



Livable city one step towards sustainable development

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ARTICLE INFO:

Article history:

Received 2 August 2017

Accepted 15 August 2017

Available online 12 October 2017

Keywords:

Livable City;
Sustainable
Development; Iran;
Arak

ABSTRACT

Cities are the engines of economic growth. According to the United Nations, Today the global urban population is expected to reach 3 billion to 5 billion (61 percent) by 2030. The industrial revolution and the resulting economic-social changes led to the transformation of residential patterns and living patterns. Due to the increasing development of cities and its problems, the theory of sustainable development followed by the approach of the livable city was considered. Livable city environment with good planning is an attractive and safe environment for life, work and development, including good governance, competitive economy, high quality of life and environmental sustainability. The results indicate that the social, economic and environmental aspects of livability of the city of Arak are moderate and unfavorable. Also, the results of the Topsis model, which is a multi-criteria and decision-making model, show that in the environmental dimension of the region two with a score of 0.6859 and in the social dimension of the region of three with a score of 0.92 and in the economic dimension of the region three with a score of 1, the highest rank Have won. As a result, the city of Arak ranked 58th, is not livable and of the three city areas, zone 3 is closer to the surface of livable. And this process will not be in the path of sustainable development.

CONTEMPORARY URBAN AFFAIRS (2017) 1(3), 13-17. Doi: 10.25034/ijcua.2018.3673

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1. Introduction

The cities can be recognized by scientific systems based on different views and theories. Among the new theories, is livable city, It is a term that describes a comfortable and sustainable environment and urban space as a place to live, work, visit for various aspects of the physical (urban facilities, infrastructure, spatial planning, etc.), as well as non-physical (relationships) Social, economic activities, etc. (Sasanpour et al. 2015). Until recently, initiatives to enhance livability and sustainability have been largely community-based, responding to issues of local concern (Miller, et al., 2013). Livability and sustainability are popular concepts for urban planning and general public discourse, largely

because they are representative of values, priorities, and behaviors to which many people and institutions subscribe. It is widely assumed that consumers should have a right to both livable and sustainable communities, which raises questions for planners and decision makers about how to satisfy the needs and desires of current and future residents. Yet, the conceptual linkages between livability and its counterpart

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