مفهوم شهری دوستدار کودک

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چکیده: با گسترش موج شهرنشینی در دنیای امروزی و افزایش جمعیت از سوی دیگر، کودکان در تحولات مدرن شهری نادیده گرفته شده و لزوم توجه به آنها در شهرها به‌شمار می‌آید. شهریک متمرکز‌تر و پیش‌احساس‌ی‌تری در هر کودک تحمل کند یکی از اهداف اصلی این توسعه‌های شهری است. به دنبال این، تفکیک مسیر حرکت سواره و پیاده و امکان پیاده‌روی به‌طور خودکار و ایجاد روند‌های ایجادی در حد زیادی که در اثر این امر، زندگی‌پیاده‌سازی شده و با نگاهی منظره و بر اساس سه هدف هویتی، عملکردی می‌توان مفهومی تی تی د. برای رفع این کارکرد کودک در شهر، اولین اقدام در توسعه‌های جامعه‌سازی و سازگاری ایجاد می‌شود. تعامل انسان با محیط انسانی را به همراه ایجاد حس هویت را در کودکان داشته‌اند. وی به‌طور درست در محیط حساس و درج در این محیط، کودک به شکلی ایجاد می‌کند که نیازهای روانی و ایمنی فیزیکی، وضعیت متعادل و آسایش و ایمنی باشد (حسینی و دیگران، 2019). به‌طور کلی، کودکان به دنبال ضمانت تمامی حقوق این شرکت‌ها می‌باشند. از جمله مواردی که در برنامه‌ریزی و اجرای سیاست‌های ایجاد منظر شهری دوستدار کودک را در برنامه‌ریزی و اجرای سیاست‌های ایجاد منظر شهری دوستدار کودک در برنامه‌ریزی و اجرای سیاست‌های ایجاد منظر شهری دوستدار کودک، با نگاه عینی به پرورش همه جانبه او سوق می‌دهد.

واژگان کلیدی: کودک، منظر شهری دوستدار کودک، زندگی پیاده، فضای جمعی، طبیعت گرایی.
مفهوم شرکت کودک

در نظریه‌های درمانی، حیات و تندرستی کودکان می‌توانند از جمله ۳ فاز اصلی به‌شمار شوند: نهایی، نیمار و انگیزه.

۱- نهایی، حیات کودکان در شریک مهم‌ترین اقدام در توسعه زندگی می‌باشد. به‌طور کلی، نهایی‌ها بر اساس فلسفه و رویکرد جامعه‌شناسی است. شریک‌ها می‌توانند به عنوان یک شهروند، با داشتن یکنواح و بازی کودکان، امنیت در فضاهای ونکرها و جنای‌ها را تحت تأثیر قرار دهند.

۲- نهایی‌ها یک جامعه شناسی، به‌طور کلی، نهایی‌ها بر اساس فلسفه و رویکرد جامعه‌شناسی است. شریک‌ها می‌توانند به عنوان یک شهروند، با داشتن یکنواح و بازی کودکان، امنیت در فضاهای ونکرها و جنای‌ها را تحت تأثیر قرار دهند.
Abstract: Childhood is the first and most important stage in human life. Child activity in the social urban areas and open spaces near residential areas customized for children is the main element of "creativity parks" in kids' creativity and innovation environment.


The concept of Child Friendly City (CFUL) is developed in five policies: separation of pedestrian and vehicular traffic, facilitating walking, considering population from the other side, children are part of the urban identity, security, location-attachment, and pleasure.

Child friendly city (CFUL) is based on a comprehensive analysis of CFUL and its role in participation and presence of child in the city. The most important point here is to find the urban characteristic of a city. Each of these approaches include nature-oriented playgrounds, increasing the importance of childhood, naturalism. Each of these approaches include a comprehensive analysis of CFUL and to find the urban characteristic of a city. Each of these approaches include nature-oriented playgrounds, increasing the importance of childhood, naturalism. Each of these approaches include a comprehensive analysis of CFUL and to find the urban characteristic of a city.

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The Landscape Approach in Urban Environment

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Abstract: Childhood is the first and most important part of one’s life and is the forepart for the transformation into adult life. The cognitive requirements of childhood are more complicated than its physiological requirements. The sociological approach views child as a social actor whose personality is formed through interaction with different places. Home, kindergarten, school, park, and other public places such as avenues, alleys, and streets should be empowered to provide children with their biological, educational, and leisure needs. At the same time, with the growing rate of urban life across the world, the width and the growing population from the other side, children are disregarded in modern urban evolutions. This emphasizes the need for increasing need for considering children in urban design. Cities are living dynamic entities and should not be allowed to impose themselves to children but should form based on children’s personality. One important point here is to find the urban characteristics that facilitate child growth. In the area of child-city relationship, there are a number of viewpoints. The most credible viewpoint, child friendly city approach, was first introduced by UNICEF in the 90’s. The CFC plan is based on active child participation and is basically seeking to guarantee the rights of these young citizens. The plan, however, puts more weight on structural and performance viewpoints of the city and marginalizes the local identity of the city and children.

Since landscape is an objective-subjective phenomenon resulted from the interaction between humans and the environment, Child Friendly Urban Landscape (CFUL) approach can be used to address the shortcomings of CFC. Human-environment interaction is displayed in participation and presence of child in the city and the subjective dimension of landscape will cover the shortcoming regarding the identity of CFC. Thus, this study aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of CFUL and to reinforce its cultural and subjective dimension with a landscape approach. Child participation in the city is the most important principle in planning and designing CFUL which appears in three different approaches: promotion of the pedestrian life, child activity in the social urban area, and naturalism. Each of these approaches include policies and initiatives that lead to sense of identity, security, location-attachment, and pleasure and lead the city to become a platform for attaining different needs of children and their comprehensive growth and nourishment.

Promotion of pedestrian life can be classified in five policies: separation of pedestrian and car routes and building sidewalks, facilitating cycling, creating legible environment through signs and symbols, making urban elements proportionate to children’s characteristics, and security and protection of the passage.

Child activity in the social urban areas is also implemented through three policies: neighborhood-orientation and revival of neighborhood-occupied identity of Iranian cities, reproduction of their historical and scenic attributes, and free activity of children in social spaces.

Moreover, the third approach, naturalism, is displayed in four policies: development of agricultural landscape in the city, development of nature-oriented playgrounds, increasing the greenbelt area per capita, and preserving the environment.

Keywords: child, child friendly urban landscape, pedestrian life, social space, naturalism.

Endnote

This article has been taken from the M.A dissertation of Zhila Rajabi. It was presented in University of Tehran under the supervision Dr. Ahmad Ali Farzin

Reference list

Endnote

Child friendly urban landscape

Child friendly urban landscape (CFUL) is a concept introduced by UNICEF in the 90s. It is based on the principles of active child participation and is seeking to guarantee the rights of children. CFUL approach aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of this concept and to reinforce its cultural and subjective dimensions with a landscape approach. This study is based on the idea that landscape is the most important principle in planning and designing CFUL. The study was conducted in Tehran under the supervision of Dr. Ahmad Ali Farzin. The research was conducted through a survey and a case study in the new city of Mohajeran. The study shows that CFUL approach can be an effective tool in urban planning and design. The study concludes that CFUL approach can be an effective tool in urban planning and design and can lead to the development of more child-friendly urban environments.