportunities and threats that cause the quality of the environment and the needs of affected population. It causes assessment of livability the countryside as one of the new concepts in the literature of the settlement planning has a great importance. Livable habitat for short has been defined as an appropriate place to live and work. Research Methodology is analytical has been done with review of the global literature of livability. Accelerate agricultural land use change, increasing immigration, slow connection to the city's physical body, the physical adhesion and low quality of rural and urban environments, and ultimately the imbalance of ethnic and exotic – native composition are most important factors that influence the livability pattern of peri urban villages.

Key words: analysis, livability, villages surrounding the city

1. INTRODUCTION

Livability is a general concept that connected with a number of concepts and terms such as sustainability, quality of life and quality of place, and healthy communities (Norris & Pittman, 2000; Blassingame, 1998). Although definitions of livability vary from community to community, we can use social planning purposes to establish the local standards of livability. Livability often used to define various aspects of community and shared experiences that shape it. It Focus on the human experience from space and consider these experiences within a certain time and place package.

Moreover, livability as a concept in the context which it is defined can be very broad or narrow. However, the quality of life in any place is in the focus of this concept and includes a wide range of measurable indicators that density, transportation, security and stability, are fixed components (Perogardo Madrid, 2007, p 40). However, livability is a concept which contains from interconnectedness of economic, environmental and social aspects and always to prevent to be one-dimensional and reductive, should note the network of relations between different domains of livability standards. The measurement of place livability regardless of the local culture is impossible, because consultation with local people makes the research in relation to the location terms of time and place.

The peri urban villages have attributes such as immigration, the development of towns and hostels, blurring the boundaries of cities and villages, and ethnic and social mix. Damages and health risks are physical hazards related to living in inadequate and insecure housing, lack of necessary environmental health, deprivation of utilities and infrastructures. The result of all these problems is the development of socio-economic inequality, poor quality of life and the loss of livability in these villages. The purpose of the study is analysis of livability measures and introduce pattern of livability in the in peri urban villages.

2. PERI URBAN VILLAGES

The concept of peri urban first time was used by urban geographers in Anglo-Saxon countries and the US in the 1940s and 1950s. At this time the concept was used as an arena which the growth of suburban happens and rural land uses are Intermediate and mixed, finally where a transition is formed between urban and rural areas. Of course, morphological and functional approaches focus mainly on issues about the city. These studies mainly focus on the analysis of complications such as density; morphology and evolution of land use derived from impacts of city. Of course, this kind of approach, in turn, was criticized by human and rural geographers, but the discussions remained mainly on peri urban issues. Critics argue that transition in urban and rural landscapes does not only result from processes of affected from urban centers. It was on this basis that a term such as rural-urban was introduced (Saeedi, 2001, p77).

These villages have two population flows which lead to vast changes in economic and social situations. The first group is the urban poor who are in search of a more rural lifestyle and affordable housing. Second group is rural people who are in search of work and better opportunities for their children. Despite the rapidly changing and diverse social composition, these villages often include housing for low-income groups working in urban jobs in the cities and live in informal housing and so micro landholders affected by dynamic processes of land use change and changes in land markets. Poor people in these areas are vulnerable people neglected by adjacent rural and urban areas (Ibid, pp 18-19).

3. LIVABILITY AND ITS IMPORTANCE

Livability first was formed on the work of Abraham Maslow's theory of human needs in 1970(Radcliff, 2001, p 940). Famous American psychologist Abraham Maslow presented hierarchy of human needs. Based on Maslow pyramid, human try to resolve their basic needs first and then try to apply the needs of higher layers. Basic and physiological human needs are survival needs like air, food, water, warmth, sleep, healthy and satisfying sexual desires. On this basis, the security layer is: Need for home, work, law, insurance, health care order, morality, physical security, financial security, and future planning.
The third layer consists of the spiritual interests: need to friend, couple, love, relation with others. The fourth layer consists of the realization: They are Individuality, nurturing talent, dedication, generosity, art, philosophy, beliefs, and lack of discrimination.

Livability increasingly importance is due to the increasing awareness of unsustainable patterns of consumption in urban life that is neither healthy nor sustainable and in long-term cause reduction in power of environmental resources for support global population. New medical research suggests that increasing prevalence of health problems caused by pollution is at the same time by accepting that urban regions are hotspots in water, soil, and air pollution derived from a long history of heavy industrialization and reliance on automobiles. Additionally, big cities are consumers of a significant proportion of water resources, ecosystems, and forests.

Beyond economic causes, livability has been accepted and praised both by residents and planners to work for create sustainable, functional and pleasant living spaces. More livable settlements create a greater sense of community ownership and migration rates. While some residents may consider the livability as a means to improve the value of real estate, but the majority of the inhabitants see it as a factor for improving the place to live, shop, relaxes, child growth, and creates a community of friends and family. But we should keep in mind that a positive attention to a community may not necessarily mean that it has an appropriate livability. The cause of this problem is that people are unhappy with their situation, they could have a positive attitude about their community, because they are not aware from real deficiencies that exist in their communities and facilities that can exist in the community. (Evans, 2002).

Evans says in “livable cities”: livability coin has two sides: The first is livability and the second is ecological sustainability. Livelihoods mean a good job near to an appropriate house and a suitable wage and access to health services. Livelihood should be sustainable, because if supply the sources of work and housing lead to destruction of the environment, the problem of livelihood is not solved really (Cedar Hill Municipality, 2008, p 5-1).

Livability is divided into three interdependent dimensions: economic, social and environmental. Economy, provide jobs and income and is critical to the health of people (e.g. their ability to obtain food, clothing and housing), as well as to provide a higher level needs such as education, health and recreation. At the same time economic use of environmental resources should be in a way that ensuring the availability of adequate resources for present and future generations. But social environment is tied to social justice: the spatial and social distribution of economic and environmental resources justify, as well as the government system which all citizens are considered. Individual freedom and equal opportunities form an important component of social welfare. Environment is an infrastructure to supply natural resources, waste disposal capacity, and the relationship between humans and the natural environment. If the function of each of these three impair, human settlements can quickly collapse and thus consequences the population reduction, poverty, social conflict and the rise of environmental health issues. The golden triple follows goals such as economic efficiency, social equity and environmental protection.

4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Indexes and operational indicators and how they work

In this research criteria and indicators of livability of urban and rural settlements extracted from newest and then adjusted with the situation of peri urban villages. Thus in the first stage, using content analysis of studies in global literature, relevant indicators was identified. Secondly, using a questionnaire designed for researchers, between all extracted indexes and indicators, research indicators and indexes was extracted.

Table 1. Bibliography of livability indicators

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Pattern of livability in peri urban villages

The experimental models of livability of peri urban villages that have been obtained in this study are shown in Figure 1. The purpose of this model is a graphical representation of the process of formation of livability in peri urban villages and spatial factors influence it.

Fig. 1. Pattern of livability in peri urban villages

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