



Effective conversation after revolution about the formation of collective housing in Tehran

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ABSTRACT

Collective housing is one of the needs of human in the modern world and in developing countries, especially Iran, and after the Islamic Revolution, its necessity has increased more. This concept and its configuration in the vision of the country can be considered as a section connected to politics in the political conversation. Critical conversation analysis is one of the new fields in linguistics, especially conversation analysis. The purpose of this research is to define the relation between executive conversations in a country and the architecture section of collective housing in analyzing some of the successful collective housing in country. This research is qualitative with the strategy of induction and it uses studied documents and field collection in collecting data and for analyzing data, coding strategy is used. In the construction period, conversation of functionality has played a greater role in creating problems, and pragmatism has had the least effectiveness. In the period of housing market reform reforms, the least effectiveness and housing supply have had a significant impact. In the period reform, housing market liberalization had the least effectiveness and housing offer had significant effectiveness. In the justice period, the justice conversation had the most effect-dependency and the least effect in the distribution-based economy. In the period of moderation, internal empowerment had the least effect-dependency in the formation of collective housing at that time, and a weak economy had the most effectiveness in collective housing.

Keywords: *effective conversation, collective housing, Tehran city, Shanon coefficient*

1. Introduction

Following the encountered challenges in social life, architecture as a full-view mirror of the situation of society and its governing mechanisms, has been affected by its crises and it is placed in a difficult situation that is the result of political conversation of a country [1]. The study of political conversations can emerge to an effective point of view on the type of concept in collective housing.

Because of the multiplicity and complexity in the perception of phenomena in contemporary society, especially from the beginning of the second half of the twentieth century, this phenomenon has led to the inefficiency of classical essentialist theories in understanding phenomena, which made researchers to consider non-classical theories with relativistic and anti-fundamentalist aspect [2].

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For this reason, in the present study, the researcher's attention has been focused on the theory of critical conversation analysis of Ernesto Lakla and Chantal Mouffe. Because this non-classical theory provides a new tool for better perception of contemporary phenomena to the researcher and governs a new opportunity for identifying and understanding phenomena in the conversation form [3]. Researches in the field of contemporary architecture of Iran shows the adoption of a value-judgmental approach in the analysis of contemporary Iranian architecture, which demonstrates the lack of success in Iranian researchers compared to international researchers in this approach [4]. Because international researchers focus on the study of the reality of the happenings in the current and visual changes in society, i.e., economic, cultural and political fields, this has led to the establishment of study-research methods by benefiting from new approaches, makes analysis more apparent than before [5]. Therefore, the future study, in addition to understanding this important issue, seeks new solutions in the perception of urban collective housing architecture phenomenon in the field of conversation, especially the political-governmental field, and is considered as a symbol of community development and influenced by the dominant conversations [6]. This study tries to examine the conversations that have existed in different periods in the field of collective housing and also to explore the relationship and impact between the executive conversations of the country in several examples of successful collective housing.

The trend of the housing sector in Tehran in different periods has been relatively fluctuating.

Then, due to the restrictions on the construction of residential buildings, especially in the city of Tehran, for reasons such as rising construction costs and significant growth in housing transaction prices, the activity of this sector was in a recession.

Given that Tehran is the capital of Iran and has the highest budget for construction in Iran, sub-conversations and super-conversations have emerged better in this city. After examining the conversation approach of Lakla and Mouffe in the literature and presenting project methodology, it is tried to answer the following questions.

- 1- What is the effective conversation on collective housing architecture in Tehran?
- 2- Which of the political conversations and the existing conversations had a greater impact on the collective housing architecture after the Islamic revolution of Iran?

2. Literature Review

Trend of formation of super conversation of Islamic revolution by the appearance and determination of central signs:

After the victory of the Islamic revolution with the leadership of Imam Khomeini at 1357, concepts such as religious democracy, Islamic human rights, religious jurisprudence, religious nationalism against nationalism, defense of the deprived and oppressed were appeared in the conversation of the revolution [7]. The Islamic revolution from the privative dimension drew a line on many socio-political relations of the country and in the positive view, established new relations and changed the vision of Iranians and other people in other societies towards the universe, human, the end of life, government and political system and etc. The result of these events was the generalization of a conversation with its specific characteristics [8] and it led to the formation of a new conversation and semantic system in Iran. The principles of the Islamic Revolution are as following:

The principal of God-oriented, the principal of the right to determine human fate, the principal of integration of religious and policy, the principal of oppression, the principle of justice, the principle of spirituality, the principle of rationality, the principle of the generality of the audience

These principals are configured in the framework of conversation. Islamic revolution conversation by using written concepts and organizations such as people, republic, democracy, law, freedom, equality and human rights tries to give meaning to these concepts in the framework of its own conversation and by mixing the Islamic values and new patterns, propose government [9]. According to Foucault opinion, the Iranian people in the 1357 Islamic revolution tried to restore spirituality to their lives, especially in the world of politics and government. In fact, the injection of spirituality into politics was the main purpose of the Islamic revolution, which

was established based on "political rationality." [10].

Before revolution, Imama Khomeini could collect a collection of contexts from Islamic religious and modernism without any relation in a conversation called Islamic revolution. The Islamic Revolution, by creating a metaphorical space called Lacla, which in its shadow the concepts of tradition and modernity were intertwined, many active political groups in the revolution, seek their ideals in that space [11]. The basic concepts in the conversation of the Islamic revolution based of Shie Islam are categorized and they are considered as prominent capacities in this conversation, the following can be mentioned:

- God governance and monotheism-oriented
- Justice
- Republic and democracy
- Freedom
- Arrogance and defense of the deprived and oppressed people
- Rationalism and expediency (benefiting from ijthad capacities in shie Islam) [12].

In fact, the conversation of the Islamic revolution, which was emerged in the form of the Islamic republic, is the result of articulation and an important sign of "republic" and "Islamism". Islam takes role as the "central sign" of the "fundamentalist" and "traditionalist" Islamic groups, and mix the symbols of the clergy, jurisprudence, and Velayat-e-Faqih in one conversation. On the other hand, the signs of the people, law and freedom in the form of the secular and liberal modernist conversation were described around the central sign of the republic [13]. "Islam, the clergy of jurisprudence and the ruling of the jurisprudent" is rooted in "traditionalism" and "republic, people, law and freedom" is rooted in "modernism". Despite the inherent compatibility and contradiction between the two groups, from the signs of leader in the metaphorical atmosphere of the Islamic revolution, both groups were addressed around the character of the "Imam The metaphorical atmosphere forms in a situation that a conversation encounters a crisis. [14]. In the revolution period and after that, the most important reason for the formation of the metaphorical atmosphere is the character of Imam as the most important factor of hegemony of the conversation in the Islamic revolution and its continuation. In a way that all of the signs of revolution conversation

around the charismatic character of Imam were described and the contradictions between the signs from modernization and traditionalism were hidden. The two important signs of the Islamic revolution's conversation were "republic" and "Islamism", which were detailed in a new form in the conversation of the Islamic revolution with the title of the Islamic Republic [15]

The trend of the formation of sub political conversations under the super conversation of Islamic revolution

Since the victory of Islamic revolution until the dissolution of the Islamic republic party, three sub-conversations became hegemonic:

- Conservative nationalism sub-conversation
- Secular nationalism sub-conversation
- Traditional (left party) Islamic sub-conversation

From the time of Imam's death until the end of the constructive government, right party Islamic sub-conversation (traditional) emerged. From the end of the constructive government, the following three sub-conversations dominated the Iranian power [16]:

- Left party Islamic sub-conversation
- The fundamentalist sub-conversation
- The sub-conversation of moderation

And sub-conversation of "conservative nationalism" and "secular nationalism". Because of the rejected gaps and differences, they could show a basic strategy in the economy section. Among them, the following five sub-conversation for economic developing of Islamic patterns, the structural adjustment, political development, justice-oriented and develop mentalism were implemented:

- 1- Left party Islamic sub-conversation (traditional)
- 2- Right party Islamic (traditional)
- 3- Islamic left conversation
- 4- Fundamentalism
- 5- Moderation [17]

Table1: The Fixed Sub-Conversation from The Start of Islamic Revolution Until Now

Conversation	Temporary Government	Year	The Main Axes
Islamic liberal	Temporary government (President Bani Sadr)	59	This conversation is one of the basic stages of Islamic revolution that has the fixation and hegemony stage
Islamic left	Mirhosein musavi	60-68	With signs such as the leadership of faqih; establishing social justice; state economy; economic approach; saving in consumption; Populism, the tendency of the lower than middle classes; small distribution
Free economy and economic development (construction)	Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani	76-68	Emphasis on free economy, economic prosperity instead of social justice; attracting foreign capital; accumulation of domestic capital; tendency to the private sector; pragmatism; providing employment; reconstruction of the basis of the society especially in the economic sector
Islamic democracy (reformists)	Seyed Mohammad Khatami	76-84	Signs and population of people; republic of the system; freedom in the political/economic/social/cultural spheres; specialization; attracting public participation; observing the citizenship rights; pluralism; expanding the scope of civil society
Social justice (fundamentalism)	Mahmood Ahmadi Nejad	84-92	Emphasis on Velayat-e-Faqih; return to the principles and values of the revolution; social justice; removing poverty and discrimination; populism; fight with corruption (in all economic/social/political fields); the emergence of Islamic nationalism; communication with nations instead of governments; emphasis on scientific and technical advances and ...
Moderation	Hassan Ruhani	92-now	The basis of the moderation government on developmentalism; adaptation from the liberalism ideology; constructive interaction with the world; exogenous economy; establishment of Iran's economic model based on the neo-Keynesian model; lack of distinction between sciences and knowledges; linking foreign policy to economics; Internal Barjam; Nuclear Barjam

Source: writer, 1399 quoted from [14]

2.1 Reading the general planes of social, political, cultural development for solving housing field

The general policies of economic, social and cultural development plans are adjusted by the Supreme Leader after consultation with the Expediency Council and it is provided for the current governments to manage five-year social development plans. [18]. Until now, the

rule plans of third, fourth and fifth development have followed the above policies, which include the fourth and fifth social, political, cultural development programs, i.e. the government of Seyyed Mohammad Khatami and the tenth government, the second period of Mahmoud Ahmadinejad government, after analyzing and investigating the third development plan, it was concluded that in all

36 clauses of the national policies of the third development plan, there was no attention to the field of architecture, especially housing architecture, and the only cases that can be related to architecture, includes clauses in which the beauty of society and reliance on Islamic and revolutionary values and the protection of Iranian and Islamic identity are mentioned. [19]

By examining the total of 52 general policy clauses in the fourth development plan, only sections of clauses 15 and 21 with the headings of social, political, defense and security affairs and clause 41 with the heading of economic affairs might be related to the field of architecture that these clauses in summary are as following: clause 15, entitled “strengthening the national identity of youth”, with the aim of providing an environment for intellectual and scientific growth and efforts to solve job, marriage and housing problems, is in line with

the ideals of the revolution [20]. The summary of clause 21 under the title of “identifying the city and villages facades” with recreating subsections and updating Iranian-Islamic architecture and observing the advanced standards for the safety and strength of the building and clause 41 with the title of “supporting housing for low-income and needy groups”.

By reading the general policy plans of fifth development with 45 clauses, only clauses 13 and 15 with headings of social affair consider the architecture that the summary of these clauses are as follow: clause 13 with the title of “improvement in the national identity of youth and considering their housing problems” and the summary of clause 15 with the title of “identifying the city and villages facades” is observing the Islamic-Iranian architecture and using advanced standards for the safety and strength of the building [21].

Table 2: Political changes in housing in different periods after the Islamic Revolution, [21]

Policies for providing housing	Dominant conversation	Period
Distributing land, granting loans and subsidies to individual and work-based cooperation; assignment of cheap land by the Housing Foundation and the 100 account of Imams	Revolution conversation; considering poor people; development of populist economic and social policies; street movements related to land and housing	first period: The Revolution of street movements for housing
Providing land and cheap loans; cheap and government housing; social housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dominance in liberal vision in economy - Considering free market and privatism - Increasing oil revenues - Releasing housing market - Considering mass builders and the private sector in housing construction 	Second period: Constructive conversation
Continuation the policies from the previous period; pay attention to rented and cheap housing; fighting illegal housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prioritizing market forces and the private sector - Increasing oil revenues - Releasing housing market - Supporting housing supply 	Third period: Reform conversation
Mehr housing scheme; encouraging housing cooperation; granting cheap loans to the rural housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development in justice conversation - Returning to the ideals of the first decade of the revolution and populist policies - Distribution-based economy - Increasing government revenues due to rising oil prices 	Fourth period: Justice oriented conversation
Revision in Mehr housing scheme; considering traditional houses; pay special attention to illegal housing; social and supporting housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic conversation - Respond to consumerism needs in housing sector - Dealing with housing trade - Consumer demand versus merchant demand 	Fifth period: Moderation conversation

2.2 Reading the five-year development plans of governments in the field of housing

After the victory of the Islamic Revolution, with writing and submitting socio-economic

development plans, the main axis of development in every period were identified: Simultaneously with the socio-economic development that was implemented in six

stages after the victory of the Islamic Revolution, various governments came to power and each of them with a specific conversation showed their policy and with defining the main and submission axes, they tried to direct important to take steps toward the goals of the desired plans for socio-economic plans within their government and reach their plans and goals, in addition to focus on their dominant conversation and manage affairs according to the defined policies, in the direction of goals [22].

Development plans of every government in social-cultural situations with considering economic and political plans were formed during the period of conversation space and the formulation and implementation of plans was influential [23].

The first and second development program or construction period "policy of government concern" were considered as a float sign and it did not have any location in the constructive government. In fact, it exists in the realm of typology conversation. By implementation of correction government in line with the third development program, "Government decentralization policy" was converted to the central sign from the float sign and it was placed in the center of details of the reform conversation. The "economic relationship with foreign governments", which had not been considered significantly due to the post-war situation and the economic sanctions, was considered an "element". By providing the idea of "governments conversation" in reform government, from an element or float sign converted to an important matter and gradually established a meaning for itself in which the meaning was blocked and entered into the details of the reform conversation [24].

The fifth development plan was prepared under the conditions of a principled conversation. In these situations, the economic relationships with foreign countries, which had finally become a matter during the reforms, were deconstructed and became a floating sign again, and relationships with foreign countries were sent to the realm of conversation and it was prevented from entering in the conversation of the principled state. In this method of conversation, the emphasis was on revolutionary principles, fighting with imperialism, and insistence on the right to have nuclear energy, which was sanctioned by western countries. As a result, the "resistance

economy" became the central sign of the fifth development plan.

The resistance economy elements in this conversation are mentioned as bellow:

- Emphasis on tax revenues
- Considering internal economic potentials (under the effect of reducing relationships with foreign countries)
- Targeting subsidies and using its revenues to manage the country
- Modification in consumption pattern
- Activating the stock market by granting justice shares
- Paying attention to mines and natural sources for being independent on oil revenues
- Islamic economics, which was considered as empty sign in the development plans before the conversation; in the fifth development plan, the model was entered from an empty sign to an important model and changed from a typology conversation to a fundamentalist conversation [25].

3. Background of research

Until now, valuable studies have been performed in the politics of housing that can be mentioned in the following:

Jurabchi at 1388, in his thesis with the topic of environmental approach to collective urban housing tries to mention a legal narrative of the influencing factors on the construction and the way of arrangement of collective housing with medium density and height. In this research, the most key theories are used to describe the concept [26]. Ghanbari and Zaheri (1389) in an article entitled "Evaluation of macro-housing policies in the programs before and after the Islamic Revolution of Iran" studies the strengths and weaknesses points and they consider the generality of the programs as an important factor for weakness in this field [27]. Marie (2001) in an article entitled Housing for the poor! Studies the housing policy negotiation on changes in the housing policies by government with emphasizing on the housing of low-income groups and they consider the government to meet their housing needs [28]. Vincent (2001) in his article entitled housing policy in Nigeria, describes the role of area accessibility policies, housing infrastructure, regulation of material construction and related industries in Nigeria. Poormohammadi et al, (1391) in his research

entitled “an analysis of government housing policies”, with emphasis on economic, social, and cultural development programs, acknowledges the following programs was the most important effective fields in this subject:

- 1- Achieving indicators and household density in the housing unit and per capita infrastructure
- 2- considering the old structures and increase in density
- 3- Attention to low-income groups,
- 4- developing housing policy in order to organize the old structures and provide housing for low-income groups [22].

Biniiaz (1393) in his research entitled “eleventh government and the policies of housing development” describes the policies of Hassan Ruhani in relation to continuing the ninth and tenth government way and he demonstrates that eleventh government did not obey the previous policies in relation to housing [24].

Ismaili Darkeh et al. (1395) in an article entitled "study and comparison of housing policies in Iran and Sweden" descriptively examines housing policies in Iran and Sweden. The author describes the housing policy in Sweden as independent factor of the statements of the ruling society of Sweden and in this shape a community-oriented phenomenon with steady value is described, which placed in the opposite of Iran [29].

Hezarjaribi at (1398) in his study entitled “analyzing the development of housing welfare policies in Iran” (1358-1392), examined the role of government in social policy after the formation of the Islamic revolution until the end of the tenth government. This article considering two dimensions of legal inputs and executive method of governments examines the principles of target groups based on income and economic status with different patterns in the type of housing policy [30].

4. Research method

This article is a mixture of qualitative in qualitative that in the first stage is for identification and extraction of the governing ideas and in documentary studies and filing of texts related to departments and policy in the field of collective housing after the revolution and by using the previous knowledge, coding, results and data comparisons, the conversations are extracted and in the next stage to classify these works, the Delphi method (futures study) was used to examine its relationship between the desired collective housing. In the Delphi stage, in the brainstorming phase, it is asked from the experts to explain their opinions in the formative conversations of the selected collective housing in relation to the consequences, problems, and effective dimensions and conversations, then in the delamination phase, it is asked to give scores from very low to very high to them based on the effective conversations. The results are displayed in frequency charts, but in the final stage and in the selection phase, Shannon coefficient is used to verify the results for each conversation and each period [31]. Sampling for this research for collective housing samples was successful and targeted based on sampling and for experts the sample is snow ball. The studied collective housings are as bellow:

First, based on the existing statics, regions with the greatest number of collective houses were selected; then all of the eligible collective houses were identified and analyzed in the field. Based on the extracted data from the field, comparison and fitting of data, the common factor between the complexes, extraction and typology model of the residential complexes with an open space approach were compiled [32].

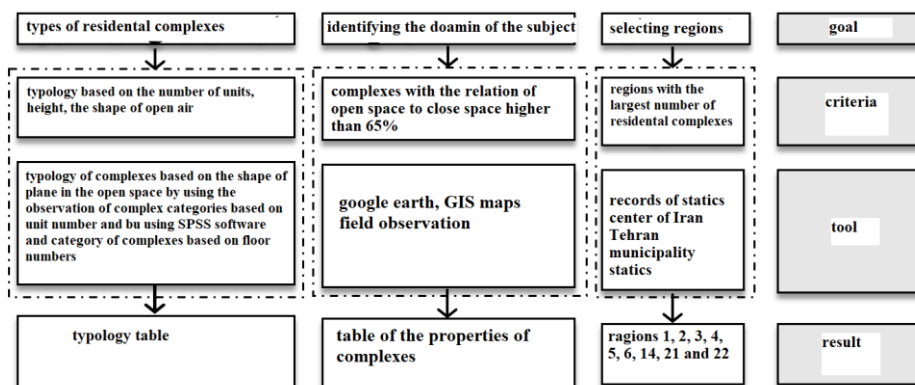


Fig. 1: The stages of performing, criteria and tools of different sections of the research

The primary selection of complexes was performed based on the amount of open space. For this sake, all of the collective housing in the nine areas was extracted by using the existing maps of Tehran, GPS maps and satellite images. Then, all of the residential complexes with open space over 65% of the land area were selected and analyzed in the

field. Residential complexes with characteristics lack of generalization to the whole city were removed from the study. In the final step, experts are asked to review the subject of the article with the system of preference and give numbers between 1 to 10 between the introduced complexes and for each round, the highest score is selected [33].

Table 3: Typology of open space in residential complexes in every region in each block and unit

Height	Pattern of open spaces of residential complexes	Number of units		
		<216	504-216	+505
-6	Scattered	Nasim Danesh, Saman Region 2, Resalat, Golha (Saadatabad)	-	Baharan, Peykan shahr
	Strip	Golnaz	Mountain, Apadana, Farhang Shahr 1, Niloufar	Pardisan, Kushak
	Concentrated	Nasim, Laleh	-	-
12-7	Scattered	Sadaf, Ferdos	Sina, Golha Region 4, Arghavan, Behjatabad, Sarv Naz	Sadra, Ekbatan
	Strip	Nevisandegan	Besat, Zahtabi	-
	Concentrated	Setareh, Ctesiphon, Arian	Daneshgahian, Behine sazan, Ashrafi, Mahan, Ebne sina	-
+13	Scattered	Shamran, Omid, Pasargad	Golestan, Pars, Satarkhan, Vanak pars, Bistoon and Perspolis	Sobhan, Prince Hormozan Park, Atisaz A, Atisaz B
	Strip	-	-	-
	Concentrated	Mahestan	Omid, Iranzamin, Sarvestan	Atisaz C, Hafez, Mahestan, ASP

5. Findings of the research

After conducting targeted sampling between the mentioned collective housings, the

collective housings were selected as a sample to examine the impact of conversations on the formation of these housings:

Table 4: The selected collective housings

Year of construction	The selected collective housing	Head of government	Name of period
1372	Sarvanaz 500-unit residential complex	Rafsanjani	Construction period
1376	Ibn Sina Residential Complex	Khatami	Reform period
1385	Nilofar complex (Teimoori street and Teimoori neighborhood in Tehran)	Ahmadi Nejad	Justice-oriented period
1398	Tehran Zehtabi Residential Complex	Ruhani	Moderation period

5.1 Intellectual phase storm

At this stage, these questions are asked from experts about all of the four periods, which are as follows:

1- What effect did the super-conversations and sub-conversations have on the construction of the selected residential complex in this period?

- 2- What are the emerged problems and difficulties from the conversations in this period about the selected collective housing?
 3- In which aspects of collective housing do these conversations occur?

- 4- In your opinion, which of these conversations was successful in the emergence of collective housing?

Table 5: Opinions of experts about the conversations of each period than the selected building

Effective axis	Effective aspects	Problems	Results of the conversations of the construction period
Dominance of liberal economic view, attention to mass production, privatization, functionalism, expediency	Physical, spatial, social, economic	Lack of support, lack of regular rules, using modernism patterns in construction, lack of expertise, lack of using various materials, lack of attention to identity, lack of technology	Housing for all walks of life, the majority of the average community, quality of construction, removing decorations, reducing the interior space, increasing the interactive space, speed of construction, accurate locating, spatial quality, standardization of buildings
			
Effective axis	Effective aspects	Problems	Results of the conversations of the reform period
Releasing the housing market, attention to the economy, privatization, providing mass supply of housing, maintaining the beauty of society	Physical, environmental, spatial, functional	Small attention to the horizontal development of the city, construction of rented housing, lack of government support for mass construction, excessive downsizing of units, focus on the independence collective housing	Target community in the average class of people, development of implementation techniques, standardization of regulations, using new materials, attention to collective spaces inside and outside the building, high-rise construction, integration of commercial and residential applications in collective housing in this period
			
Effective axis	Effective aspects	Problems	Results of the conversations of the justice-oriented period
Distribution-oriented economy, return to the ideals of the first decade of the revolution, the conversation of justice,	Physical, spatial	Lack of promotion of prefabrication, lack of strategic housing plan, lack of attention to middle-income groups,	Intense reduction in construction quality, reduction in construction durability, elimination of interactive space in collective housing,

increasing oil revenues, beauty and identifying the urbanization of the society	building wear before operation, accumulation of marginalized residents in Mehr housing, lack of proper location, lack of peace and comfort inside houses	low-income groups as the target community, acceleration in construction, attention to rural housing, lack of attention to standards, accumulation of criminal groups in collective housing
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Effective axis	Effective aspects	Problems	Results of the conversations of the moderation period
Develop mentalism, moderation in all matters, respond to consumer needs, economic plan, elimination of intermediation, weak economy, attention to non-oil exports, domestic empowerment	Physical, economic, social, cultural, spatial	Dominance of supportive housing, mass production of collective housing, housing stagnation, weak communication and macroeconomic policy, lack of supply and demand, lack of upgrading urban infrastructure, lack of standard in open spaces in collective housing,	Returning to horizontal development, paying attention to infrastructure, products of building for all groups, paying attention to sustainable development, rehabilitation of collective housing, using development stimulus projects in collective housing, emphasizing on the elimination of marginal residents, paying attention to aspects Non-objective, studies about unsuccessful collective housing



From the results obtained from text interviews with experts, there is an attempt to extract descriptive and interpretive codes, and also, after reduction they are shown in Table 5, then, they are used to examine the effects of the conversations on results and the problems and the next phase.

5.2 Restriction phase

According to the results of the second phase of Delphi, experts were asked to score the impact of each conversation on the problems and consequences from very low to very high. The obtained results from the abundance of data at this stage are as follows;

In the construction period, functional conversation had played a greater role in creating problems, and expediency had the least influence. In the period of reforms, release in housing market had the least effect and housing supply had a significant impact. In the period of justice orientation, the justice conversation was influenced the most and had the least effect on the distribution-oriented economy.

In the period of moderation, internal empowerment had the least effect in the formation of collective housing in that period and weak economies had the most effect in collective housing.

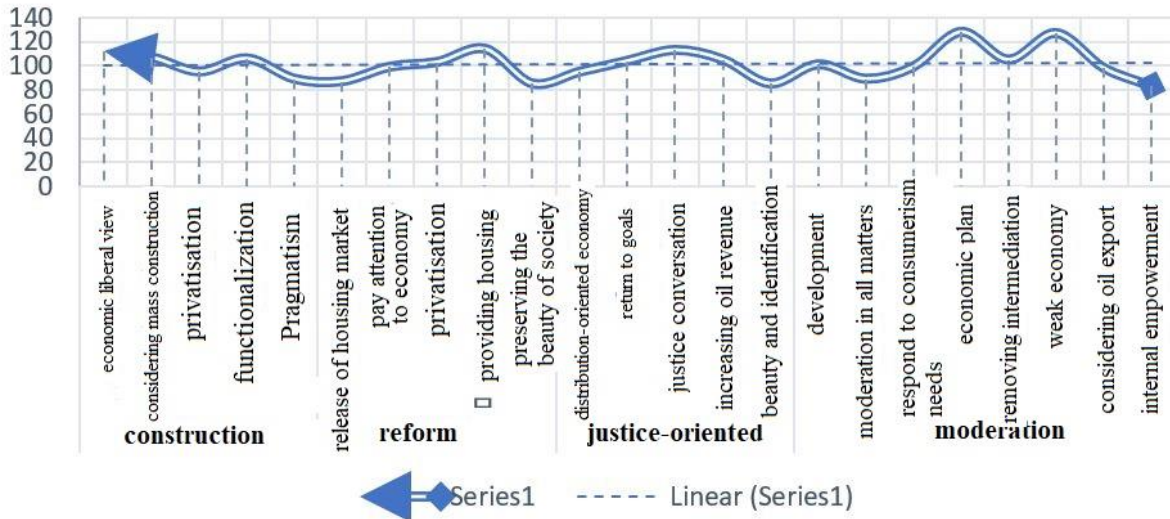


Fig. 2: Abundance of conversations in every period in the second phase

5.3 Selection phase

After collecting data in the second stage of Delphi method, for agreement of experts with every index, first the simplest method i.e., the sum of scores and their average were used. Data were analyzed by “Shannon Entropy” method and by using this formula with higher accuracy than the abundance of data, we can calculate every index and their weight. In this

formula P_{ij} is the score to norm and F_{ij} is the score to every response to the desired category. After that, data of every E_j is calculated from the equation 2. In this equation, m is the number of responses and n is the number of categories then the weight of each category, W_{ij} index is calculated from equation 3.

$$(1)- P_{ij} = \frac{F_{ij}}{\sum_{i=1}^m F_{ij}} \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, m; j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

$$(2)- E_j = -k \sum_{i=1}^m [P_{ij} \ln(P_{ij})] \quad j \in 1, \dots, n \quad k = \frac{1}{\ln(m)}$$

$$(3)- W_{ij} = \frac{E_j}{\sum_{j=1}^n E_j}$$

As expected, there are differences in Shannon's table and frequency diagram, and the importance of every conversation in the emergence of collective housing in that period is shown different. Since Shannon's algorithm for weighting needs more accuracy, the weight of variables based on Shannon algorithm is considered as the basis of conclusion in this

study. Hence among all periods, the liberal economic view has the greatest impact on the creation of collective housing and the least impact was the conversation of moderation in all affairs. The highest Shannon coefficient is related to the construction period and the lowest is related to the moderation period.

Table 6: Shannon coefficient for every period and every conversation

Name of period	Conversation	Sum of score	Average	Average of period	Data in every conversation	Shannon technic	Average of course weight
Construction	Economic liberal view	112	4/3	3/9	1/428	0/04386	0/04379
	Attention to mass construction	107	4/1		1/426	0/04311	
	Privatization	95	3/6		1,442	0/04216	
	Functionalism	106	4		1/406	0/04366	

	Pragmatism	89	3/4		1/423	0/04117	
Reforms	Releasing housing market	87	3/3	3/7	1/319	0/04018	0/04243
	Considering economy	99	3/8		1/117	0/04182	
	Privatization	103	3/9		1/123	0/04355	
	Providing housing	114	4/3		1/123	0/04328	
	preserving the beauty of the society	85	4/2		1/227	0/04333	
Justice-oriented	Distribution-oriented economy	95	3/6	3/7	1/335	0/04293	0/04243
	Returning to the goals of first decade revolution	106	4		1/175	0/04311	
	Justice conversation	113	4/3		1/218	0/04382	
	Increasing oil revenues	105	4		1/255	0/04288	
	Beauty and identification to architecture and urbanism	85	4/2		1/105	0/04311	
Moderation	Development	101	3/8	3/9	1/108	0/04279	0/04237
	Moderation in all matters	89	3/4		1/108	0/04008	
	Response to the consumerism needs	99	3/8		1/120	0/04126	
	Economic plan	128	4/9		1/324	0/04344	
	Removing intermediation	105	4		1/105	0/04186	
	Weak economy	127	4/8		1/255	0/04344	
	Considering oil expert	139	3/7		1/339	0/04298	
	Internal empowerment	83	3/1		0/88	0/04312	

6. Conclusion

There are many sources related to housing discourses that, despite the points contained in them, there is a gap in paying attention to having a comprehensive view of different periods, especially in the field of comprehensive housing.

The results of studies conducted in the field of reading political discourse during the Islamic Revolution in order to achieve new solutions in the architecture of collective housing, which in the previous chapter was conducted to identify sub-discourses and present strategies as well as individual analysis.

To do this and to identify the existing discourses, first, systematic studies were conducted in the political discourse in the post-revolutionary period and the recognition of central signs. Then, in order to make

connections between sub-discourses and political discourses and how they affect collective housing, purposeful interviews were conducted with designers and experts in the field of urban design and architecture. Then, for the correctness of the operation as well as the degree of communication and selection of selected policies and strategies, Delphi futures research with the Shannon coefficient was used.

This research expresses the results of research in the form of segregation and integration of results in the field of collective housing.

It can be considered that the collective housing includes a number of building blocks with different types of housing. In these complexes, the apartment blocks are located on a land based on a pre-planned plan. The blocks can be mixed with each other in different shapes and

their open space can have a meaningful relationship with the buildings. This housing due to the large number of financial resources for construction, always follows the government's policies for using the facilities. After the glorious Islamic Revolution, one of the concerns of every government is to provide housing in society, and to achieve this goal, always policies are set to organize it in governments. These policies are derived from the conversations of each period of governments. In the first period of the government after the revolution, due to the imposed war and other problems, attention to housing was postponed to the next stage, so effective conversations were not formed in it. This research showed that in every period, which conversations are effective and what their differences are and the effectiveness of each conversation in every period on collective housing was shown successful. In the constructive period, economic liberal view and functionalism could bring success in implementing ideas and starting the collective

housing but attention to mass construction led to the formation of suburban towns around cities. In the reform period, attention to physical and environmental aspects and lack of observation to collective housing led to an increase in the price of housing and removed a group of audiences. In the period of justice with the slogan of collective justice and equality and without study and with increase in construction without scientific and research infrastructure, caused the accumulation of certain groups of people in low-quality buildings. In the period of moderation, weak economy led to lower attention collective housing and construction section. It seems that in every government after each conversation, there is a need for targeted short-term and medium-term vision to support collective housing. Also, policies to complete the periods are taken. In the bellow figure, conversations of each government with importance degree and its consequences are shown:

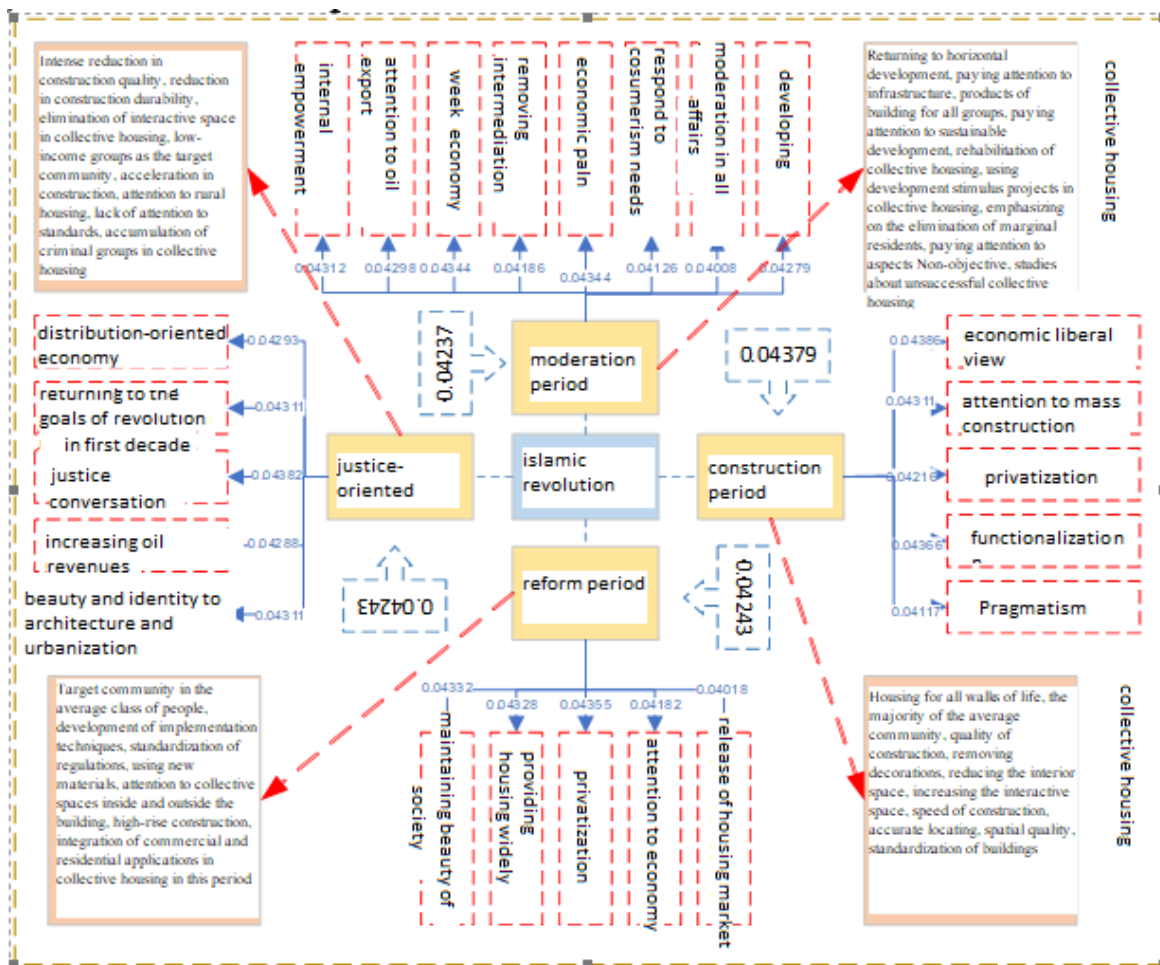


Fig. 3: Effective conversations in every government and its consequences

There are always several indicators and options involved in decision-making. The importance of indicators is certainly not equal in decision-making. In such cases, the importance of these indicators must be discovered and it is necessary to know the coefficient of importance or weight of each of these indicators in decision making. The weight of each index indicates its relative importance compared to other indices. Conscious and correct selection of weights has been a great help in achieving the desired research goal.

The weight of each of indicators is based on the opinion of experts in the conversations of collective housing. In Figure 3, according to

the results of the Shannon coefficient, among all periods, the construction period has been more successful in the construction of collective housing. In this period, the variable of liberal economic perspective has the most effective variable.

In the reform period, privatization in the justice-oriented period also had the conversations of the justice-oriented period, the most impact on collective housing. The period of moderation-based conversations had the least impact on the construction of successful collective housing, but among the variables of this period, the economic strategy had the greatest impact on the construction of collective housing.

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