An analysis of urban neighborhoods in Ardebil from resident's perspective with emphasis on the Iranian - Islamic city

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Abstract

In the new urban and community management system, the neighborhoods' residents did not have much influence on the affairs of the neighborhoods, and this quickly created a sense of lack of identity, indifference, disinclination, finally, unwillingness in them. The present study attempts to study the urban managers' productions by modeling the Islamic and religious society and based on the final consumers' (residents) viewpoints. In addition, the study is to develop appropriate strategies for reaching the desired neighborhood in the Iranian-Islamic city. The research method is "applied" based on the purpose of the study, "descriptive" based on the research method, and "survey and field research" based on how the data are collected. The sample size is calculated using the Cochran formula and with regard to the maximum heterogeneity hypothesis as 380 participants. The present study was done in the primary and traditional six districts of Ardabil City. The data collection instrument was a researcher-made questionnaire prepared (Research dimensions include i.e. physical, cultural and social, economic and environmental dimensions with more than 100 questions) by basing the theoretical foundation and library studies. The SPSS software program was employed for statistical analyzes and to compare the desired urban neighborhoods of fuzzy multi-criteria decision-making was used. Based on field studies and surveys, the neighborhoods of Ardabil (especially in the studied areas) are distant from their ideal situation in an Iranian-Islamic city, and in different dimensions there are some deficiencies that can be observed and enforced Some strategies and principles are achievable.

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INTRODUCTION

The structure of urban neighborhoods has evolved since the early 20th century, and has changed dramatically over the last few decades. The traditional neighborhood system has collapsed without replacing the new system completely. The establishment of public administration institutions, top-down management and centralized management has spontaneously replaced the traditional and social community management system (Rahnamei, Farhadi, Ghalibaf, and Hadipour, 2007, p. 21). In the new urban and community management system, the neighborhoods' residents did not have much influence on the affairs of the neighborhoods, and this quickly created a sense of lack of identity, indifference, disinclination, finally, unwillingness in them. The incomplete application of the new principles and principles of urban management on the one hand, and the transfer of responsibility for neighborhood affairs to non-residents on the other hand, caused many problems in neighborhoods. However, in the management system of Islamic cities, there have been successful examples of urban neighborhoods. The present study attempts to study the urban managers' productions by modeling the Islamic and religious society and based on the final consumers' (residents) viewpoints. In addition, the study is to develop appropriate strategies for reaching the desired neighborhood in the Iranian-Islamic city.

The neighborhood as a long-standing urban construction unit was one of the most important and effective components of urban social life (Rafieian, Dadashpour and Forouzandeh, 2013, p. 89). In the process of preparing and implementing a variety of urban projects, in order to properly distribute the services at the city level and to provide the citizens with the best possible access, the urban physical divisions are divided into smaller administrative units such as districts, areas, alleys, neighborhoods, neighborhood units, and residential units (Ziari, 1386, p. 43).

he neighborhood-oriented approach makes bottom-up policies by referring to objective facts and at the local micro scales. Following the knowledge of the abilities and characteristics of the urban neighborhoods, and by empowering the inhabitants of the neighborhoods to solve their problems, they are quickly adopted by all as they form the desired urban neighborhoods as a part a puzzle (the whole city elements) eventually emerges as a desirable urban set. Over the course of time, urban planners and managers neglected planning based on urban neighborhoods, but nowadays the neighborhood-oriented model is supported again.

Materials and Methods

The research method is "applied" based on the purpose of the study, "descriptive" based on the research method, and "survey and field research" based on how the data are collected. The sample size is calculated using the Cochran formula and with regard to the maximum heterogeneity hypothesis as 380 participants. The present study was done in the primary and traditional six districts of Ardabil City. The data collection instrument was a researcher-made questionnaire prepared (Research dimensions include i.e. physical, cultural and social, economic and environmental dimensions with more than 100 questions) by basing the theoretical

foundation and library studies. In order to assess the validity of the questionnaire, the planning, completion and finalization of urban planning was carried out in three stages. The reliability of the questionnaire was also investigated via the pre-test and Cronbach's alpha coefficient techniques. The alpha coefficient of the final questionnaire was obtained for 50 primary-sample questionnaires for about a month as 0.70. The SPSS software program was employed for statistical analyzes, To compare the desired urban neighborhoods with fuzzy multi-criteria decision-making techniques and also SWOT method was used to develop appropriate strategies for reaching the desired neighborhood. To compare the desired urban neighborhoods with fuzzy multi-criteria decision-making techniques as well

Rezalts and Discussion
Based on field studies and surveys, the neighborhoods of Ardabil (especially in the studied areas) are distant from their ideal situation in an Iranian-Islamic city, and in different dimensions there are some deficiencies that can be observed and enforced Some strategies and principles are achievable. Regarding the physical dimension, problems and features such as the lack of maintenance of the traditional neighborhood, transfer of urban traffic nodes into the neighborhood, prevalence of Western architecture in construction, turbulence of the visual space, and the low level of access of inhabitants to the spaces for their everyday affairs. The social and cultural dimension includes issues such as low social security especially for women and children at night, inappropriate lighting of the spaces, low residents' attachment to the destruction of memorable spaces, and the limitation of social and cultural institutions and popular organizations.

Conclusion
The potentials of proper social participation and social and cultural supports of the residents from each other are also a positive aspect of this dimension. In the economic dimension, there are issues such as the lack of prosperity of urban centers, the inability of neighborhoods to estimate the economic needs of residents, the unemployment of residents, the growing incidence of false occupations and the lack of employment of young manpower at the local level. Significant reduction of private gardens by promoting apartment buildings, the lack of attention to ecological potential in the development of green spaces, inadequate access to existing green spaces, and the lack of an efficient system for urban waste recycling have produced areas for emerging problems in the environmental dimension.
Strategies have been presented in four research dimensions focusing on the neighborhood structure and the functional range of service centers, development of the level of social participation, attraction of investment, organization of physical spaces and economic activities, consideration of the ecological opportunities of neighborhoods for the development of green spaces, spaces needed by residents, strengthening of neighborhood centers in meeting the needs of residents, adhering to the hierarchy of access, and restoring memorabilia spaces are among the most

important research strategies.

KeyWords: Neighborhood, FMCDM, Iranian-Islamic City, Ardabil City.

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Investigating multi-purpose allocation status of the fire stations with Vector Assignment Ordered Median Problem model in GIS environment

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Abstract

 Location and allocation analysis is one of the most important network and useful analyzes in GIS. This analysis involves various models that, each model is used to solve various problems. Recently, a new model called VAOMP (Vector Assignment Ordered Median Problem) has been developed that, it can solve many different problems. Given that, the location and allocation problems are very difficult, it is almost impossible to solve them in exact methods. Therefore, the present research intends to solve the allocation problem of the population to existing fire stations. The VAOMP model and the Genetic and Simulated Annealing algorithms with three goals such as minimizing the arrival time to demands, minimizing distance and maximizing the coverage of each station, solved the problem. The results of this research showed that the Genetic algorithm produces more qualitative solutions in shorter time, while 10 stations in the 21st and 22nd districts of Tehran are not sufficient to serve the total demands in the study area and 55240 people without services will remain and at least, 13 stations in the region should be created.

Introduction

The optimal location of the facilities and the optimal allocation of citizens to these facilities are very important problems. Because, if the location of a facility is not appropriate, it cannot be able to provide the optimal services to

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the demands (Shamsul Arifin, 2011). So, making an incorrect decision about the location of the facility would lead to improper use of the land, damage to the land and the loss of its construction costs. Therefore, the present study for solving the optimal allocation problem of population to the fire stations in the study area, and examining the number of people without services, uses from GIS for analysis, data preparation and output display (Church, 2002).

Materials and Methods
First, the data are prepared and entered to GIS environment. Then some analyzes are performed on prepared data. As mentioned, the three objectives of this research are include: 1. Minimizing the distance between the demand and fire stations. 2. Minimizing the arrival time to demand from fire stations. 3. Maximizing the coverage of the fire stations (Bolouri et al., 2018). These goals are combined with a weighted linear summation (Erkut et al., 2008). The VAOMP model (Lei and Church, 2014; Lei et al., 2016) is developed using two Genetic algorithms and Simulated Annealing algorithms. The optimal parameters are determined for each algorithm by sensitivity analysis and ultimately, the model is run. If the number of the existing fire stations is not enough for servicing to demands then, the relocation and reallocation will be performed to identify the minimum number of stations in the area.

Results and Discussion
After analyzing, to determine the best parameters for each algorithm and the implementation of the algorithms in the study area, by comparing the results of both algorithms and the convergence diagram of each algorithm, the validity of the model was investigated. Efficiency and effective implementation of each algorithm depend on its parameters. Although, these parameters can accept different values, for simplicity of the process, the defined values were considered for them.

Conclusions
The results of the model application in the region showed that the number of existing stations for servicing to the population in the region was insufficient and 55240 people remained without services, so by relocating-reallocating and adding a number of the candidate stations to the problem space, it was determined that, at least 13 stations needed for optimal service of the fire stations in the region, while the Genetic algorithm produced more qualitative solutions in a shorter time.

Keywords: location and allocation, fire station, VAOMP, GIS, Genetic and Simulated Annealing algorithm

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Urban Poverty in Iran; a systematic review

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Abstract
Since 2008 a half of the world population has lived in urban areas. One of the most important aspects of this change is the increase of urban poor population, particularly in developing countries. With the expansion of this phenomenon, we face the process of ' urbanization of poverty'. To understand the factors, process, and outcomes of urban poverty, much research has been conducted in Iran in the last forty years. In the present paper, we attempted to examine the Iranian researchers ' studies on the topic of urban poverty, using the meta-analysis and systematic review. The research results demonstrated that much of the research in the poverty field is done in economics. From the methodology point of view, in Iran quantitative paradigm is the dominant paradigm and urban poverty has been examined from the angle of statistics, number, map, and table as well. Therefore, no one has focused on the voices, narratives, life experiences, and the representations of the process of urban poverty by the poor. Furthermore, the results revealed that the poorer the provinces are, the less research has been done in those areas. In addition, the studies on poverty in Iran have examined this phenomenon from the angle of the structure and not from the angles of agent and action. It is also important to note that the lack of research on poverty amongst children, women, disabled people, and ethnic groups is obvious .

Introduction
Half of the world's population has started to live in the urban areas since 2008. It has been estimated that the world's urban population will increase from 2.86 billion in 2000 to 4.98 billion by 2030. By contrast, the world's rural population is expected to increase from 3.19 billion in 2000 to 3.29 billion by 2030. Another notable aspect of this urban growth is that more than 90 percent of this growth occurs in developing countries. It means that about 70 million new residents are added to urban areas each year. Despite the

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constant reforms and the current programs for reducing the rise of urban poverty, the increasing of this kind of poverty is still high in the developing countries. However, the large number of poor people living in urban areas has formed the "urbanization of poverty". In this regard, some comprehensive studies have been conducted in Iran, ranging from sociological studies (Piran, 1987, 2005) and geographical studies of urban poverty to economic studies (Hazeri, 2015; Raghfar, 2015) and ethnographic studies (Parsapajhooh, 2002). Now, after accomplishing several studies on this type of poverty, investigating the accumulation and production of knowledge concerning urban poverty is a necessity. Given the lack of such a knowledge, the main questions of this study are:

What are the methods and ways on which the urban poverty methodology focus and emphasize?

How is the status of the various disciplines of science working in the field of urban poverty?

How is the status of urban poverty research works involved in poverty rates of different provinces of Iran?

Materials and Methods

In order to achieve a systematic review which is the aim of the current study, this research applies a qualitative meta-analysis method. In this study, according to the already mentioned methodological steps, the working field first started by investigating the literature of the topic through a documentary study and then it searched for the necessary works and resources. In order to have a qualitative meta-analysis, the written works of Iranian researches and all of the studies that were conducted in the mid۱۹۸۱s to the mid90s in form of almost 290 articles were used to be coded, analyzed, and to take notes from.

Results and Discussion

The outcomes of the frequency distribution of those disciplines active in the fields of urban poverty show that the disciplines of economics (36.54%), geography and sociology (24.23%) have done the most research activities and have published the most works in the field of urban poverty, and disciplines such as social works, political and educational sciences (0.38%) have published the least works.

The findings of this research show that Sistan and Baluchestan province that has the highest rate of urban poverty (42.3) among the provinces of the country, has the lowest statistics (1.91) in terms of researches done on urban poverty, and till now no research has been done on the urban poverty rate of Bushehr province which almost has a high rate of poverty (17.9).

The findings show that most of the urban poverty knowledge is related to the fields of general poverty (46.9) and marginalized areas (41.5), and the least is

related to the fields of women's social groups (5%), children (5%), ethnic groups (1.1%), disabled people (0.4) and the elderly (0%).

Conclusion

Given the findings of this study, poverty in the cities of Iran has been studied more through econometric models, measurement of poverty line, and by the use of estimation and regression in approaching the issue of poverty. This may represent an image and a picture of the multi-dimensional concept of poverty, but prevents to discover the complexity of the concept and underlying reality of the urban poverty, and by emphasizing just on the statistical aspect of the urban poverty, it satisfies the politicians.

Other findings of the research show that Sistan and Baluchestan, and Bushehr provinces which have the highest rates of urban poverty, receive the least studies done on the issue of urban poverty. Given these findings, it seems that the urban poverty research in Iran had little to do with the level of deprivation and poverty of the cities and provinces, and one can say that urban poverty researches have been conducted in cities such as Tehran and Isfahan which have their own certain level of development.

Findings also show that urban poverty has been studied more in general contexts without considering the social groups involved in poverty.

Given these findings, it seems that the overview of Iranian poverty discourse has neglected the complexities of the women's and children's sphere which needs a serious consideration.

Keywords: urban poverty, meta-analysis, economic hegemony, quantitative paradigm

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Investigating the physical and social resiliency against earthquakes (A Case Study of Izeh City)

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Abstract

Today, one of the most important hazards that always threatens cities is the risk of an earthquake. Therefore, the city of Izea will remain like many cities, taking into account several acute faults, including areas susceptible to the dangers of an earthquake that will sooner or later lead to such a challenge. Therefore, reduction of damage and crisis management and ultimately resilience of cities to such hazards as earthquakes are necessary and therefore, the aim of this study is to evaluate the degree of physical and social resilience of Izeh city against earthquakes. The present study is descriptive-analytic in terms of its nature, theoretical-practical and, as far as the study method is concerned. In order to achieve the research results, in addition to the library method and the use of statistics and documents, the field method has been used based on a researcher-made questionnaire (in Likert scale).The sample size was determined using Cochran method and the sampling method was carried out using simple random sampling without substitution.To analyze the data, Fuzzy Hierarchy Analysis (AHP FUZZY), GIS, SPSS and Promethee Decision Making Model were used in this study To measure physical dimension, 8 indicators were used.The results of the physical dimension showed that the situation of Izeh city is low against possible earthquake occurrence.The results of social dimension also showed that the

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central region with a value of 0.667 and western region with 0.50 in the first and second places, northern and northern areas with a net flow of 0.333 in the third place and in the eastern region The net amount of 500/0 is at the last place; Therefore, it can be said that there is a difference between the areas of Izeh city in terms of social resilience.

Introduction
Today, cities and communities of residence are often built or built in places that are exposed to natural disasters as a result of natural hazards or due to technological advances (Mitchell,2012:2). In response, individuals and communities are working to reduce the outcomes of these accidents and to scale up their initial impact, respond to needs after accidents and return to initial conditions (Sheikh Dareh -New, 32: 1396). An earthquake is considered as one of the natural disasters that is important both in terms of occurrence and unpredictability of other hazards. Over the course of the twentieth century, more than 1,100 destructive earthquakes occurred in different parts of the planet, resulting in more than 1,500,000 deaths. 90% of them were mainly due to the collapse of buildings that were based on engineering principles And they did not have enough safety (Lanatada, 2008: 2). In fact, what makes the earthquake a threat is the lack of human readiness to deal with it (Naimi et al., 1394: 2).Among the cities with high seismicity potential is the city of Izeh. In terms of earthquake hazard zonation, the city of Izeh has two zones with a medium and high risk that the city of Izeh and the sphere of direct influence in the high risk zone: therefore, due to the inappropriate situation of the city of Izeh and the records of the earthquake in this city, the goal The present study evaluates the physical and social resilience of Izeh city against earthquake.

Materials and Methods
This research is based on the applied purpose and based on the descriptive-analytical nature. The body index, which in terms of its assessment requires experts, is analyzed using the AHPFUZZY model and using ARCGIS software. The statistical population of this study was the number of households living in the city of Izeh and Maqam, determined by the Cochran formula of 350 households. Social index data from libraries and libraries (questionnaire) was collected. Data analysis was performed using a prophetic model (in a software environment)

Results and Discussion
The final prioritization of earthquake resilient zones is ascribed to the map shown in 5 spectra (very high, high, moderate, low and very low vulnerability). In fact, these classes represent the final ranking of the study area, which indicates which of the studied areas are resilient to earthquakes. . Accordingly, the priority of the vulnerability is very large part of the area of the area, which is marked red, and is particularly distributed in other parts of

the range, much of it is located in the central region of the eastern part of the city, and this suggests The high level of buildings and the low quality of construction in this area, but according to the southwest map, Izeh has a high earthquake resilience potential, which is characterized by a bright green color and located in the south of the area, indicating high quality and the use of Construction materials are relatively better in comparison with the entire construction of the studied area Issue. To rank the areas for social resilience based on three output analyzes (positive ranking, negative ranking and net ranking). When a criterion has the highest positive values and the lowest negative values, this option is higher than the other options, and indicates more value and vice versa. The central region with the value of 0.667 and the western region with 0.50 were placed first and second respectively respectively. Thus, the two regions are better placed than socially and economically due to their centrality and social and economic conditions.

Conclusion
Natural hazards have become one of the main concerns of planners and urban managers in recent years due to the severity and short duration of impact on urban communities. The results of the study and other researchers' research may lead to lessons in preparation for increased resilience to reactions and crises. So that city safety against dangers is considered as a goal at all planning levels, which reduces the vulnerability and increase the resilience in cities.

Keywords: Resilience, Physical-social dimensions, earthquake, Izeh city

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Evaluation of social sustainability in new towns (A Case Study of Mehregan, Mashhad)

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Abstract

Social sustainability is one of the main pillars of sustainable development and one of the key tools in urban planning and policy making. Lack of attention to social sustainability, endangers various development programs and projects, as well as causing irreparable damage to neighborhoods and their inhabitants. Due to the importance of social dimension of sustainability, the present study aimed to investigate social sustainability in Mehregan Town of Mashhad. This study was applied in term of its purpose and it's based on the survey method. In this method a questionnaire was used which its validity was confirmed by Cronbach's alpha test (0.79). The statistical population consisted of inhabitants of Mehregan Town (16745) and the sample size was determined 375. Friedman test and T-Hoteling test were used for data analysis and path analysis was used to represent the conceptual model. Respectively, social capital, housing satisfaction and spatial equality had the most effect and in the next priority sense of belonging, social participation and identity had less effect on social sustainability of Mehregan Town, according to the results of Friedman test, t-hoteling and path analysis. Also

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the results of Friedman and T-Hotelling tests show that three indices of sense of belonging, social participation and identity are lower than the mean and three indices of social capital, housing satisfaction and spatial equality are higher than the mean. In general, social sustainability is not desirable in the area of study.

Introduction

The main purpose of social sustainability is for future generations to have equal or more access to social resources than the current generation. It can be said that the lack of attention to the social dimension in sustainable development endangers various development programs and projects; because social sustainability means equity in the distribution of social services adequately. In other words, the issue that is remarkable after sustainability is the optimal distribution of facilities in a way that is beneficial to all social strata of society and provides social and spatial equality. And because of irregular migration, the Mashhad metropolis has been plagued by increasing population growth, which has led to the formation of Towns around Mashhad to attract additional population, but these Towns (including Mehregan Town of Mashhad) have had problems in social sustainability. Therefore, the present study aimed to investigate social sustainability in Mehregan town of Mashhad.

Materials and Methods

This research is applied-developmental in term of its type, the method of research is descriptive-analytical and carried out in survey method (questionnaire). The statistical population consisted of inhabitants of Mehregan Town of Mashhad. Based on Census 1395 the population was 16745 and the sample size was 375 which selected by Cochran method. The questionnaire consisted of 46 items which divided into 6 indices: social capital, housing satisfaction, spatial equality, sense of belonging, social participation and identity. To analyze the data, T-Hoteling, Friedman test and path analysis were used. Formal validity was used to validate the items used in measuring social sustainability. Cronbach's alpha test was used for reliability of the measuring tools and its value in the total index was 0.789 with 46 items.

Results and Discussion

Based on Friedman test it was found that social capital index is in rank one and first priority (5.09) had the most effect on neighborhood social sustainability. Housing Satisfaction (5.03) in second priority, spatial equality (4.81) in third priority, sense of belonging (2.45) in fourth priority, social participation (2.41) in fifth, and identity (1.21) is in sixth priority. And their impact is based on the priority of each of them in social sustainability of Mehregan Town. The three indices of sense of belonging, social participation

and identity were lower than the mean (5.3) and the three indices of social capital, housing satisfaction and spatial equality were higher than the mean. Based on the T-Hoteling test, it was found that the mean is 19.87, the three indices, spatial equality, social capital and housing satisfaction are higher than the mean. In fact, these three indices have more effect on social sustainability, but the three indices of social participation, sense of belonging and identity are less than the mean. And based on the path analysis model, it was found that social capital index (0.361) had the most effect on social sustainability, followed by spatial equality (0.229), housing satisfaction (0.224), Social participation (0.194) and sense of belonging (0.144), respectively. Therefore, identity (0.079) had the least effect on social sustainability at this stage.

Conclusion

Based on the findings and the discussions, it can be stated that social sustainability in this area is not in a desirable condition. Identity in Mehrgan Town, whether individual or human or physical, etc. is very low. Inhabitants of Mehregan town declare insecurity and low sense of belonging, which indicates a decrease in the level of social sustainability in the area of study. The results of the two tests of Friedman and T. Hoteling show that three indices of sense of belonging, social participation and identity are lower than the mean and three indices of social capital, housing satisfaction and spatial equality are higher than the mean.

Keywords: sustainable development, social stability, Town Mehregan, Mashhad

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Future studies of housing resiliency in 8th Zone of Isfahan using a combined model; scenario and cross-effects analysis

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Abstract

Increasing urban population growth calls for urban management preparedness to deal with natural disasters and improving resilience, especially in the housing sector. This study seeks to identify most influential indicators and most possible scenarios in the future resilience of cities. The present research is applied in terms of purpose and descriptive-analytic methodologically, in which the method of information collecting is library documents reviewing. That way, effective indicators in the field of housing resilience future studying have been identified and analyzed with Micmac software package and Delphi (technique questionnaire completed by 40 resilience and future studies experts). The factors -as the main factors of scenario making- have entered into the ScenarioWizard software package. The process of changing each of these factors in the field of the future study of housing resilience has been evaluated by using the Delphi technique and panel of experts. The ScenarioWizard works based on the cross-impact analysis. The results

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indicate that the indexes (1) land price, (2) private ownership, (3) building height and (4) land use distribution will have the greatest impact in the future of housing resilience in the District 8 of Isfahan. These factors have been entered into ScenarioWizard as the main factors and the changing process of each of these factors in the housing future study field has been evaluated. The results of the ScenarioWizard identify seven possible scenarios in this area. In the most probable scenario for the future, factors "prices", "ownership" and "buildings height" will increase but "land use" will remain unchanged. From those increasing factors, all have relative in improving resilience except "building height". Accordingly, housing resilience situation in District 8 of Isfahan will increase (improve) in the future.

Introduction
According to global statistics, the number of cities' residents is increasing each year, which has caused many problems: population concentration at specific zones and vacancy of other zones; problems caused by increasing population density; and the likelihood of natural disasters occurring at these sites, require urban management preparedness to solve urban problems. In this regard, there are significant changes in the attitude towards risks. The dominant view has shifted from focusing purely on reducing vulnerability to increasing disaster resilience. Based on this approach, risk mitigation programs should seek to create and enhance resilience characteristics in communities and pay attention to the concept of resilience in the local disaster management chain. In the meantime, paying attention to the housing sector as one of the most important areas of resilience is very important for future of our cities. This study seeks to identify the most influential indicators and the most likely scenarios in the future resilience of cities.

Materials and Methods
The research method is descriptive-analytic. In the first step, by gathering resilience indices in different dimensions, these indices have been refined based on their relevance to the housing sector. Then, housing resilience indicators that were prospective (having a specific trend) were extracted and entered into the Micmac software to identify strategic indicators. At this step, in order to create the interaction matrix of the indices in Micmac, impact scores ranging from "-3 to +3" were collected from a questionnaire completed by 40 resilience and future study experts. Afterwards, propulsion indices derived from Micmac were entered into the ScenarioWizard. Therefore, after completing the second questionnaire (asked from urban experts and managers that are familiar with case study), trends of change in these indices, through the formatting of a CIB matrix (by the expert panel) have been extracted.

Results and Discussion

In order to extract indicators affecting the future status of housing resilience in District 8 of Isfahan, 12 indicators gathered from the literature were entered into the Micmac. This created a 12×12 matrix with a "filling rate" of 63.8%, indicating a dispersion of indicators affecting the future status of housing resilience. Of the 144 measurable relationships in this matrix, 52 were zero, 46 were one, 35 were two, and 11 were three. In addition, considering the status of the variable distribution panel affecting the future of housing resilience in District 8 of Isfahan, it means the system is in a state of instability of variables. Most variables are scattered around the diagonal axis of the plate. Barring a few limiting factors in the system, the other variables are relatively similar. At this phase, the variables "land price", "ownership", "building height" and "land use distribution" were identified as strategic and propulsion variables. In other words, these variables are the ones which play a key role in how and to what extent housing resilience changes in the future. In the following, the probability matrix of each of these four variables' trends (which are 11 trends) and their effects on each other is entered into the ScenarioWizard and then, the CIB Matrix (an 11×11 matrix) is constructed. The output indicates seven possible scenarios for future housing resilience in District 8 of Isfahan.

Conclusions
One of the problems that have always threatened the lives of human societies over many years is the occurrence of disasters that, in case of non-preparedness, can cause irreparable damage to various aspects of human life including amongst others residential, social, economic, environmental and psychological aspects. Natural hazards have the potential to become devastating to human communities in the absence of risk reduction systems. To prevent these hazards from destroying human communities and increase their preparedness to minimize disaster damage, it is necessary to use future studies methods for enhancement of urban communities' resilience. To that end, considering the risks of residential land use vulnerability, this study has identified the indicators of housing resilience in District 8 of Isfahan and probable scenarios of housing resilience in this area. According to results, four propulsive (affective) variables, which are affecting future housing resilience in the case study are (1) land prices, (2) private ownership, (3) building height and (4) land use distribution. In addition, in the most probable future scenario, the values of "prices", "ownership" and "Height" indices will increase but "land use" value will remain unchanged. From those increasing factors, all have relative in improving resilience except building height. Accordingly, the housing resilience situation in District 8 of Isfahan will increase (improve) in the future.

Keyword: Future Study, esilience, Housing Resilience, 8th Zone of Isfahan.

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Analysing the effective dimensions and factors to enhancing social solidarity in distressed historic areas (A Case study of Behbahāni Neighborhood, Būshehr, Iran)

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Abstract
Over the past few decades, social solidarity has been highlighted in many urban policy programs. Social solidarity reflects the values, goals and common expectations between citizens. It also seems that some historic areas have become distressed parts of the city, in such a way that the risk of reducing social and moral solidarity has become a threat to health and sustainable development in the cities. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to recognize the effective dimensions of promoting social solidarity in Behbahani neighborhood of Bushehr as a distressed historical area. The research method of this study was descriptive - analytical and survey. The questionnaire was used as a data collection tool, SPSS and AMOS software as a tool for data analysis and evaluation, and the structural model of confirmatory factor analysis, was used as a data analysis method. The

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statistical population of this study was all over 15-year-old residents of Behbahani neighborhood of Bushehr. The sample size of the study, 298 people, was calculated and selected through the Cochran formula. The sample size of the study was 298 people who were calculated and selected by the Cochran formula. The Cronbach's alpha value of the questionnaire was 0.92. The results of this research showed that the common interests with correlation of 0.88, social satisfaction with correlation of 0.86, social order and control with correlation of 0.86, social relations with correlation of 0.79 and social identity with correlation of 0.77 affects the level of social solidarity in distressed historical areas.

Introduction

Over the past few decades, social solidarity has been the focus of study in both academic and political arenas. Social solidarity acts as a catalyst for social development and reflects the values, goals and common expectations between citizens which affects citizens' attitudes towards each other and reduces negative social effects such as conflict and violence. Social solidarity, according to many studies, is multi-dimensional, complex and difficult phenomenon that there is no universal definition for it so far and includes social, cultural, political and economic aspects of society. In its most general definition, it refers to a kind of glue that keeps society together. The concept of social solidarity is the force that forms the social atoms and creates a society that is characterized by "we-feeling" and coherence. In sociological terms, solidarity implies a concept that members are interdependent and mutually need each other. Social solidarity is a situation that manifests itself in vertical and horizontal interactions among members of society and is characterized by a set of attitudes and norms including trust, sense of belonging, and willingness to participate and help as well as their behavioral manifestations. It also seems that some historic areas have expelled from urban life because of specific problems and have become distressed parts of the city, in such a way that the risk of reducing social and moral solidarity has become a threat to health and sustainable development in the cities. Basically, the question of what components should be considered when evaluating the degree of solidarity in a society, seems to be the most important point of difference in literature. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to recognize the effective dimensions of promoting social solidarity in Behbahani neighborhood of Bushehr as a distressed historical area.

Materials and Methods

The research method of this study was descriptive - analytical and survey. The questionnaire was used as a data collection tool, SPSS and AMOS software as a tool for data analysis and evaluation, and the structural model of confirmatory factor analysis, was used as a data analysis method. The statistical population of this study was all over 15-year-old residents of Behbahani neighborhood of Bushehr. The sample size of the study was 298

people who were calculated and selected by the Cochran formula. The Cronbach's alpha value of the questionnaire was 0.92.

Results and Discussion
Based on the results of fit indices, the five-factor model of social solidarity is approved and has the appropriate fit with the data of this research. It was also found that there are covariance relationships between the variables of social solidarity, which are meaningful relation. Social order with common interests has the highest values of covariance and social relations and social identity have the lowest covariance coefficient. Cronbach's alpha method was used to verify the reliability of the tool. Results showed that the reported reliability of the items related to the five factors is in the alpha range of 0.66 to 0.84, which is acceptable. On the other hand, all factors relationships with overall score and with each other are meaningful. The range of factors relations with the total score is 0.77 to 0.88. The range of factor relationships is 0.55 to 0.71. Comparison of this range shows that the correlation of factors with one another is lower than the mean of correlation of factors with total score, which indicates the reliability of social solidarity tool.

Conclusions
The results of this research showed that the common interests with correlation of 0.88, social satisfaction with correlation of 0.86, social order and control with correlation of 0.86, social relations with correlation of 0.79 and social identity with correlation of 0.77 affects the level of social solidarity in distressed historical areas.

Keywords
Social Solidarity, Distressed Historic Areas, Behbahāni Neighborhood of Būshehr.

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