

Analysis of factors affecting the increase of social resilience of cities (Case study: Najafabad city)

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Extended Abstract

Objective: Social resilience to improve and maintain the performance of the city as one of the basic strategies to reduce disasters against risks to the formation of social groups and promote social capital and increase partnership among residents; Thus, an integrated framework of resilience-related criteria can help urban planners and decision makers identify areas that need improvement. Recognizing the sensitivity of urban social structures to the consequences of resilience and risk vulnerability can be of great help in compiling rules and regulations related to natural disaster management, increasing resilience, as well as in decision-making, planning, and urban policy. Najafabad is one of the most vulnerable centers at risk, so it is necessary to identify the components of social resilience in Najafabad in order to further secure the city in times of crisis and reduce the vulnerability of citizens and the principled management of the city in times of crisis. arrives; Therefore, this study, with the aim of identifying the indicators and factors affecting social resilience, analyzing the relationship between social indicators, measures and compares the social sub-criteria of resilience in Najafabad city.

Methods: The present study is applied in terms of purpose and descriptive-analytical in terms of research method. Data collection using two library methods (books, internet, articles, etc.) is done by reviewing foreign and domestic texts and extracting indicators affecting social resilience and survey method, by designing a questionnaire based on the theoretical framework of the research and the obtained indicators. The statistical population of the study is 235281 residents of the five districts of Najafabad city. The statistical sample size was estimated to be 384 people according to the Cochran's formula, which was estimated to be 394 people with greater confidence. In order to analyze the data, SPSS software and structural equation modeling were used in (AMOS). The study area is the city of Najafabad. This city is located 26 km west of Isfahan and the center of Najafabad city with a population of 319,205 people (according to the census of the Statistics Center of Iran in 2016) and with an area of about 8955 hectares.

Results: The results show that there is a positive and significant relationship between the six social indicators and total social resilience, which means that with the increase of each of the social indicators, the level of resilience also increases. In general, it can be said that with increasing social indicators (social capital, awareness and knowledge, participation and cooperation, people's ability to deal with crises, sense

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of belonging to the place) in Najafabad, the rate of resilience in Najafabad also increases. Based on the results, the social-capital component with a path coefficient of 0.82 has the greatest impact on social resilience in Najafabad, followed by a component of participation and cooperation with a path factor of 0.73 in the second degree, a component of awareness and knowledge with a path factor of 0.58 in the third degree. The component of skills and abilities of individuals at the time of crisis with a coefficient of 0.43 is in the fourth degree, the component of sense of belonging with a coefficient of 0.41 is in the fifth degree of impact on the social development of Najafabad city; Therefore, according to the results of path analysis, it can be said that the most important factor influencing the increase of social resilience in Najafabad city is the factor of social capital with a path coefficient of 0.82.

Conclusion: Therefore, in order to achieve resilient cities, in addition to culture and compliance with standards and rules, it is necessary to provide comprehensive education for all managers and citizens through the relevant institutions; Because if people have the necessary knowledge and skills against disasters and empowerment of individuals and society and participation and cooperation between citizens, it can be hoped that when risks occur, people with appropriate reaction and behavior and timely, save their lives and the lives of their loved ones. They are less likely to suffer mental, financial, and life-threatening injuries, so it is recommended that citizens be empowered and trained to reduce the risk of injury.

Keywords: Resilience, Social Resilience, Natural Hazards, Path Analysis, NajafAbad.

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