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Presentation Of Spatial Organization Strategies For Old Texture (Case Study: Kermanshah City)

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Abstract

The present study has been carried out based on field studies and examined the strategies of spatial organization of worn out textures (Case study: Kermanshah City). The results of the study of various aspects of Kermanshah's worn out texture indicate that, despite the severe texture deterioration due to old buildings and the type of material used in them (physical deterioration), the inhabitants of this texture suffer from cultural and social anomalies hardly. According to field studies and numerous observations in the city's worn out texture, it can be concluded that intervention in the texture of this neighborhood should take place emphasizing socioeconomic dimensions (the perspective of synchronization of physical reconstruction and renovation with socio-economic development). Considering the objectives and the research problem, a main hypothesis and three sub-hypotheses are offered for review and analysis. In order to make a correct and logical conclusion of the collected data, the variables are described and then the economic status of the inhabitants of the texture is studied and analyzed. Also, research hypotheses have been tested using t-test, regression test, correlation test, and Friedman ranking test, and a spatial organizing solution has been presented for the worn out texture of Kermanshah City.
Keywords: worn out texture; Kermanshah; regression test; Friedman test; correlation test

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Presentación de estrategias de organización espacial para textura antigua (Estudio de caso: Kermanshah City)

RESUMEN

El presente estudio se realizó sobre la base de estudios de campo y examinó las estrategias de organización espacial de las texturas desgastadas (Estudio de caso: Kermanshah City). Los resultados del estudio de varios aspectos de la textura gastada de Kermanshah indican que, a pesar del deterioro de la textura debido a edificios antiguos y el tipo de material utilizado en ellos (deterioro físico), los habitantes de esta textura sufren de anomalías culturales y sociales apenas . De acuerdo con estudios de campo y numerosas observaciones en la desgastada textura de la ciudad, se puede concluir que la intervención en la textura de este vecindario debería tener lugar enfatizando las dimensiones socioeconómicas (la perspectiva de la sincronización de la reconstrucción física y la renovación con el desarrollo socioeconómico). Considerando los objetivos y el problema de investigación, se ofrece una hipótesis principal y tres subhipótesis para su revisión y análisis. Para hacer una conclusión correcta y lógica de los datos recopilados, se describen las variables y luego se estudia y analiza el estado económico de los habitantes de la textura. Además, las hipótesis de investigación se han probado utilizando la prueba t, la prueba de regresión, la prueba de correlación y la prueba de clasificación de Friedman, y se ha presentado una solución de organización espacial para la textura gastada de la ciudad de Kermanshah.

Palabras clave: textura desgastada; Kermanshah; test de regresión; Prueba de Friedman; prueba de correlación.

Introduction

In recent years, the rapid growth of cities has created many urban problems that affect all aspects of urbanization and may have disturbed urban life. One of the most significant problems is the existence of these worn-out textures, which is itself a source of many urban problems, including economic, social, physical, environmental and security issues, which have caused a lot of instability in the cities. The physical deterioration and deterioration of the social and economic life of the texture have contributed to aggravation of each other in a reciprocal relationship, causing a greater recession in urban life and a sharp decline in the quality of urban life. When the efficiency of a urban area is reduced or deteriorated, residents will no longer be willing to renovate their habitat, and gradually that urban area will be out of the development cycle (Qasemi et

al., 2013). Looking at the urban structure and architecture of Iran today, a variety of problems and dilemmas can be seen due to a kind of ungovernability, anonymity and turmoil that in the worn out tissues, the pain is more felt and the wound appears deeper. The enormous size of these urban areas and the abandonment, failure, staying half-finish and prolongation of many projects indicate the inappropriateness of the plans and models considered with reality (Omrani et al., 2013).

Like other cities, the worn out neighborhoods of Kermanshah City require a controlled move to continue their lives. Measures that have been taken so far in the field of reconstruction and renovation of the worn out texture of Kermanshah have not been fruitful, and new solutions are needed. In this research, we have tried to suggest specific solutions and strategies for spatial organization of worn out texture of Kermanshah City, by identifying the existing problems of the worn out texture of Kermanshah and considering the importance and necessity of organizing these textures, which will be referred and taking into account the general objectives and asking for multiple questions resulting from existing problems and barriers, as well as proposing appropriate hypotheses.

The innovation in this research is to provide strategies for spatial organization of worn out texture of Kermanshah City. The results of this study showed that so far from this angle, attention has not been paid to the worn out texture of Kermanshah. In this research, a comprehensive approach to the economic, social, cultural, and physical, public participation and integrated urban management in the worn out texture of Kermanshah City has been adopted.

Literature review

In this section, we will review the research on the rehabilitation and revitalization of old and worn out textures in the world and in Iran. In an article titled "Urban Renewal Program, Muskogee City Renovation Organization Studies" in 2014 by Darrell D. Russell, Chairman, Kelly Beach, Richard C. Poslick, Robert Goolsby, RoberWarran, the authors review the urban renewal plan of Muskogee from cities Oklahoma State in the United States. In another

article titled "Urban Renewal interference in India: jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission. (JNNURM)" written in 2015 by Govind Gopakumar, the maps of jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renovation Program in India has been reviewed. An article titled "Issues and Problems of Urban Reconstruction in Jowz, State of Planivia, Nigeria" in 2015 has been written by R.O. Oladosu, H. B. Bwala, S.M. Nghalmi, M.K. Mangga. This paper discusses urban reconstruction, where improving physical and housing conditions in the city can make the city a good place to live. The next article entitled "Urban Renovation- Case Dtudy: Hong Kong" was written at the International Conference in 2014 by Edward SHAU. The Twan Tong Case Study in Hong Kong is one of the largest urban renewal and redevelopment projects ever undertaken. In an article titled "Valuation Analysis of the Urban and Environmental Renewal Program and its Application in the Valley region of Paraiba", written by edvardoantini de paulasouza and maria do leresal vescocco in 2013, the authors have reviewed urban development in the Valley region of Paraiba in the state of Sao Paulo, Brazil. The authors argue that, regardless of the natural landscape that always directly or indirectly affect in such circumstances, the issue cannot be considered. Ali Movahed, Mandana Masoudi Rad and Sedigheh Dowlat Shahi (2008) in a study titled "Surveying Social and Cultural Dimensions for Empowerment of Urban Texture, Case study: Nahzat Abad neighborhood of Ahwaz" have introduced informal settlements as urban worn out texture and believe in all-sided plans, not just physical ones, in order to empower such neighborhoods. In another article titled "Investigating the Role of Supportive and Encouraging Governmental Policies on the Renovation of Urban Worn Out Textiles (Case Study: Old Texture of Shiraz City)" by Hassan Izadi and Masoumeh Sheikhha (2008), the impact of supportive policies of governments, such as granting facilities without a subsidy deposit to construction, purchase and restoration of residential units, discount for license fee and base and surplus congestion, permits to build additional building up to 60% surplus on base congestion, free provision of existing infrastructure servi

ces (Splits of water, electricity, gas, telephone) after renovation and ... are reviewed. In 2008, an article titled " Pattern Recognition of Economic, Social and Management Participation Based on the Urban Worn Out Textile Typology" was compiled by Mahyar Ardeshiri and Saeed Akbarian. In this paper, the authors believe that the treatment of any worn out texture requires a specific method that is appropriate to the specific characteristics of the target area, to not only improve the existing situation in terms of physical and activity, but also improve and enhance the quality of human life and the environment and create social and economic added value in the city. In a paper titled "Explaining the Comparative Analysis Model of Urban Restoration Experiences in Iran and the World" Hamid Reza Shayan, Hamed Kamel Nia, and Hojjat Vesagh (2008) have recognized the literature on repair and restoration of Urban worn out textures in advanced countries on the one hand and the experiences gained in developing countries on the other hand. "Review of the Successful Experiences of the Reconstruction and Renovation of Worn Out Textures of the World", by Media Hakim and Fatemeh Roshan Ali (2008) is among other articles published in this regard. The authors argue that one of the reasons for the failure of renovation projects is the lack of a specific pattern or appropriate experience in the field of intervention in worn out textures. For this purpose, this paper intends to examine how the intervention in these textures with a comprehensive view of the experiences of some countries. In a paper titled "Urban Improvement in the Contradiction or Interaction of Old and New Textures in Today's Cities (Kerman City)" by Mitra Qorbi (2008), after presenting the definition and pathology of the old texture and studying the causes of deterioration in today's cities, the analysis of Kerman City has been done and it is concluded that the growth of the new city has not been with the old texture and in interaction with it. In another article titled "Restoration of Worn Out Texture, A Strategy for Achieving Urban Development" written by Leyla Soltanian (2008), the author examined the urban uncontrolled growth from each side and the need to pay attention to the worn out texture to prevent this expansion. Majid Mansour Rezaee (2008) in his article entitled "How the Treatment of Urban Management and the Law of

Municipalities with Worn Out Texture and Obtaining Suggestions for Their Empowerment", explores about how the treatment of urban management with worn out texture and expands the scope of the survey to the law of municipalities and urban management policies as a tool for urban management. In another article titled "Reconstruction and Regeneration in Urban Worn Out Textures" by Farideh Kool Abadi (2008), the author addresses the impact of the earthquake on the textures destruction in Iran, and believes that the theme of urban reconstruction and renovation (as an important part of the country's sustainable development programs) can be effective in reducing the magnitude of the effects and consequences of events and controlling human casualties and losses. Ultimately, from all this research, it was concluded that urban regeneration and renovation projects lack the basic model and theory and do not have sufficient knowledge and expertise.

Research methodology.

Since this research is done to meet the needs and improve and optimize for the development, welfare and comfort of the citizens, it is the type of applied research. Considering that in this research the current status of the worn out texture of Kermanshah city is investigated and it systematically describes the current situation and examines the features and traits and the nature of its processes and, if necessary, investigates the relationship between the variables. the research is descriptive of the practical aspect as well. Given that this research, in addition to illustrating what is in the worn out texture of the Kermanshah (current situation), describes and explains the reasons for how and why the problem situation and its dimensions, is also an analytical one.
The statistical population of this research is consisted of inhabitants of Kermanshah's worn out texture, with the addition of 30 experts. According to the Statistical Yearbook of the year 2011, the population of the worn out texture of Kermanshah with a total area of 1228 hectares is 216721 people. According to the household size of this

year, approximately 57,000 households live in this texture. So, the study population consists of 57,000 households, and 30 experts.
The number of samples in this research is calculated according to the statistical population and other parameters we will pay for it using the Cochran method, which is equal to: 352 questionnaires and 30 experts. To select the sample number obtained by the Cochran method, we use a probabilistic method that has a scientific value and is also called a random method. Thus, we select from the middle texture, about 95 questionnaires, from the historical texture, about 65 questionnaires, from the rural texture, about 9 questionnaires and, finally, from the marginal texture, about 182 questionnaires by simple random sampling and divide 30 questionnaires by census into municipal and provincial experts and the experts of Ministry of Roads and Urban Development and Cultural Heritage Organization.

In this research, in order to collect information in a library method, all printed documents such as books related to research subject matter, journals, newspapers, monthly journals, printed interviews, research letters, scientific conference books, printed texts indexed in Databases and the Internet and any resource that has been identified as printed have been used. The list of library resources is visible in the list of resources. The tool used in this research is a questionnaire. Content validity is used in this research. For this purpose, the questionnaire is presented to several professors and experts and modified using their comments. To measure reliability, Cronbach's alpha is also used. There are many tools to collect information. Questionnaires, observations and interviews are of this category. In this research, a researcher-made questionnaire is used to collect data.
The stages of the research are as follows: In the first step, the problem has been identified, which is the worn out texture problem in Kermanshah. In the second step, we study the previous researches in order to find, using their scientific and practical achievements, a deeper understanding of similar issues in different cities, and to identify ambiguous points in the formulation of research hypotheses. Then by hypothesis testing, we provide an appropriate analysis of our research objectives

and present realistic and practical solutions to the spatial organization of the worn out texture of Kermanshah.

Research Findings

In order to draw the correct and logical conclusion from the data collected in the first section, research variables are described using frequency distribution tables and statistical indicators of center and dispersion tendency. In the second part, we review and analyze the economic situation of residents of the worn out texture. In the third part, the research hypotheses are tested using t-test, regression test, correlation test and Friedman ranking test to provide a solution for spatial organization of the worn out texture of Kermanshah City.

In the descriptive section, the questionnaire questions consist of two groups of respondents. The first group is the texture residents and the second group the relevant experts. At first, the first group or residents are analyzed, and then the second group or experts.

77 respondents (21.5% of the statistical population) are over 41, 109 respondents (30.4%) 21-30, 108 respondents (30.2%) 31 to 40 and 64 respondents (17.9%) below 20 years old. Of all the people who responded to the questionnaire, 160 respondents (44.7%) are women and 198 respondents (55.3%) the male. Of the 358 respondents who responded to the questionnaire, 69 respondents (19.3%) are with no wife (divorced, widow), 172 respondents (48%) married and 117 respondents (32.7%) single.

Of all the experts who responded to the questionnaire, 14 respondents (46.7%) are women and 16 respondents (53.3%) male.

Of the experts, 1 respondent (3.33%) has associate degrees, 8 respondents (26.67%) have bachelor's degrees, 13 respondents (43.33%) master's degree, and 8 respondents (26.67%) PhD degrees. 4 respondents (13.33%) are educated in Municipal Engineering, 5 respondents (16.67%) in Architecture, 9 respondents (30%) in Civil Engineering, 10 respondents (33.33%) in Urban Planning and 2 respondents (6.67%) in other fields of study. 5 respondents (16.67%) are student, 8 respondents (26.67%) professor and 17 respondents (56.67%) the employees of the relevant department.

For reliability of the research, Cronbach's alpha test and for the validity, the formal analysis were used. Therefore, two statistical hypotheses were proposed as follows:
(H0): the internal consistency between variables is desirable and the measuring instrument has the required reliability.
(H1): The internal consistency between the variables is not at the desired level and the measurement tool has no required reliability.
Based on the alpha value obtained, the reliability is in acceptable conditions, in other words, the alpha of the research variables is all over 0.70. Therefore, the null hypothesis is confirmed, which means that the internal consistency between the variables is at the desired level and the measurement tool has the necessary reliability.
The questionnaire variables are factors affecting the organization of the worn out texture of Kermanshah City. For evaluating these variables, 9 indicators were included in the questionnaire. Accordingly, an exploratory factor analysis was carried out, KMO value was 0.556 and Bartlett test, even at a significant level of 99% (Sig= 0.000) is rejected. The KMO index and the Bartlett test for factors affecting the spatial organization of the worn out texture indicate that the factor's validity of this variable is appropriate with the acceptance of the default. Therefore, it can be concluded that the implementation of factor analysis based on the correlation matrix in the sample groups under consideration can be justified.
Before testing hypotheses and performing inferential analyzes, normal distribution of variables should be considered first. The results of Kolmogorov-Smirnov test for economic, social, cultural, and physical variables, people's participation, neighborhood performance, organizational performance, urban management, average infrastructure and mean of total variables were not significant at the significance level of 0.05 and all are below 0.05, indicating That is, the distribution of data does not follow the normal distribution at the 5% probability level, so it can be said that the data are not normal.
Friedman test has been used to rank the effective factors in spatial organization. It should be noted that in the present research, the aim is to determine the extent to which each of the variables is used, so

any variable that receives a higher rank score will get a higher ranking.

The following hypotheses were considered to prioritize the effective components of the spatial organization of the worn out texture:

(H0): The average ranking of the significance of the effects of spatial organization of the worn out texture components does not differ significantly.

(H1): At least one pair of average ranks of the effectiveness of spatial organization of the worn out texture components have a significant difference.

Table 33.4. prioritizing the effective components in spatial organization of worn out texture

Test result	Error percentage	The significance level	Degree of freedom	Chi-square calculated	N o
Rejecting the null hypothesis	0 5 0/	0 0 0 0/	8	1 1 2 . 8 9 2	3 8 6

The results of Table 33.4 show that given the fact that the calculated level of significance (0.000) is less than 5%, therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected. That is, at least one pair of average rankings of the effective factors on spatial organization have a significant difference with each other.

It can be said that the main factor affecting the spatial organization of the worn out texture in Kermanshah are infrastructural factors and facilities that residents are facing. In the present study, based on relative and distant data, Pearson correlation coefficient has been used to examine the relationship between the variables of the research as well as the relationship between the variables with the general mean of the data or the factors affecting the spatial organization of the worn out texture.

The level of correlation between research variables indicates that economic factors have a direct relationship with cultural, social, and physical factors, and factors affecting deterioration and spatial orga

nization factors at a significant level of 0.05 and 0.01. Social factors, in addition to correlation with economic factors, have a direct correlation with cultural an physical and factors affecting deterioration and spatial organization factors at a significant level of 0.05 and 0.01. Cultural factors, in addition to economic and social factors, have a direct relationship with factors affecting deterioration and spatial organization factors at a significant level of 0.05 and 0.01. Also, the people participation factor has a direct relationship with the of the neighborhood and spatial organization factors in two levels of significance: 0.05 and 0.01. Neighborhood function factor has a direct relationship and correlation with organizational performance at a significant level of 0.05 and with infrastructure and spatial organization factors at a significant level of 0.01. There is also a strong correlation between the factors affecting texture deterioration and the overall factors of spatial organization of worn out texture. In addition, the highest

correlation among all variables, there is between economic factors and factors affecting the texture deterioration at a rate of 0.929 at two levels of 0.05 and 0.01.

According to the objectives and the research problem, a main hypothesis and three sub-hypotheses are presented for review and analysis. Inferential statistics methods are used to answer it, which is then analyzed separately.

The main hypothesis

The spatial organization of the worn-out texture of Kermanshah city depends on the formulation of rules for the sustainability of economic, social, cultural, and physical factors.

Since the first hypothesis deals with the relationship between the variables studied in the field of factors affecting the formation of worn out texture, a correlation test has been used to answer this hypothesis. Tables 4-36 show the correlation between the factors affecting the deterioration.

Table 36.4 Correlation between factors affecting deterioration

economic	correlation	1			
	Sig	economic			
social	correlation	0.695**	1		
	Sig	0.000	social		
cultural	correlation	0.730**	0.600**	1	
	Sig	0.000	0.000	cultural	
physical	correlation	0.641**	0.363*	0.445*	1
	Sig	0.000	0.000	0.000	physical
Overall average	correlation	0.799**	0.645**	0.718**	0.703**
	Sig	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

As it can be seen from Table 36.4, there is a high correlation between economic, social, cultural and physical factors and general factors affecting the spatial organization of worn out texture, with a correlation of 80% between economic and general factors. Considering the correlation between these variables, we can say that if we want to do spatial organization for the worn out texture of Kermanshah, we should pay attention to these factors. Therefore, in order to formulate rules for spatial organization, one must pay attention to economic, social, cultural and physical factors. In other words, the principles and rules for spatial organization are dependent on economic, social, cultural and physical factors. Therefore, the first hypothesis is confirmed.

The first sub-hypothesis is:

The effect of social and physical effects on the worn out texture of Kermanshah is the most important factor.

To investigate the first sub hypothesis which identifies the most important factors in the formation of worn out texture in Kermanshah city, Friedman ranking test is used. Friedman ranking test using the respondents and, based on their allocated significance, prioritizes different variables based on their average ranking. It should be noted that in the present research, the aim is to determine the extent

to which each of the variables is used, so any variable that receives a higher rank score will get a higher ranking.

The prioritization of the effective factors in the formation of worn out texture in Kermanshah is presented as following hypotheses:

(H0): The average ranking of the significance of effective factors in the formation of worn out texture in Kermanshah do not differ significantly.

(H1): At least one pair of average rankings of effective factors affecting the formation of worn out texture in Kermanshah have a significant difference with each other.

Table 37.4 Prioritizing the components that affect the formation of worn out texture

Test result	Error percentage	The significance level	Degree of freedom	Chi-square calculated	N o
Rejecting the null hypothesis	0 5 0/	0 0 0 0/	3	3 0 . 5 2 4	3 8 6

The results of Table 37.4 show that, given that the calculated significant level (0.000) is less than 5%, therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected. That is, at least one pair of average ratings of the factors affecting the formation of the worn out texture have a significant difference with each other.

Table 38. 4 Prioritizing the components that affect the formation of worn out texture

R o w	Average	Standard deviation	Average rating	Effectiveness rating
1	3 . 0 7	0 . 8 2 8	2 . 9 8	cultural factors
2	2 . 9 5	0 . 6 5 6	2 . 9 0	social factors
3	2 . 8 0	0 . 7 5 5	2 . 7 2	economic factors
4	2 . 2 1	0 . 6 2 8	1 . 4 0	physical factors

As shown in Table 38.4, cultural factors with an average of 2.98 and social factors with an average of 2.90 are ranked first and second respectively. Physical factors with an average of 1.40 are in the final rank. Therefore, it can be said that the most important factors affecting the formation of a worn out texture in Kermanshah are the cultural factors and then the social factors which inhabitants are face with. Therefore, the

first sub-hypothesis that the social and physical factors are the most important factors in the development of the worn out texture of Kermanshah city are not confirmed.

The second hypothesis is as follows:

The impact of institutionalization and participation in the spatial organization of the worn out texture of Kermanshah are two fundamental factors.

Since the second sub-hypothesis identifies the underlying factors or, in other words, the most effective primary factors, the multivariate regression test has been used to answer this hypothesis. The significance level is less than 0.05, which indicates that the regression model is significant for predicting the dependent variable.

The third sub-hypothesis is that integrated urban management is effective in spatial organization of the worn out texture of Kermanshah.

(H0): It seems that integrated urban management is effective in spatial organization of the worn out texture of Kermanshah.

(H1): It seems that the integrated urban management is not effective in spatial organization of the worn out texture of Kermanshah.

To test the hypothesis, Pearson correlation test and binomial proportion test have been used. The results are as follows: Tables 42-44 to 45-45.

Table 42.4 Correlation test results between urban management

		Overall average
Urban Management	Pearson correlation	0.801**
	Significance level	0.000

Based on the results of Table 42.4, the correlation between urban management and the overall average is 0.801, with a significant level of 0.000%. Therefore, there is a strong correlation between these two. So one can say that there is a significant relationship between the two factors of urban management and spatial organization of the worn out texture. Also, the results of the t test are as follows.

The value of one sample t test (13.605) indicates that with a confidence of 0.95 and an error level of 0.05, there is a statistically significant difference between the actual and the expected mean. While the actual mean value (2.954) is higher than the assumed value (2.5). Therefore, based on the research hypothesis, it can be said that the H0 based on a significant difference between the influence of urban management factors on the spatial organization of the worn out texture has been rejected and, on the contrary, the H1 on the existence of a significant difference between the influence of urban management factors on spatial organization of the worn out texture is confirmed. Also, due to the fact that the upper limit and the lower limit are positive, the average is greater than the test value, therefore, the average difference is significant in this regard, so the third sub-hypothesis is confirmed

Conclusion

The present study is based on field studies. Using past experiences and studying various sources and books, the strategies of spatial organization of worn out texture (Case study: Kermanshah City) have been investigated. Due to field studies and numerous observations in the urban worn out texture, it can be concluded that intervention in the texture of this neighborhood should be emphasized on socioeconomic dimensions (the perspective of synchronization of physical reconstruction and renovation with socio-economic development). Based on these results, it can be said that more than half of the inhabitants of the texture have a low education level and maximum up to the diploma, which indicates that the level of literacy in these areas is lower than in other areas, and this could add to other problems, such as social and cultural problems.

Also, based on the results of the status of the number of households, it was determined that most households in the worn out texture are populated families. 89 percent of the households have between 1 and 3 people unemployed in their homes, which can increase other problems such as economic ones, in addition to social and cultural problems in the texture; because, based on the results, more than 71% of the tested population were under the age of 50.

In terms of immigration status and habitat in worn out textures, it can be said that according to the results of the field study, many people migrated to these areas, and more than half of the respondents were from little back grounded people in the neighborhood, and most of them were forced to reside in these areas.
Based on the research on identifying the most important problems in the neighborhood, four problems have been studied: 1- Single and unattended houses 2- Robbery and insecurity 3- Sales of narcotics and accumulations of addicts and unemployed 4- The impossibility of economic investment.

Several methods have been used to analyze the results of inferential statistics. To test the reliability of the questionnaire, Cronbach's alpha test has been used, which for all research variables is more than 0.70. Therefore, the null hypothesis is confirmed, which means that the internal consistency between the variables is at the optimal level and the measurement tool has the necessary reliability.
Also, the validity of the research is based on factor analysis method and accepted. The questionnaire variables are factors affecting the organization of the worn out texture of Kermanshah City. For evaluating these variables, 9 indicators were included in the questionnaire. Accordingly, an exploratory factor analysis was carried out. Therefore, it can be concluded that the implementation of factor analysis based on the correlation matrix in the sample groups under consideration can be justified. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was also used to test the normality of the data. The results showed that the distribution of data does not follow the normal distribution at the 5% probability level and the data are not in the normal state.

Friedman test was used for ranking indices. It can be said that the most important factors in organizing the worn out texture of Kermanshah are the infrastructural and facility factors , which inhabitants face with.
In addition to the Friedman ranking test, Pearson correlation test was used to examine the correlation between variables. Based on the results, it can be said that economic factors have a

direct relationship with cultural, social, and physical factors, factors affecting deterioration and spatial organization factors at a significant level of 0.05 and 0.01. There is also a strong correlation between the factors affecting texture deterioration and the general factors of spatial organization of the texture. In addition, the highest correlation between all variables is between economic factors and factors affecting texture deterioration is 0.929 at two levels of 0.05 and 0.01.

Also, for analyzing the main hypothesis and three sub-hypotheses, inferential statistical tests have been used. For the first hypothesis, the correlation test method has been used. The results showed that there is a high correlation between economic, social, cultural and physical factors and general factors affecting the spatial organization of the worn out texture, So that there is a correlation between the economic and total factors of nearly 80%. Due to the correlation between these variables, we can say that if we want to conduct spatial organization for the worn out texture of Kermanshah City, we should pay attention to these factors, therefore the first hypothesis is confirmed. Also, for the second sub-hypothesis, Friedman ranking test was used and the results showed that the most important factors affecting the deterioration of Kermanshah city are cultural and then social factors that inhabitants are faced with. Thus the first sub-hypothesis, stating that social and physical factors are the most important factors in the development of worn out texture in Kermanshah is not confirmed. In addition, for the second sub-hypothesis, multiple regression method has been used and the results show that cultural and economic issues have the highest impact on the spatial organization of Kermanshah's worn out texture and hence the second sub-hypothesis is also rejected.

Also for the third hypothesis, correlation test with t test was used. It can be said that there is a significant relationship between the two factors of urban management and spatial organization of the texture. H0 based on the lack of a meaningful difference between the impact of urban management factors on spatial organization of worn out texture is rejected, and H1, on the other hand, based on a significant difference between the impact of urban management factors on the spatial organization of worn out texture confirmed. Also, with regard to this fact that the upper and lower limit are positive, the average is greater than the test value. As a result, the average difference is significant in this regard.

Therefore, based on the results obtained, the following strategies can be offered for spatial organization of the worn out texture of Kermanshah city:

A) At managerial and executive levels:

- Formation of council and municipal assistant groups at the neighborhood level.
- Development a local development document.
- Compilation and publication of neighborhood-related regulations.
- Organizing people.
- Implementing projects ahead to inject and expedite the process of development and renovation within the texture.
- Assignment of tasks with developmental credits to the local council with the supervision of urban management.
- Providing clear and transparent information to people about ways to participate in renovation.
- Facilitating the formation of non-governmental organizations and local communities as well as enabling different groups to encourage participation in the development and improvement of the neighborhood.
- Tax breaks, social security and bank loans, and providing facilities for reconstruction and renovation.
- Strengthen the role of non-governmental institutions in gradually assigning a part of responsibilities and tasks.
- Exemption from license fees and costs of splits and costs of splits and infrastructure facilities such as gas and electricity .....

B) At the social, economic and cultural level:

- Building trust between people and authorities and strengthen existing social trust among residents.
- Laying the groundwork to create a sense of place and city and citizenship in the neighborhood through educational programs for urban and citizenship culture, in other words, planning for identity and creating a desire to live in the neighborhood.
- Providing the necessary grounds for strengthening social capital among residents.
- The development of handicrafts and traditional workshops in order to

boost the economy and preserve indigenous culture and attract tourists.
- Providing economic platforms for local employment.
- Setting up employment agencies and job information training.

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Persian

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