



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

Kalantari, B^a, Sajadi, J^{b,1}, Razaviyan, M

^a Ph.D Student of Geography and Urban Planning, Shahid Beheshti University, Tehran, Iran.

^b Associate Professor of Geography and Urban Planning, Shahid Beheshti University, Tehran, Iran.

^c Professor of Geography and Urban Planning, Shahid Beheshti University, Tehran, Iran.

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

¹ Corresponding author: Shahid Beheshti University, P.C: 1983969411, Tehran , Iran. E-mail: j_sajadi@sbu.ac.ir (Sajadi, J).

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

Received: February 04, 2020 *Reviewed:* April 25, 2020 *Accepted:* May 12, 2020 *Published Online:* September 22, 2020

Citation: Kalantari, B., Sajadi, J., Razaviyan, M (2020). *Evaluation and analysis of social exclusion indicators in urban space (Case study: district 12 of Tehran city)*. Journal of Urban Social Geography, 7(2), 1-26. *(In Persian)*

DOI: [10.22103/JUSG.2020.2016](https://doi.org/10.22103/JUSG.2020.2016)

References:

- Aalbers, M (2011). *Place, exclusion, and mortgage markets*. Wiley-Blackwell. *(In English)*
- Atkinson R and Davoudi S (2000) *The concept of social exclusion in the European union: Context, development and possibilities*. Journal of Common Market Studies 38(3): 427-448. *(In English)*
- Atkinson, A.B (1998). *Social exclusion, poverty and unemployment*. In A.B. Atkinson & J. Hills (eds), Exclusion, Employment and Opportunity. CASE Paper number 4, London: Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion. *(In English)*
- Barnes, M (2002). *Social Exclusion and the Life Course*. in M. Barnes, C. Heady, S. Middleton, J. Millar, F. Papadopoulos, G. Room and P. Tsakloglou (eds), Poverty and Social Exclusion in Europe, Edward Elgar, Cheltenham. . *(In English)*
- Barnes, M (2005). *Social Exclusion in Great Britain. An Empirical Investigation and Comparison with the EU*. Alder shot Publisher: Ashgate Publishing Limited. *(In English)*
- Bavand Consultants:Engineers and construction (2006). *Detailed plan of District 12*. Tehran Municipality. *(in Persian)*

- Castells, M (2003). *The Age of Information at the End of the Millennium*. Translated by Ahmad Aligholian and Afshin Khakbaz, Tehran :Tarhe no publication, p 530. *(in Persian)*
- Davoudi, D., Atkinson, R (1999). *Social Exclusion and the British Planning System*, Planning Practice & Research, Vol. 14, No. 2, 225-236. . *(In English)*
- Devicienti, F., Poggi, A (2011). *Poverty and Social Exclusion: Tow Side of the Same Coin Poverty and social exclusion: two sides of the same coin or dynamically interrelated processes*, Applied Economics, 43:25,pp 3549-3571. *(In English)*
- Duffy, K (1995). *Social Exclusion and Human Dignity in Europe*, Council of Europe, Strasbourg. . *(In English)*
- Galster, G., Hedman, L (2013) *Measuring Neighbourhood Effects Non-experimentally: How Much Do Alternative Methods Matter?* Housing Studies, Housing Studies, 28:3, 473-498 . *(In English)*
- Ghaffari, Gh., Omidi, R (2011). *Transition from the conceptual system of poverty to the social expulsion structure*. Journal of political-economic, No. 285.Tehran. 237-222*(in Persian)*
- Giddens, A (2016) *Third Way*, translated by Manouchehr Sabouri, Third Edition, Tehran:Shirazeh Publishing.177p. *(in Persian)*
- Gordon, D (2007). *History and Development of Social Exclusion and Policy*. in Abrams, D, Christian, J, Gordon, D(eds) Multidisciplinary Handbook of Exclusion Research Social, John Wiley and Sons Ltd, United Kingdom. *(In English)*
- Hamidiyan, A (2016). *Explaining the phenomenon of social exclusion among immigrant groups in Isfahan with emphasis on socio-economic inequalities*. Ph.D thesis in Sociology under the guidance of Ebrahim Ansari and Mohammad Javad Zahedi Mazandarani, Payame Noor University. Tehran. *(in Persian)*
- Harms, E (2016). *Urban Space and Exclusion in Asia*. Annual Review of Anthropology Vol. 45: 45-61 . *(In English)*
- Kanwal, Z., Ather, A., Tasneem, Z., Bilal, M.Y (2018). *Marginality and social exclusion in Punjab, Pakistan: A threat to urban sustainability*. Sustainable Cities and Society , Volume 37, Pp 203-212. . *(In English)*
- Levitas, R, Pantazis, C, Gordon, D (2006). *Poverty and Social Exclusion in Britain*, Bristol, The Policy Press. *(In English)*
- Madani Ghahfarkhi, S (2015). *The Necessity of Combating the Poverty and Inequality in Iran*, Tehran: Aghah Publishing. P 462. *(in Persian)*
- Madanipour, A (2016). *Urban Design, Space and Society*. translated by Behnaz Aminzadeh and Razieh Rezabigi, Tehran University Press, Tehran, 324p. *(in Persian)*
- Madanipour, A (2011). *Social exclusion and Space*. In: LeGates R and Stout F (eds) City Reader, 5th ed. London: Routledge, pp. 186-194. . *(In English)*
- Madnipour, A., Shucksmith, M., Talbot, H (2015). *Concepts of poverty and social exclusion in Europe*. Local Economy, Vol. 30(7). 721-741. *(In English)*
- Maghsoodi, A., Abouhamzeh, G., Khalilzadeh, M., Zavadskas, E (2018). *Ranking and selecting the best performance appraisal method using the Multimoora approach integrated Shannon's entropy*. Frontiers of Business Research in China. (12)1. pp 2-21. *(In English)*
- Mahdashti, M (2012). *Experience of social exclusion in Kermanshah (Case study: experience of spots)*. Master's thesis in sociology under the guidance of Kamal Khaleghpanah, Sanandaj University. Kurdistan. *(in Persian)*
- Manley, D., Van Ham, M., Doherty, Joe (2012). *Social mixing as a cure for negative neighbourhood effects: Evidence-based policy or urban myth? Mixed Communities: Gentrification By Stealth?* Bristol, England: Policy Press. *(In English)*
- Marcuse, P., Kempen, R (2000). *Globalizing cities:a new spatial order*. Oxford: Blackwell. *(In English)*
- Martin, Z (2007). *Sociological theories of socially excluded*. Translated by Seyed Hassan Hosseini, Tehran:aan publication, 210 p *(in Persian)*

- Millar, J (2007). *Social Exclusion and Social Policy Research: Defining Exclusion*. in Abrams, D, Christian, J, Gordon, D(eds) Multidisciplinary Handbook of Exclusion Research Social, John Wiley and Sons Ltd, United Kingdom. *(In English)*
- Nowosielski, M (2012). *Challenging Urban Exclusion? Theory and Practice*. Journal Polish Sociological Review. No. 179, pp. 369-383. *(In English)*
- Room, G., ed (1995). *Beyond the Threshold: the Measurement and Analysis of Social Exclusion*. Bristol: The Policy Press. *(In English)*
- Sabkatkinrizi, G.A, Musazadeh, A (2016). *Sociological study of the relationship between quality of life and social exclusion (Case study: Residents of Tehran's 18th district)*. Journal of Socio-Cultural Strategy, Year 6, No. 23, summer. pp. 253-221*(in Persian)*
- Sen, A (2000). *Social Exclusion: Concept, Application, and Scrutiny*. Social Development Papers No. 1, Office of Environment and Social Development Asian Development Bank. *(In English)*
- SEU-Social Exclusion Unit (1997). *Social Exclusion Unit: Purpose, work priorities and working methods*, The Stationery Office, London. *(In English)*
- Silver, H (1994). *Social Exclusion and Social Solidarity: Three Paradigms*, International Labour Review 133(5-6): 531-578. *(In English)*
- Social Exclusion Unit (2010). *Tackling Social Exclusion: Taking Stock and Looking to the Future*. Social Exclusion and Ethnic Groups: The Challenge to Economics Social Exclusion Unit (SEU). London. *(In English)*
- Tsakoglou, P, Papadopoulos, F (2002). *Aggregate level and determining factors of social exclusion in twelve European countries*. Journal of European Social Policy, 12(3), 211-226. *(In English)*
- UNDP (2011). *Beyond Transition, Towards Inclusive Societies*. Regional Human Development Report, United Nations Development Programme. Bratislava. *(In English)*
- United Nations (2016). *Leaving no one behind: the imperative of inclusive development*, Report on the World Social Situation 2016, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations New York. *(In English)*.
- Walker, A, Walker, C (1997). *Vided Britain: the Growth of Social Exclusion in the 1980s and 1990s*. Published by Child Poverty Action Group. London. *(In English)*
- Wessels, B., Miedema, S (2002) *Towards understanding situations of social exclusion*, in Steinert and Pilgrim welfare policy from below: struggles against social exclusion in Europe, Aldershot, Ashgate. *(In English)*
- Wu, J., Li, P., Qian, H (2015). *On the sensitivity of entropy weight to sample statistics in assessing water quality statistical analysis based on large stochastic samples*. Journal of Environmental Earth Science. 74, pp.2185-2195. *(In English)*
- Yekkalam ,N (2012). *Patterns and risk factors of social exclusion among older people in India*, UMEA University Thesis. *(In English)*
- Zaami, M (2012). *Experiences of Socio-Spatial Exclusion Among Ghanaian Immigrant Youth in Toronto: A Case Study of the Jane-Finch Neighbourhood* (Spine Title: Socio-Spatial Exclusion among Ghanaian Immigrant Youth) The School of Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies Western University London, Ontario, Canada. *(In English)*