

## Assessment of urban textile viability with emphasis on social sustainability (Case Study: Informal settlements of Hamadan city)

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### Extended Abstract

**Objective:** Cities, according due to their nature, are gradually confronted with various social, economical, spatial and environmental issues and, so with no attention its problems would be UN planning. In this situation, cities will be severely disrupted and will face spatial disruption, continuity of urban poverty, social instability, the creation of unhealthy and violent environments, weakness in supply, distribution and providing of various educational, medical and cultural services. In this case, cities lose the ability to take any action because of the enormous created issues and become unable to live inactive. The new situation will happen first in the metropolis and then in other cities. One of the old problems of cities, especially in the cities of the developing countries, has been the shifting of poverty from suburbs (mainly rural areas) to urban areas, especially central and polar cities, due to the inability of cities to manage and resettle them in the city. It has not been found and forced them to settle informally in the physical periphery of cities, and has created the phenomenon of sub urbanization and informal housing with a host of problems mainly of poor biological quality. Investigating the characteristics and dimensions of these tissues' biodiversity is helpful in understanding and structuring the urban issues and making management of such textures more efficient. Meanwhile, assessing and measuring social sustainability as one of the urban viability dimensions will help to identify the intrinsic capacity of informal settlements and exploit the potential of the resident community and will make interventions acts based on targeted and applied internal capacities. This study investigates and assesses the viability of informal settlement textiles in Hamadan, with an emphasis on social sustainability.

**Method:** This descriptive-analytical study has been conducted to evaluate the viability with emphasis on social sustainability in informal settlements of Hamadan. The city of Hamedan currently has a population of 550,000 with five informal settlements including Charmsazi (Manouchehri), Hesaremam, Mazdaqineh, Dizaj and Khezr. The method of data collection was through field study and library. In the field method, household questionnaire was used in three main components including the quality of life, social participation and social security and 48 tariffs. The statistical population (see to Table 2) was household heads living in these neighborhoods. The sample size was obtained 360 using Morgan Table. They are refined and 320 reliable and valid questionnaires. Are remained the sampling method was randomly obtained from different locations. Data were analyzed by SPSS software using descriptive statistics including: mean, standard deviation, regression and analytical statistics, including one-sample t-test, paired t-test with independent samples and Pearson's data analysis.

**Results:** Intra-neighborhood social sustainability indicators amount such as cohesion and participation of residents were higher than the average in informal settlements in Hamadan. Performance-dependent

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indicators amount of executive agencies is rated below the average and inappropriate. The quality of life index in objective and subjective dimension in these neighborhoods is below the average level and residents of informal settlements of Hamadan city are assessed poor considering perception and expectation. All issue Indices of social sustainability did not show any significant differences among neighborhoods and neighborhoods were similar regarding mean values. Most of the social sustainability indicators in the informal settlements of Hamadan have a significant and positive correlation with each other. Indicators of quality of life in the subjective and objective dimensions were significantly correlated with each other adversely. The performance of intra-neighborhood indicators is much stronger than the indicators related to the services of sub-neighborhood entities.

**Conclusion:** The indicators of social sustainability among informal settlements were almost at the same level and there was no significant difference between neighborhoods. This issue indicates that the value of social sustainability is similar in nature despite the spatial differences of informal settlements. Therefore, the implementation of the same (not similar) overall pattern and the use of social capacities of residents for purposeful intervention in these contexts in Hamadan is helpful. In this regard, paying attention to local institutions, partnering and trusting residents to each other with local management leverage and facilitating urban management can affect the quality of life conditions in an objective and subjective aspects and promote texture viability.

**Keywords:** Social Sustainability, Informal Settlement, Viability, Quality of Life, Hamadan City

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