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Assessing the Social Sustainability of Housing in Informal Settlements (Case Study: Ardabil City)

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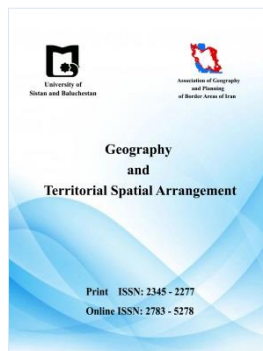


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ABSTRACT

With the increase of social inequalities in today's cities, social challenges have become the most important issue in stabilizing and one of the biggest housing threats. Among the components of sustainability in urban settlements, the social sustainability of housing is one of the most important concerns of managers and urban decision makers. In the present study, considering the importance of the above variable, the degree of social stability of housing in informal settlements of Ardabil has been evaluated. The city of Ardabil, due to irregular rural-urban migration, has experienced increasing physical and population growth in the last three decades, and this has led to the formation of suburbs around the city to attract additional population, these neighborhoods in the field of social sustainability of housing And there are problems. Therefore, the present study aims to investigate the social sustainability of housing in informal settlements in Ardabil. The present study is an applied type and in terms of the nature of the descriptive-analytical method, which is followed by the survey method and questionnaire tools and Gis software to explain the evaluation components. In this study, to analyze, evaluate and rank the studied neighborhoods in terms of social sustainability of housing, multi-criteria decision-making models of TOPSIS, VICOR, SAW and Copeland integration model have been used. According to the findings, the results showed that based on the dimensions analyzed in the evaluation of social sustainability of housing in informal neighborhoods of Ardabil, Iranabad neighborhood (Jane Kennedy) has the highest rate of housing instability and Salmanabad neighborhood has the lowest rate of housing instability compared to other neighborhoods. Are studied in this study.

Keywords:

Social Sustainability, Housing, Informal Settlements, Multi-Criteria Decision Making, Ardabil.



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Extended Abstract

Introduction

One of the categories that has attracted everyone's attention in urban planning is the quality of housing and its sustainability. In the social sustainability of housing, the set of living conditions is such that with the passage of time, social interactions increase and the majority of residents feel attached to their place of residence. Among the components of sustainability in urban settlements, the social sustainability of housing is one of the most important concerns of managers and urban decision makers.

Study Area

In this research, due to the importance of the above variable, it has been evaluated in the informal settlements of Ardabil city. Ardabil city has experienced increasing physical and population growth in the last three decades due to excessive rural-urban migrations and this has caused the formation of marginal neighborhoods around the city to attract additional population. These neighborhoods have many issues and problems in the field of social sustainability of housing. Therefore, the current research is conducted with the aim of investigating the social sustainability of housing in the informal settlements of Ardabil city.

Material and Methods

The current research is applied and descriptive-analytical in nature. To explain the evaluation components in the geography of the studied localities, the survey method, questionnaire tool and spss and Arc GIS software have been used. The statistical population is the informal neighborhoods of Ardabil city with a population of 74,628 people and the number of samples according to Cochran's formula with a probability of 95% of correctness of speech is 382 people. In this study, in order to analyze, evaluate and rank the studied localities in terms of social sustainability of housing, the multi-criteria decision-making models TOPSIS, VIKOR, SAV and Copeland integration model were used.

Result and Discussion

The final investigations carried out in the present study show that despite the use of multi-criteria evaluation and analytical models in the studied localities, close results were obtained with minimal displacement in the ranks. This importance indicates the high accuracy of information and evaluation methods and accuracy in researchers' performance. Based on the results of the interpretation of the one-sample t-test with reference to Table No. 6, the neighborhoods of Kalkhoran, Niyar, Mirashraf and Salmanabad have a better situation in terms of social sustainability of housing than other neighborhoods. On the other hand, Golamghan neighborhood has the highest level of social instability in housing, confirming that it is problematic in all dimensions. Also, based on the results of the multi-criteria decision-making models of TOPSIS, VIKOR, and SAV, referring to Table No. 10, Kalkhoran, Niyar, Mirashraf, and Salmanabad neighborhoods have a better situation than other neighborhoods in terms of housing social sustainability and in contrast, Iran Abad, Malabashi and Golamghan neighborhoods have the highest level of housing social instability in all dimensions. In the dimension comparison, the dimension of spatial justice is the most frequent, the most problematic dimension in the studied localities. In the end, according to the final ranking matrix of neighborhoods in terms of housing social stability based on Copeland's integration model with reference to Table No. 11, Iranabad, Golamghan, Malabashi, and Melayousef neighborhoods have the highest amount of instability and Salman Abad, Mirashraf, and Niyar neighborhoods have the lowest amount of housing social instability in They are compared with other studied localities. Also, other studied localities that have received middle ranks in the series of evaluations have a moderate degree of stability. Therefore, the final result of the analysis and results in the current research shows that at least three types of programs should be used in the treatment of local problems and problems. which can achieve the realization of planning and empowering the localities in certain times for the amount of instability obtained in the localities and based on map number 3. Because as obtained from the tables; It is obvious that the dimensions in which the existence of high-level issues in terms of housing social stability have not been confirmed are very close to the average of instability. In case of neglect and lack of strengthening of the levels of the desired dimensions, they may turn into problematic dimensions in the localities and complicate the current and future situation.

Conclusion

According to the findings of the research, the results showed that based on the dimensions analyzed in the assessment of the social stability of housing in the informal neighborhoods of Ardabil city, Iranabad (Jin

Kennedy) and Golmaghan neighborhoods have the highest amount of social housing instability and Salmanabad and Mirasharf neighborhoods have the lowest amount of social housing instability. In comparison with other localities studied in this research.

Key words: social sustainability, housing, informal settlement, multi-criteria decision making models, Ardabil.

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