

INVESTIGATION OF SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY IN 3 URBAN
NEIGHBORHOODS OF CHENARAN CITY

SEYED ABBAS BIDAR FARIMAN

A dissertation submitted in fulfillment of the
requirements for the awards of the degree of
Master of Science (Urban and Regional Planning)

Faculty of Built Environment
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia

DESEMBER 2010

I declare that this dissertation entitle “*Investigation of social Sustainability in 3 urban neighborhoods of Chenaran City*” is the result of my own research except as cited in references. The dissertation has not accepted for any degree and is not concurrently in candidature of any degree.

Signature :

Name : SEYED ABBAS BIDAR FARIMAN

Date : 8 DECEMBER 2010

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Foremost I offer my heartfelt gratitude to my supervisor, Dr. Foziah Johar, who has supported me throughout my thesis with his patience and knowledge. I attribute the level of my Masters degree to her encouragement and excellent advice and without him this thesis, too, would not have been completed or written.

ABSTRACT

Social sustainability is one of the significant parts of sustainability and it has a close relation to the quality of life in the different parts of each city. While the level of social sustainability is studied in many urban areas worldwide but it has been less considered in the Iranian cities. The city of Chenaran is selected to investigate the level of development by detail study of its 3 neighborhoods. Thus the overall goal of this study was to evaluate and compare the level of social sustainability at neighborhood level in Chenaran. With that, four objectives were put forward, including the formulation of propositions to support these objectives. The methodology used consisted of the quantitative models such as Morris inequality index, standard deviation were used to assessing the level of social sustainability, analysing disparities and then to prioritize development by selecting of 24 social, socio-economic and socio-environmental variables. The results from integrated indicators indicate that the level of social sustainability was different in 3 neighborhoods of the city. Also the research showed that there was a sharp disparity among the different neighborhoods of the city. The disparity mainly was evident in the environmental and social indicators. The most remarkable fields of inequality in study area are gender inequality, different quality of houses, economical power, and level of literacy, living condition and different level of urban facilities. By analyzing the results it could be concluded that there was a strong need for implementing long and short term planning strategies through taking different action to decrease the social and economic gap among the different neighborhoods of the city.

ABSTRAK

Kemampuan sosial merupakan salah satu perkara penting didalam pengekaln sosial dan ia mempunyai hubungan rapat dengan kualiti kehidupan yang berbeza dan bergantung kepada dimana letaknya kedudukan setiap bandar. Sementara itu, tahap kemampuan sosial banyak dikaji dikawasan bandar diseluruh dunia tetapi di bandar Iran ia kurang diberi perhatian kepada perkara ini. Bandar Chenaran dipilih untuk mengkaji secara terperinci tahap perkembangan dengan mengambil kira 3 kejiranan sekitarnya. Dengan demikian keseluruhan kajian ini adalah untuk menilai dan membandingkan tahap kemampuan sosial sekitar kejiranan Chenaran. Dengan itu, empat tujuan dikenalpasti dan termasuk usul untuk menyokong tujuan ini. Metodologi yang digunakan terdiri daripada model kuantitatif seperti indeks ketidaksetaraan Morris, standard deviasi digunakan untuk menilai tahap kemampuan sosial, menganalisis perbezaan dan kemudian untuk mengutamakan pembangunan dengan memilih dari 24 sosial, pembolehubah social-ekonomi dan social-persekitaran. Keputusan daripada penunjuk bersepadu menunjukkan bahawa tahap kemampuan sosial berbeza di setiap 3 kejiranan di bandar tersebut. Kajian juga menunjukkan terdapat perbezaan yang ketara diantara setiap kejiranan di Bandar tersebut. Perbezaan utama merupakan dalam penunjuk persekitaran dan sosial. Bidang yang ketara didalam ketidaksetaraan di kawasan kajian adalah dari segi ketidaksetaraan jantina, perbezaan kualiti, jenis perumahan, kuasa ekonomi, tahan pengetahuan, suasana kehidupan dan perbezaan tahap kemudahan sesebuah bandar. Dengan menganalisis hasil kajian ini, dapat disimpulkan bahawa keperluan yang kuat untuk melaksanakan rancangan jangka masa panjang dan pendek dengan mengambil tindakan yang berbeza untuk mengurangkan jurang sosial dan ekonomi di antara kejiranan di sesebuah bandar.