

English Abstracts

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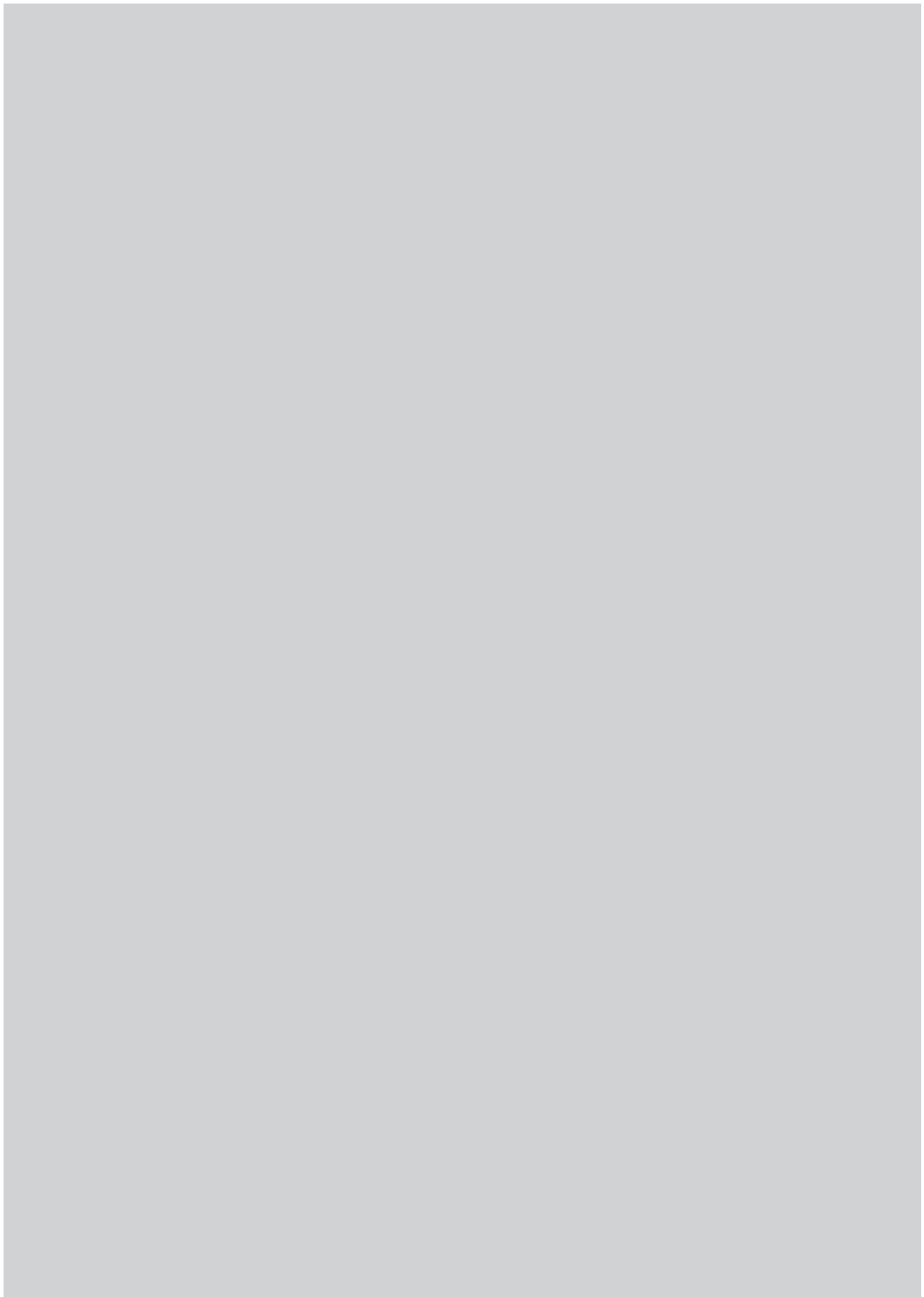
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Persian translation by Shahrbanou Nasser



Social and cultural impact assessment of the construction project of ImamZadeh Hassan Boulevard pedestrian zone in Karaj

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Abstract

The present study was conducted to evaluate the effects of the construction of sidewalks in the area of Imamzadeh Hassan Boulevard in Karaj. This sidewalk is about 300 meters long and is located between the holy shrine of Imamzadeh Hassan and Quds Square in the agenda of Karaj Municipality. The theoretical model of the research is based on the concept of "sidewalk as an urban public space" in order to use the opinions of experts in various fields as well as field observations has been used. The theoretical model of the research is based on the concept of "sidewalk as urban public space". In order to evaluate the consequences of the action, various quantitative and qualitative methods, including surveying in the field of project intervention, interviews with various stakeholders, using the opinions of experts in various fields, and field observations have been performed. Consequences assessment has been done in the form of two scenarios, including passive scenario (status quo) and minimum scenario (status quo adjustment) and in assessing each of the scenarios, the consequences of the action in three areas including traffic, social and institutional context has examined. The results show that the area under study in the current situation has many problems including traffic, social and institutional issues. If the first scenario is realized and this situation continues in all three areas, we will see the complete dominance of negative effects on the positive effects, including traffic issues, opposition and dissatisfaction of residents and increasing social harms. If the first scenario is realized (adopting a passive approach) in any of the three areas of traffic, institutional and social, the favorable situation for the study area is not predicted. In other words, the area in question in the current situation faces challenges that necessitate a change in this area. While, the results show that the implementation of any maximum action in the area under review is also far from expected due to the lack of legal, operational and financial contexts. Therefore, the proposed plan of Ataf introduces the adoption of a minimal approach in the implementation of the road construction project as a desirable option. If the city managers approve and decide on the implementation of the road construction project, this plan is based on the idea that this project will be designed and implemented in two independent phases but with common goals. In the first phase, a set of pre-implementation corrective measures is considered and in the second phase, undergraduate and specialized studies are on the agenda. In this vein, Ataf Group has tried to provide solutions for better implementation of each of these phases.

Key Words: urban public space, sidewalk, social impact assessment, Karaj city and Imamzadeh Hassan.

¹ The present article is taken from a research project entitled "Assessment of social and cultural impacts of sidewalk construction between the holy shrine of Imamzadeh Hassan (AS) to Quds Square", which has been done with the support of Karaj Municipality.

Social and cultural impact assessment of constructing public parking lots

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Abstract

The principle of human-centeredness in sustainable transport means the development and creation of infrastructure based on respect for civil and human rights and public parkings, as one of the most important transportation infrastructures in this field, have a high share. The implementation of the plan to build a public parking lot in region 5 of District 14 is a response to the needs of citizens regarding traffic problems and increasing the indicators of sustainable urban transportation. The present study seeks to identify and predict the impacts and types of possible consequences of the implementation of appropriate mitigation plans and measures in the framework of social and cultural impact assessment studies. The methodological approach of this research can be called a combination through the use of different techniques and tools. Research data has been collected through surveys (residents and clients), in-depth and semi-structured interviews and observations. In the other part of the research, through GIS, three priority locations were selected and by reviewing the existing indicators in the field of location of public parking lots, four indicators were identified. Then, according to the results of interviews with transportation experts, officials, local informants and field visits of experts, a suitable place for the construction of a parking lot in the study area has been suggested. The results showed that the lack of car park space, despite the activity of administrative, service and commercial centers with extra-regional performance in this area, has increased the volume of Stagnant traffic and it has a direct negative impact on the exploitation of the potential of these centers and has affected various social, cultural, environmental and economic aspects of residents' lives. Reducing instrumental lawlessness among citizens, boosting the local flower market business, increasing safety, reducing violence, improving the urban landscape, and increasing service per capita are among the most important known consequences of constructing public parking in this area. Finally, by examining the areas of the district, the most suitable place for the construction of the parking lot and how to optimally designed the parking lot to meet future needs has been suggested.

Key Words: Social and Cultural Impact Assessment, Public Parking and District 14 of Tehran Municipality.

¹ This article has been extracted from the research project "Study of social and cultural construction of public parking in District 5, District 14 of Tehran Municipality" in 1398 with the support of the Social and Cultural Deputy of District 14 Municipality..

Social and cultural impact assessment of city of Tehran's homeless shelters

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Abstract

The purpose of the study is to assess social and cultural impacts of Homeless Housing Assistance Center of Tehran Naft District 5th District Municipality And providing Corrective and compensatory solutions to make this project work better. The descriptive-analytical method has been used with stakeholder analysis approach to achieve this goal. On the one hand, it can be said the negative impact of Farahzad Valley's neighborhoods on the function and the image of the businessman by regarding the geographical scope of the impact of the surrounding environment of Homeless Housing Assistance Center On its function as The main focus of the social damage is the Naft area By creating urban defenseless spaces, The presence of homeless people And trash exacerbation On the function and the image of Homeless Housing Assistance Center And on the other hand, in the social domain, one can claim that If one of the main goals of the construction of Homeless Housing Assistance Center is to prevent the deaths of addicted and homeless people in public roads and to preserve urban furniture and to eliminate these people from the city's face rather than rehabilitation, The findings and data of the research indicate the success of the 5th District Municipality in creating a comfortable dormitory space for clients. But, in the end, two main damage to the function of the Homeless Housing Assistance Center can be identified: 1. becoming Homeless Housing Assistance Center to Permanent residence of clients and their precipitate and 2. Discontinuing the Empowerment Cycle of Clients and as a result the loss of Retrospective nature of the collection.

Key Words: Homeless Housing Assistance Center District 5, Homelessness, Farahzad Valley, Stakeholder Analysis, Support Circle..

Social impact assessment of Moradab cultural, recreational and tourism complex

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the social effects of the construction project of Moradab cultural and tourism complex in Islamabad neighborhood located in district one of Karaj municipality and to provide solutions to increase the positive consequences and reduce the negative consequences. The method of this research was cross-sectional in terms of time and in terms of implementation process, it was combined (quantitative and qualitative). In the quantitative part, the information was obtained through a survey of 400 Islamabad residents of Karaj and in the qualitative section, interviews have been conducted with the managers of the municipality of Karaj region, executive agents, planners and prominent people and local elites. Formal validity was used to determine the validity of the questionnaire and Cronbach's alpha method was used to determine the reliability. The findings of the study indicate that the implementation of this project has positive effects, such as improving leisure time, improving the local landscape and improving the environment, a sense of peace and social vitality, increasing a sense of security, increasing access to recreational and cultural services. , Increase housing prices, create job opportunities and income generation, improve the appearance of the neighborhood, increase participation and local affiliation and increase satisfaction and its negative effects are boredom and distrust of the people to the officials and the plan, forced migration and dissatisfaction with the crowds and crowds after the implementation of the plan, which, with the implementation of proper organizing policies and satisfaction of residents and principled design and benefit of the investor Private to speed things up can reduce the negative effects.

Key Words: Social and Cultural Impact Assessment, Moradab Tourism and Cultural Complex, Islamabad Neighborhood, Karaj.

¹This article is taken from a project with the same title, which has been implemented with the support of the Cultural, Artistic and Sports Organization of Karaj Municipality..

**Communicative methodology: Contributions to social impact assessment
in psychological research**

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Abstract

Recent advancements in the social impact assessment of science have shown the diverse methodologies being developed to monitor and evaluate the improvements for society as a result of research. These assessment methods include indicators to gather both quantitative and qualitative evidence of the social impact of science achieved in the short, medium, and long terms. In psychology, the impact of research has been mainly analyzed in relation to scientific publications in journals, but less is known about the methods for the social impact assessment of psychological research. Impact assessment in the domains of educational psychology and organizational psychology presents synergies with bottom-up approaches that include the voices of citizens and stakeholders in their analyses. Along these lines, the communicative methodology (CM) emerges as a methodology useful for the communicative evaluation of the social impact of research. Although the CM has widely demonstrated social impact in the social sciences, less is known about how it has been used and the impact achieved in psychological research. This article unpacks how to achieve social impact in psychology through the CM. In particular, it focuses on the theoretical underpinnings of the CM, the postulates linked to psychological research and some key actions for the implementation of the CM in relation to the design of Advisory Committees, working groups, and plenary meetings in research. Furthermore, it shows how the CM has been implemented in illustrative cases in psychological research. The article finishes with a conclusion and recommendations to further explore the ways in which the CM enables the social impact of research in psychology..

Key Words: impact assessment, communicative methodology, psychological research, social impact, methods.



