Investigating the interpretation and generality of sustainable development of neighborhoods with a collective approach

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Introduction

The word symbol has different definitions. Symbol means an object or being that represents something abstract (Moin, 1981: 18 and 19). Or a correction or a name or index that, in addition to its conventional and obvious everyday meanings, also has contradictory meanings (Jung, 1999: 15). In a sense, a symbol is the art of remembering something in a fragmentary way, until the description of the present is revealed, or vice versa, the art of selecting something or the description of the present from the outside (Je Dick, 1375: 1) or abstract comparison or Objectively, while one of the criteria of comparison is implicitly mentioned (Darunieh, 1375: 10).

The science of symbols and the knowledge of sign theories is a wide-ranging debate that cannot be articulated here. Brief explanation that this branch of science consists of three parts: the connection of symbols and signs with each other, the connection of symbols and what these symbols mean, and the connection between symbols, their meaning and the people who use them.

Matherials & Methods

Based on the proposed model, the type of research that can be done in the field of neighborhood development can be divided into two categories: research that can be done with "qualitative method" and research that can be done with "quantitative method".

In the proposed model, there are qualitative studies that move from the bottom up. In this method, theories arising from the context are generally used to deal with problems and solve them. The product of this effort can be effective in the formation of new theories. The research method seeks to prove the hypotheses and turn them into theories, and follows the top-down movement to test and experiment with them. It should be noted that both methods are valid and can be used separately or simultaneously in different fields. For example, Figure 2 emphasizes the type of program and its goals, and in relation to neighborhood development, how the upstream programs engage with applications and executives.

Discussion of Results & Conclusions

Finally, after separating the wants and needs, monitoring and solidarity of the people and officials, the destination and origin of the movement, the effects and causes, and so on. We also make a brief reference to the principle of compatibility, which is certainly one of the most important obligations in any program and guarantees stability in different situations. If we imagine the development of a neighborhood in the midst of different economic, political activities, and as a system of voluntary operations among other pervasive systems (existing environment), whether historical or geographical, then

Ackoff's (1971) proposal for Achieving a healthy and sustainable future through compatibility between the two will be as follows:

In the first type of compatibility; That is, another-to-other compatibility The system reacts to the external change or prepares an appropriate response by transforming and modifying the environment. For example, when a person turns on the air conditioner in a room that is too hot for him to work, he uses this kind of adaptation, which his goal is, in fact, to create suitable conditions in the environment. In this type of strategy, optimization of the current situation is desired. Changing the environment and preserving system values is more important in this thinking than other factors; That is, we think more about the compatibility of the environment with the system than we think about defining and changing the system, and ultimately about sustainable equilibrium. In the topic under discussion, addressing the infrastructure and empowerment of local centers to meet the needs of the people of the neighborhood, including the construction of space.

In the second type of strategy, the system reacts to the external change or seeks an appropriate response to it by converting or modifying itself. For example, when a person goes from heat to another room and cooler. This type of adaptation is called another-insider. In this type of strategy, migration to the right place and time, the main axis is developed and there is no insistence on optimizing the current situation. Therefore, addressing the phenomenon of migration of individuals, identifying their construction and issues related to educational employment, etc., organizing property and constructions, etc. are considered, which all indicate a change in The system aims to adapt to systems beyond or the environment. In this method, strategy, axis, research method and programs that result from it are result-oriented.

In the third type of strategy, the system transforms or modifies the environment in response to the internal change. For example, a person raises the temperature of the room due to a cold. This type of adaptation is called insider-other.

In the fourth type of strategy, in response to the internal change of the system, with its term and conversion, it shows that it is independent of the external boundary. For example, a person with a cold may use medication instead of changing the room temperature to heal. In this case, the self-sufficiency and self-sufficiency of the system is more important than how it adapts to other systems and the environment. This is called insider-insider compatibility. According to the author, the development flow is from the system to the environment and the endogenous model is associated with this type of adaptation. Careful study of the system and the growth of its talents is assumed to be located in different environments. By such a definition, being indigenous does not mean being regional, and one should look for the identity of a system that is more temporal and historical than spatial and geographical. Topics such as self-organization, self-control; Self-reliance, self-development, etc. are given more attention in this strategy, in which strategies and solutions are determined by the system itself and from within, and there is no need for external intervention.

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