Evaluation and analysis of social exclusion indicators in urban space (Case study: district 12 of Tehran city)

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Extended Abstract

Objective: There has been an unprecedented growth of cities from the nineteenth century to the present, and this has made urban differences one of the hallmarks of urban life. The inconsistency is obvious in most cities because cities are places of difference. Sometimes these differences in cities lead to inequality. Inequality in today’s cities is one of the most complex social phenomena that has led to special problems in metropolitan areas. One of these issues is the social exclusion of some citizens in the urban space. By measuring the urban spaces, we will clearly see some citizens being excluded from social inclusion in cities, citizens who are unable to fully participate in economic, social, cultural and political life. Given this, social exclusion is becoming more of an acute problem than ever before and is often seen as a serious threat to society as a whole. Thus, the concept of social exclusion, which is a relatively new concept in the field of social and spatial studies of cities, has become one of the central issues in urban policy-making from a theoretical and practical point of view. Our claim is that District 12, although geographically located in the heart of Tehran, is not able to provide social, political and economic opportunities for all its residents. The present study intends to investigate and identify the concept and indicators of social exclusion and their evaluation in the urban space of District 12 of Tehran Municipality.

Methods: The present research is descriptive-analytical in terms of the nature of the subject and practical in terms of purpose. The statistical population of this study is the statistical blocks of Tehran Municipality's District 12 in 2016. In the theoretical foundations section, a descriptive method has been used and in the main part of the research, ie a case study, a survey method has been used. Data collection methods and information required for research, library and documentation. The type of technique used in survey research and data and information collection is a questionnaire with an interview. The questionnaire in this research has been completed after the preliminary exam and with interview and ambiguity. In this way, while asking questions, the questionnaire was discussed in detail with the respondents and all the conversations that the residents said were listened to accurately. In this study, we emphasize the three structural-economic, cultural-social and political-civil dimensions, and for each of these three dimensions, we have considered seven indicators, which in the collection, 21 indicators have

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been used to assess social exclusion. In the analysis phase, the criteria for weighing the research criteria by the Shannon Entropy Multi-Criteria Decision Making Method and using the Geographical Information System tool and the Copras technique are ranked neighborhoods in terms of social exclusion.

**Results:** The results show that according to the indicators of social exclusion from a total of 13 neighborhoods, residents of 4 neighborhoods including Iran, Baharestan, Ferdowsi and Shemiran Gate, which constitute 27% of the region's population and 32% of the region's area due to social context, The economic situation and access to the political power structure have a favorable situation in most indicators of social exclusion, which is why these four neighborhoods, in the order mentioned above, are ranked first, second, third and fourth. Bazaar neighborhoods, Yahya Imamzadeh, Sangalaj and Harandi, which on the one hand form the old and central core of Tehran and on the other hand, have the largest population and area in the study area, so that 40% of the population and 558 hectares or 40% From the vastness of District 12, they are in an unfavorable situation in terms of social exclusion indicators and are ranked 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, respectively, and 5 other neighborhoods including Pamanar, Kowsar, Takhti, Qayam and Abshar. 432 hectares, or 27% of the region's area, make up 12% and 33% of the region's population, ranking fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth, respectively, which are moderately socially excluded.

**Conclusion:** Investigating the concept and indicators of social exclusion and evaluating them in the urban area of District 12 of Tehran Municipality shows that although this area is geographically located in the heart of Tehran, it provides opportunities for social, political and economic opportunities and opportunities. It is not for all its inhabitants and some of its neighborhoods are excluded regions.

**Keywords:** Social exclusion, Urban space, region 12, Copras model, Shannon entropy model

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