**Social and cultural development feasibility of Tehran With an emphasis on multi-criteria decision systems**

**(Case study: Neighborhoods in District 20)**

**Extended Abstract**

Neighborhood is the smallest urban spatial-cultural element in which people are identified by neighboring and neighborliness relations, social interests, sensations, common life patterns and finally by a privacy that separates neighborly spaces. Each city and neighborhood has natural properties that separate it from other cities and neighborhoods. Neighborhoods need culture and communication with other neighborhoods to develop. Culture, is the base of human behaviors. A remarkable part of economic behaviors also depends on this base. Distributing cultural and social facilities does not mean offering cultural facilities and spaces but actually has a vaster definition of using potential power of neighborhoods. Since there are some neighborhoods that have potential cultural power that have not used it yet that means not having balance. The most important question that is supposed to be answered is “which social and cultural index in neighborhoods of zone 20 has had the highest grade in developments?”

The present research method is analytic-descriptive. According to the collected data and indexes of the research regarding the aim which is evaluating the indexes of cultural-social development and showing the levels of neighborhood developments in respect to taking advantage of spaces and facilities in neighborhoods of zone 20 of Tehran. Necessary statistics and information about Tehran has received from statistics center of Tehran municipality during 1389 and 1390. Therefore, indexes of mosques and hussainia, cultural centers like academies, cinemas, theatres, educational centers like elementary schools, middle schools, high schools and number of literate men and women have been considered and after selecting and grading indexes in respect to ELCTRE algorithm which is among no-grade decision methods, graded indexes were graded and evaluated. In calculating weight giving, normalizing and forming decision matrix have been done based on ELECTRE algorithm by IRIS second version (2002). Indexes with the least regret from selection have been calculated after determining weight ELECTRE matrix on the base of 5/0.

In this method, we have used the concept of domination implicitly and the options have been compared evenly. Dominant and weak options have been identified and then weak options will be omitted. The main idea of this method is actually eliminating the decision options that are beaten with a special degree. This method uses two indexes for evaluating decision options. The role of agreed index is to measure partial advantage of an option onto all the decision options while the role of disagreed index is to measure partial disadvantage of an option in respect to other options. In this stage all the options are investigated and form a collection of agreed and disagreed ones.

In this way, cultural inequalities have much worse consequences than the economical ones. Therefore, neighborhood and regional studies and comparisons can help economic-social programmers and policy makers in making decisions and performing suitable programs for decreasing inequalities. The goal of this article is actually evaluating indexes of cultural-social developments and showing levels of neighborhood development in the aspect of using spaces and facilities. And two main issues that the present article is about to answer is how are different aspects of neighborhood development in zone 20 of Tehran formed? And which one of the 20 zones has the highest grade of development in respect to social and cultural indexes?

Issues and problems of reaching the goals of constant development specially social and cultural issues and not being able to fulfill the global goals of this approach led to the formation of a more micro approach of constant development by performing and emphasizing on global thoughts and goals in neighborhood and concrete levels. Consistency of neighborhoods and neighborhood development is about to reach the goals of constant development in the scale of neighborhoods and elements of urban environments made the results of the “constant development” more concrete and evaluable. These days, being unable to reach the goals of “constant development” causes that the mentioned concepts of this approach be defined in small and micro scales. It has been offered as an important strategy of development programs of the government in some developed countries. Criteria such as social fairness, social democracy, literacy rate are considered in neighborhoods and their success is evaluated based on the people having the above mentioned criteria. One of the successful reasons in neighborhoods is programming in neighborhoods from low to high levels. This can increase the role of the people in controlling their city affairs.

In order to answer the second question, after forming decision matrix for ELECTRE method the related evaluations were done by the software and indexes were graded based on ELECTRE algorithm and their regression was determined. Analyzing the data by ELECTRE algorithm revealed that the indexes of mosques and hussainia had the highest priority. Moreover in this paper social and cultural indexes were evaluates and as a result DILMAN, VALI ABAD, ZAHIRABAD, BEHESHTI, HAMZE ABAD, JAVANMARDGHASAB, and MANSOORIEH got 1 to 7 grades. The social and cultural status of DILMAN and VALIABAD was better than others. In other words, social and cultural cooperation of people was acceptable for these two neighborhoods.