

Monitoring the Theory of the Right to the City in the Reproduction of Urban Space (Case Study: Qazvin City)

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Abstract

It is possible to measure the realization of the right to the city as a demand related to the right to use urban space relying on the concept of perceived space. It can therefore be said that attention to this subject is important because it can deal with the inefficiencies of urban spaces. The present study was an applied developmental type in terms of purpose and a survey in terms of method. After categorizing the components of urban space desirability and the right to the city, a quantitative research method with a questionnaire was used targeting, a sample size of 390 citizens of Qazvin. Sample selection was performed by combining proportional stratified and disproportional cluster sampling methods. Then, using R 3.3.0 software and the Kruskal-Wallis test the desirability of urban spaces by districts was determined the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used to assess the effect of each component on the desirability of urban space. Finally, using the Spearman correlation test, it was found out that the desirability of urban spaces has a direct effect on the satisfaction of the right to the city. The obtained statistics show an average relationship between the two topics. In other words, increasing the desirability of urban space will significantly increase satisfaction with the right to the city. One of the main requirements to establish this relationship correctly is the change in the occupation of urban spaces. Finally, by evaluating the most significant distinction between the components of urban space desirability and residential district, the perceptual component of urban space desirability was obtained.

Keywords: Desirability of Urban Spaces; Realization of the Right to the City; Right to inhabit; Right to the Participation.

1. Introduction

According to a United Nations (2017) study, global urban growth has increased by 17% in the last 40 years, from 37% in 1976 to 54% in 2016, as well as in Iran, according to the Statistical center of Iran, with a 43% increase in urbanization from 31% in 1956 to 74% in 2016, this increasing growth has made city the most important settlement for collective life. The diversity in the city's concept and the realities of the city related to different social districts has caused many disagreements about the city and the existing explanations of urban and spatial issues. Social unrest, depletion of natural resources, growing concerns about climate change, and unequal distribution of wealth explain the urgent need to address the city's issues related to rights and justice. The right to the city, by applying spatial relations between economic and cultural policies, is a step toward meeting the needs of citizens in the current era.

The present study aimed to understand the right to the city in theory and practice, to understand the conflicts between them, and how to use them simultaneously to pursue a set of moral demands of citizens in urban space based on the principle of justice as a sign to mobilize citizens. The right includes multilateral and interconnected rights, the right to public space, the right to information and transparency in government, the right to access centers, and the right to use services, which are in the present age among the concepts to be considered in urban studies and they have been addressed in the form of

numerous charters and laws as the requirements of civil rights. In contrast, the position and concept of the right to the city have not been considered as a necessity in our society, and the infrastructures for achieving this goal have not been provided.

Hence, considering the importance of the individual and his perception of space and spatial actions in the theory of the right to the city which is relied on the concept of perceived space, is required to take action about the realization of the right to the city, as a demand dependent on the right to use urban space. Therefore, the right to the city is necessary to deal with the inefficiencies of urban spaces.

2. Research Background

The quality of urban space has been considered in the concept of the right to the city in various studies, however, due to the lack of a codified measurement tool, it has been less considered, despite the decades of research, the prevailing views in the field of urban rights pay little attention to the issue of urban rights in the urban space. Some of the studies performed are as follows:

Wang et al. (2022), by studying the right to the city and the renovation of urban spaces in Hong Kong, emphasizing on the elderly's right to the city, created a conceptual framework to understand the factors affecting the right of an elderly to enjoy t in renovated urban

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spaces. The findings show how the inequitable provision of social amenities, gentrification resulting from transportation-oriented development methods and inadequate mobility services have denied the rights of the elderly. as a result, strategic planning policies were recommended to promote the city's equitability by building an Age-friendly society during the renovation of urban spaces. In another study, Wang, Yung and Sun (2022) showed that quality design of urban open space, in the context of a high-density urban environment, can guarantee social equality in enjoying the right to the city.

Amerian (2021), assessed the impact of 15 Khordad Pedestrian Street, focusing on the discourse of the right to the city and studied content analysis by reviewing the literature on the right to the city. This research tries to understand how the right to the city is perceived by citizens. Research findings show that democracy, diversity and equality are the main pillars of citizens' demands. Afrouz and Sajadzadeh (2021), in the article "Right to the City", developed a framework for analyzing environmental justice, using documentary studies and reviewing the theoretical literature related to the right to the city and environmental justice, employing content analysis model, the conceptual model of explaining the components and their relationships were extracted. Finally, the proposed model showed that establishing environmental justice in cities requires the realization of the components of the right to citizenship.

In order to examine the significant status of the desirability of urban space in the realization of the right to the city, the priorities needed to pay attention to the factors of the realization of the right to the city at the level of Urmia were determined by Heydari et al. (2022). The results state that it is necessary to create a safe and favorable environment, provide urban furniture for the use of different classes which are usable for the disabled and to pay attention to urban adaptation for all groups.

Khani and Nafar (2014) stated that the obstacles to citizens' collective activities are the lack of facilities, variety of activities and the low urban safety and security level. Maroufi and Vahidi Borji (2015) extracted the spatial manifestations of the idea of the right to the city. They noted that the urban right could be used as a criterion for evaluating urban projects and physical interventions due to lifestyle changes. The social rights of individuals and groups directly affect the right to the city. Using the theory of the right to the city of Lefebvre and the theory of indices of the desirability of space proposed by Lynch, Khodayari et al. (2017) argued that the component of participation in the city, the component of allocation, and indices of the desirability of urban space (psychology, social) had the largest share in predicting the realization level of the right to the city.

Shields (2013) stated that for the right to the city movements to survive, urban space is needed, and all the diversity within it is encompassed. A movement that can take the city's space along with it will always be more successful and lasting. Pierce et al. (2016) argued that concurrent thinking about rights and places provides an effective analysis because it leads to understanding the

contradictions between competition, rights and privileges in cities.

According to the conducted studies, it can be concluded that with the increase in the quality of urban spaces, satisfaction with the equal enjoyment of the right to the city increases. Besides, emphasizing on the suitability of the space for all sections of the society which is the most important aspect of increasing the quality of the space, naturally leads to satisfaction with the right it has introduced to the city. In further studies, the discussion of diversity in space has also been considered as a parameter that effectively increases satisfaction with the right to the city. Therefore, in all studies, the relationship between the right to the city and the quality of urban space has been direct.

3. Theoretical Framework

Urban space, in a general sense, is the interconnection between relationships and behaviors (Alimardani, Mehdinejad & Afhami, 2016, p. 7). Furthermore, the concept of urban space is inherently controversial and is exposed to a wide range of interests due to the diversity of urban activities. Its control will generally be the source of conflicts with cultural and political roots and multiple interests intersect in public spaces (Brown, 2006; Mitchell, 2003; Varna, 2011, p.5).

In this scenario, it is almost inevitable that some people will play a greater role than others, thus creating a situation that usually leads to social exclusion. In such a situation, exercising the right to the city is vital to reduce competitive claims about the city.

In other words, this concept has been proposed as protection against monopoly development. With its emphasis on public space and the city for all, it has been widely promoted as a real potential for achieving social change and its reflection in cities (United Nations, 2016). On the other hand, the performance of urban public space is the main factor in demanding and enforcing rights to the city (Purcell, 2002; brown, 2006).

While the right to the city is both an immediately understandable and intuitively compelling slogan, it is also a theoretically complex and provocative concept. Lefebvre developed the notion of the right to the city in a particular urban and political context (Galič and Schuilenburg, 2021, p:1421-1422).

What is particularly notable and new about this is that he examines it in and through space, highlighting the right to the city as a possible instrument of change (Busquet 2019, p. 2).

In terms of the right to the city, open urban spaces belong to those who are willing and able to pay for access to the city and urban space, hence, the rich gets more rights from the city than the poor (Walsh, 2013, p.400). The tendency to privatize indicates the possibility of the end of public space and the dispute over the right to the city indicates its continuing importance (Mitchell, 2003; Kohn, 2016).

The appraisal of the urban as a livable space strongly associated with Lefebvre's description of the city as an

oeuvre work of art. Lefebvre’s attention to the opposing forces of exchange and use value in urban dynamics is formulated as a critique of capitalist accumulation strategies dominating city developments and leads toward his proposal of the ‘right to the city’: “The right to the city cannot be conceived of as a simple visiting right or as a return to traditional cities. It can only be formulated as a transformed and renewed right to urban life. As long as the ‘urban’, place of encounter, priority of use value, inscription in the space of a time promoted to the rank of a supreme resource among all resources, finds its morphological base and its practical material realization”. Consequently, to guarantee the right to the city and qualities of urban life, Lefebvre promotes urban infrastructures as public and use value-oriented rather than as profit-generating for private parties (Strüver et. al, 2021, p.6)

In fact, the right to the city means using the resources and opportunities in the city, improving the social situation and ultimately raising the standard of living (Massingue, 2021, p:3), Of course, it is better to consider the city as having rights and not just as something that its human inhabitants have a right to. In imagining a city in this way, the idea of fair access to what a city provides can be used in a more productive way than imagining a city as a "resource" (Cuonzo, 2022, p:11).

As proposed by Lefebvre, the right to the city is not simply the right to what already exists in urban spaces, but a right to transform the city, to make it a better place to live in (Torkington and Perdigão Ribeiro, 2022, p:1064), accordingly, the introduction of urban common in this equation balances competition law, and urban commons can provide a way to manage competitive resources (Brain, 2019, p.169). Urban common refers to a special type of inherently public ownership. In fact, contemporary urban common is exhibited by the public interactions of spaces and is usually considered inefficient due to lack of profit (Putnam, 2000; Sampson, 2013; Brain, 2019, p. 272-276).

According to Lefebvre, in cities that are affected by the flow of capital, it is necessary to use the theory of the city's right to create and use urban space. Lefebvre considers the right to the city, including the right to long-term life in the city and spatial centrality, the right to participation, through access to decisions, and finally the right to the creation by the creativity in public space in the city according to what is required regardless of the profit from space and a tool for urbanization competition (Jabareen, 2014, p. 137-138; Huchzermeyer, 2011, p.245, Tsavdaroglou and Kaika, 2022, p: 1134)conceptualization of ‘The Right to the City,’ which acknowledges an ‘absolute’ right of all inhabitants to shape the city according to their everyday needs and concerns. Besides taking into account the right to appropriate urban space, ‘The Right to the City’ entails citizens’ ability to actively and effectively participate in processes of urban planning, policy-making and decision-making and management through democratic processes (Leclercq1* and Rijshouwerv, 2022, p.2)

To approach this goal, it is necessary to study the quality of the urban environment, which has a dynamic and multifaceted concept that conveys a sense of well-being and satisfaction to the population in which they live. (Kakavand, Barati, Aminzade Goharrizi, 2013, p.103)

Environmental quality is a factor that motivates citizens to participate in urban development and improve the quality of their housing. The degree of desirability of urban spaces depends on the quality of use of that space and the degree of attractiveness of that space to attract activities appropriate to it and indicates the degree of satisfaction or dissatisfaction of citizens with the urban environment. (Kovacs, 2017, p.124; Carmona, 2014, p. 79)

To study the desirability of urban space, it is necessary to know the criteria and indices of environmental quality of urban spaces. For this purpose, the criteria of urban space desirability from the perspective of various theorists have been collected in the following table:

Table 1.
Urban space desirability criteria from the perspective of theorists

Environmental	Perceptual	Physical	Functional	Urban space desirability criteria
Urban environment for all, social and universal life	Self-reliance, originality and meaning, Vitality, imagination and happiness		Access to opportunities, control	Jacobs, 1961 (Jacobs, 1961, p. 150-151)
	Vitality, Meaning	Adaptability, accessibility	control, efficiency	Lynch, 1960 (Lynch, 1960)
Natural and cultural contexts regard for architectural values, historical preservation	Vitality and variety	Design for walkability, Urban Restoration	City for pedestrian	Coleman,1987 (Coleman,1987, P. 30)
Historical preservation, natural environment protection	Readability, vitality, meaning comfort and convenience, health and safety	Structure, form, diversity,	Accessibility, diversity, adaptability	Southworth,1989 (Southworth,1989, p.373)
Preservation of native cultural resources	Freedom of choice, Readability	Motivation through contrasting urban forms,	Social life versus private life	Violich, 1983 (Violich, 1983, P. 58-60)

Livability	Permeability, richness	Variety, adaptability	Permeability, robustness, efficiency, adaptability	Bentley et al, 2003 (Bentley et al, 2003, p. 5-8)
Native	Legibility, vitality, attractive social reaction, friendship	Proximity, availability, variety	Continuity, walkability, activity, functionality, sustainability, cooperating	(London Planning Advisory Committee, 1993)
Compatibility, flexibility harmony with nature, energy efficiency, clean environment	Personalization, sensory richness, sense of time, visual character, legibility	Permeability and movement, mixed land use, quality of the public, climatic comfort,	Safety and security	Golkar, 2007 (Golkar, 2007, p.130-131)

Due to the qualities mentioned by different theorists due to the similarity and repetition of some components, several components were removed or combined and based on the multiplicity and repetition of components, the components affecting the desirability of urban space are summarized in the functional, perceptual, physical, and environmental components.

Lefebvre refers to different rights in his writings, and these rights sometimes reflect the same theme and values. After presenting the theory, various studies have examined the various aspects of this theory and expanded its various aspects. Table 2 describes the components derived from Lefebvre's theory that have been used in various studies. Reagent Sub-Categories are also adjusted from different studies based on the author's perception

Table 2
Description of the indices used in literature

Notable literature	Sub-Categories	Categories	Index	
Grazioli and Caciagli (2018), Merrifield, (2011), Purcell, M., (2014), Butler, (2019), Fedorenko, (2021), Apostolopoulou and Kotsilac, (2021), Fisher, (2022)	Ask citizens for their opinions on programs and plans	The right of appropriation	Right to participation	Right to the city
	Accessibility, quality and performance of public transport in the city			
	Joint recreational and social activities between people			
Sorensen and Sagaris, (2010), Cuonzo, (2022), Tsavdaroglou and Kaika, (2022), Antonova, (2020), Bailey, (2019), Zapata, (2020).	Citizens are aware of the social institutions of their city.	The right of participation	Right to participation	Right to the city
	Citizens are satisfied with the structure of urban spaces.			
	Urban decision-makers include all sections of society.			
King, (2019), Diaz-Parra and Jover, (2021), Grazioli, and Caciagli, (2018), Wang, kwan yung and	Citizens are involved in the design and planning of their living space places	The right to centrality	Right to participation	Right to the city
	Citizens are satisfied with public			

Sun (2022), wang et al. (2022), Apostolopoulou and Kotsilac, (2021)	places			
Islar and Irgil, (2018), Kitchin, Cardullo and Felicianonio, (2019), Giota, A., (2020), heidari and Zareii, (2019). Domaradzka, (2018), Wang, kwan yung and Sun (2022), wang et al. (2022)	The city is designed for the disabled.	The right to urban citizenship	The right to inhabit	
	There are no restrictions for the presence of different genders and ages in urban spaces			
	Citizens' incomes are commensurate with their expenses.			
	Access to health, recreation, services and educational facilities of the city			
	Justice in the distribution of services in the city			
Huchzermeyer,(2018), Wang, Yung and Tsou, (2022), Turok and Scheba, (2019), Diaz-Parra and Jover, (2021), King, (2019), Chau, Pelzelmayer and Schwiter, (2018), Wang, kwan yung and Sun (2022), wang et al. (2022)	There is a place for everyone in the public space.	The right to habitat	The right to inhabit	
	There is a feeling of security in urban spaces at night.			
	Citizens feel safe from the presence of children in the urban space alone.			
	The possibility of an accident or physical injury occurring while walking in an urban space is low.			
Jabareen, (2014), Kitchin, Cardullo and Felicianonio, (2019), Fedorenko, (2021), Sorensen and Sagaris, (2010), Marcus, (2010), Apostolopoulou and Kotsilac, (2021)	Housing costs are affordable for all citizens.	The right to individualization in socialization	The right to inhabit	
	Information on all construction projects in the city, before implementation.			
	Citizens' opinions should be implemented to build and improve their place of residence.			

Therefore, according to the theoretical foundations with critical analysis of concepts, this study provides a framework for the right to the city as a right consisting of distinct and intertwined rights, the three factors of the right of appropriation, decision-making, and organization as dimensions of the right to the participation and the dimensions of monitoring and occupying space, the right

to habitat and the right to urban citizenship affecting the dimension of the right to inhabit the city to the city described in combination with the components affecting the desirability of urban space in the category of functional, perceptual, physical and environmental components as below:

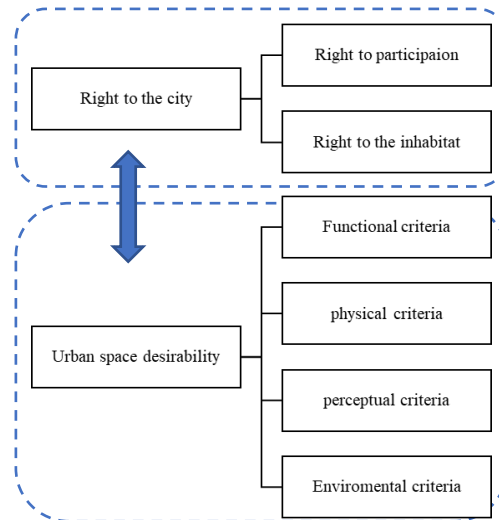


Fig. 1. The theoretical framework of research

4. Research Methodology

This research was an applied developmental type in terms of purpose, a survey in terms of method, and a quantitative research method with a questionnaire. The statistical population of the present study is the citizens living in Qazvin. According to the last general census of population and housing in 2016, the population of this city is 402748. Using Cochran's formula and the accepted error rate of 0.05, the value of the standard variable of the standard unit with 95% confidence level is equal to 1.96, p of the ratio of having the desired attribute is equal to 0.5, and q of the ratio of not having the desired attribute is equal to 0.5. Therefore, the sample size is calculated at 384 people with a 95% confidence level. It should be noted that 400 questionnaires were used, and finally, 390 questionnaires were analyzed (Cochran, 1963: 75). Sample selection is based on the probabilistic sampling method, done by multi-stage stratified cluster sampling. Clusters are also considered as statistical districts of Qazvin city.

The questionnaire related to the desirability of urban space consists of 24 items indicating the degree of desirability. The questionnaire of the right to the city consists of 39 items, 13 items representing the context characteristics and some research components including space ownership and designed as open-ended or multiple-choice questions. 26 items also examined the main components of the research and both questionnaires were of the type of positive and negative news propositions and the respondents were asked in the answers section, to express their agreement degree with them in the form of a 5-point Likert scale (expressing complete agreement to complete disagreement). Both were along, and so each person answered two questionnaires.

To ensure the validity and reliability of the research tool, two relative coefficients of content validity ratio and

content validity index have been used (Heravi-Karimooi, et al., 2018; Lawshe, 1975; Newman, et al., 2013; Haynes, et al., 1995).

$$CVI = \frac{n_E + Y}{V} \qquad CVR = \frac{n_E - \frac{V}{2}}{\frac{V}{2}}$$

In this relation, n_E the number of specialists answered the necessary option, and V is the total number of specialists. V is the number of specialists who answered the necessary option, and Y is the number of specialists who answered the useful but not necessary option.

According to the selection of 30 experts in urban planning, questions that had a relative content validity ratio coefficient above 33% and content validity index above 79% have validity, and the rest of the questions have been removed. After removing six questions from the questionnaire, four questions were designed, and according to the previous steps, the final questionnaire was determined with 37 questions. questioning-after re To determine the Cronbach's alpha coefficient, to determine the reliability of the test (Bayati, et al, 2009; Mohamadbeygi, 2011; Ghamari, 2011), a questionnaire was distributed to a sample population of 45 people taken from the statistical population of Qazvin citizens, who were selected through sampling and based on their opinion using SPSS 25.0.0.0 software, Cronbach's alpha coefficient of the right to city of the questionnaire was calculated above 0.7, which indicates the reliability of the designed questionnaire.

Table 3
 Standardized Cronbach's alpha coefficients

Standardized Cronbach's alpha	Number of items	
0/824	7	Right to the city
0/738	7	Right to participate
0/879	12	Right to inhabit

To analyze the data using R1 3.3.0 software, from statistical techniques, Kruskal-Wallis test to determine the desirability of urban spaces by districts and also Kolmogorov-Smirnov test to measure the effect of each component on the desirability of urban space and finally Spearman correlation test to determine the correlation between the desirability of urban spaces and the right to the city have been used.

5. Results and Discussion

According to the type of growth from south to north of Qazvin city, Emamzade Hossein district and Emamzade Ali district in the south of the city and historical texture, Azadegan district and Babayi district in the middle of the city, and Mahdiye district and Minoodar district as new textures of the city are considered. Given that new construction textures generally have more desirable urban planning principles. With the interpretation that citizens living in each district usually benefit more from urban spaces in the same district, it is expected that the citizens of Mahdiye district and Minoodar district have the highest satisfaction and the residents of Emamzade Ali district and Emamzade Hossein district have the lowest level of satisfaction with the output of the questionnaires. Then, with this correlation analysis of the satisfaction level of the right to the city, it can be concluded that the desirability of urban space directly affects satisfaction with the city's rights. Due to the existence of nominal and sequential data using the non-parametric equivalent test of analysis of variance, the Kruskal-Wallis test has been used.

First, to examine the presence or absence of the effect of residential district on the sense of desirability of urban spaces, the mean and standard deviation of urban space desirability is calculated, and it seems that the variance or standard deviation of districts is different.

Using the Kruskal-Wallis test function, the difference between the mean desirability of urban spaces in the four statistical districts is studied as follows.

Table 4
 Mean and standard deviation of urban space desirability

District	Count	Mean	Sd	Median	IQR
Emamzade Hossein district	52	1/18	0/386	1	1
Emamzade ali district	49	1/14	0.372	1	1
Shahid babai district	78	1/25	0/459	1	1
Azadegan district	96	1/19	0/704	1	1
Mahdiye district	63	1/45	0/624	1	0
Minodar district	52	1/49	0/640	1	1

since the probability value is 0.04306 and less than the significance level of 0.05, it can be concluded that there is a significant difference between the desirability of urban spaces in different districts.

Kruskal-Wallis chi-squared = 17.614

df = 3

p-value = 0.0005283

Then, To determine the difference between the pairs of groups between the satisfaction levels in the districts, the pairwise- Wilcox function has been used. The pairwise comparison shows a significant difference ($p > 0.05$), so there is an assumption of differences between districts in the sense of desirability of urban space.

From the result of the Kruskal test, we know that there is a significant difference between the groups, but we do not know which pairs of groups are different. Therefore, Pirvas Wilkas function has been used to calculate the pair comparison between satisfaction levels in the districts and the results of pairwise comparison show that the district of Imamzadeh Hossein and Minoodar, Shahid Babaei and Mahdieh are not significantly different ($p < 0.05$). Therefore, there is a presumption of difference between the districts in exercising the right over the city.

¹ This software is provided by R Core Team and is available at www.r-project.org.

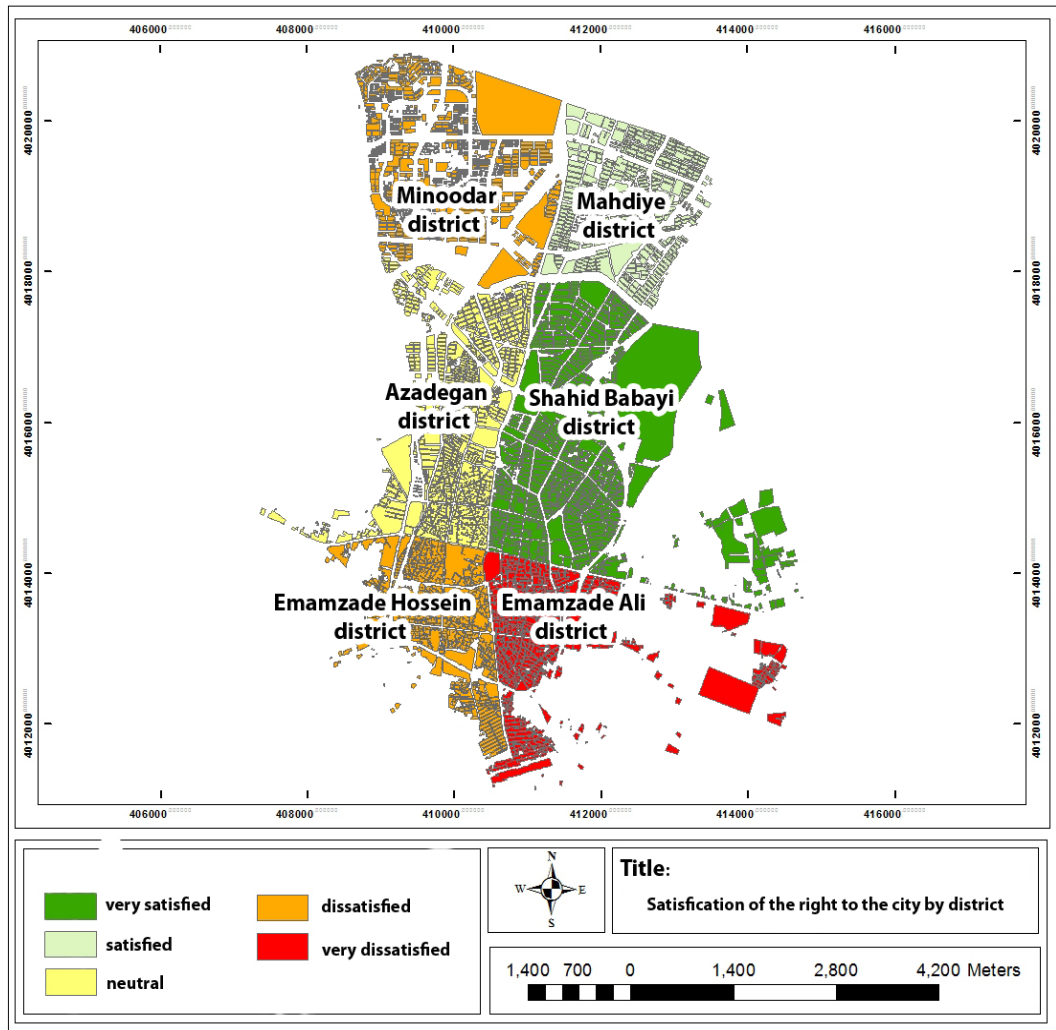


Fig. 2. Satisfaction of the right to the city by district

According to the questionnaire and the average index of satisfaction with the right to the city by districts, map number one has been prepared. Mahdieh district have the most sense of satisfaction of the right over the city. In this district of the city, the most principles of urban planning are observed and Qazvin is the newest urban district.

To evaluate the effect of perceptual components including sensory richness, sense of belonging, readability, beauty, security, vitality, physical components including visual, unity, accessibility, permeability, physical design, skyline, human scale, confinement, lighting, spatial order and contrast, functional components including pedestrian indices, flexibility, adaptation, functional mixing, social interactions, diversity and environmental components including indices of the desirability of public spaces in the city by urban districts, first perceptual component, comfort, cleanliness, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test has been used to determine the symmetry in the districts.

This test is performed without any presuppositions and thus is considered as a group of non-parametric methods. The results of this test, according to the value of Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic have been calculated 0.34359, 0.33333, 0.3, 0.26923, respectively, at an error

level of less than 0.05, so with a 95% confidence level, we can say that there is a statistically significant difference between the desirability of the components of urban spaces and the citizens' district of residence.

The Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic obtained from the previous four analyzes is, in fact, the largest difference between the cumulative relative frequencies of the four groups. As it can be seen, citizens' perceptions of the desirability of all components are also directly related to their district of residence.

To examine the alignment of the desirability of space and the right to the city and to prove that by increasing the desirability of space, the level of satisfaction with the right to the city also increases, Spearman correlation test has been used.

$$S = 5200000 \cdot p\text{-value} < 2.2e-16 \quad \text{Rho} = 0.4740259$$

Since the probability value is calculated to be less than 5%, it can be concluded that there is a direct relationship between the two variables in the statistical population, and the estimate of the correlation coefficient is 0.474. Therefore, this relationship is evaluated as moderate and positive

6. Conclusion

Urban space is a set of spatial relationships produced by different forms of social life, and therefore these places are spaces for public use. In the contemporary era, the formation of spaces and their control have been controlled by the governments. In other words, the city's obedience to the development of capitalism and its constant need to produce surplus capital ensures the process of continuous urban growth based on the destruction and reconstruction of cities and the social, environmental, and political effects associated with this dynamism. However, urban space is common for all citizens and should not be a government-run space or commodity.

For this reason, the capitalist system allocates urban spaces to ensure the necessary conditions for the production and reproduction of capitalist relations. The challenge of this research is to imagine a different type of city based on new forms of urban occupation, which is a departure from the dynamics of capitalism, and expresses the theory and practice of the right to the city.

This study contributes to developing a conceptual framework to increase citizens' satisfaction and the equal benefit of all sections of the society from this right.

Suppose we accept the default of the relationship between urban spaces and people's attitudes. In that case, we will conclude that people's social relationships are also influenced by urban spaces because the connection between cognition and emotions with origins and actions is obvious from a sociological point of view. The combination of these emotional and cognitive perceptions created in citizens leads to a general perception of citizenship rights that our focus in this study has been to examine its dimensions and the relationship between the desirability of urban space and people's attitude.

According to the analyzed results, the desirability of urban spaces has a direct effect on the satisfaction of the It has been shown that the residents of areas with higher quality of urban open spaces, regardless of having high density, have a higher level of satisfaction. In comparison, Wang (2022) states that in neighborhoods with higher density, if they have less open public space, the residents will feel less satisfied with the right to the city, but in the present study, regardless of density, the quality of space has been more effective (Considering the class system of Qazvin city and its growth from south to north, it is understandable.)

Therefore, the concept of the right to the city proposed by Lefebvre (1996) in cities with class differences should be modified.

This study aims to resolve the differences between the regions that lead to the reduction of equality by examining the relationship between the place of residence and the level of satisfaction with the right to the city.

In addition, the difference between the regions in feeling the desirability of the urban space in the perceptual components, including the indicators of sensory richness, sense of belonging, readability, beauty, security, vitality, has been more than the rest of the components.

It is necessary to create new knowledge of the city and a strong anti-capitalist social movement with the aim of

right to the city. It can be analyzed that in urban districts where the criteria of urban space desirability were calculated in an upper limit on average, the degree of satisfaction with the right to the city was rated higher. Similar results have been obtained in a research conducted by Khodayari et al. (2017). In this study, Lynch's urban space desirability indices in both psychological and social aspects have been taken into account, while in the present study, different aspects and components resulting from different theories have been considered. Moreover, in general, the level of satisfaction with the right to the city and the desirability of space in the city has been measured, and both have not been evaluated as desirable. In the present study, considering that a similar result has been obtained separately for the studied districts, it can be concluded that regardless of the type of space desirability and city scale, there is a direct relationship between the desirability of space and satisfaction with the right to the city.

This study suggests that by improving the quality of urban open space, especially in the perceptual component and especially in the sub-components of increasing the safety of spaces and vitality, the achievement of equal rights in access and use of public space increased. However, Heydari et al., (2022) considers the adaptations of spaces for the use of all sections of society and the security to be more effective in increasing this satisfaction, which can be generalized considering the study case that both cities are medium-sized.

In other words, according to the demand for the right to the city in the context of urban spaces, it can be understood that by increasing the criteria of urban space desirability, satisfaction with the right to the city increases to an expected level and is actually provided.

transforming every day's urban life, which includes new ways of taking over urban spaces. In sum, the change in the way of occupying urban spaces can improve the relationship between the quality of urban spaces and satisfaction with the right to the city.

It is necessary to promote the social inclusion of urban spaces by providing spaces for the use and enjoyment of citizens in any socio-economic context. Quality public spaces can even fill housing shortages for the urban slums.

Of course, this requires ensuring a fair distribution of public spaces within cities. Also, through the production and reproduction of quality public spaces in cities, the economic and social segregation that is prevalent in many developed and developing cities can reduce. By ensuring the distribution, coverage, and quality of public spaces, the dynamics of urban density can be directly affected, land uses can be combined, and the social mixing of city dwellers can be improved.

In this regard, the rights and duties of all stakeholders in public space must be clearly defined. Public spaces are public assets and, by definition, are places where the presence of all citizens is legal and has the capacity to gather people and remove social barriers. Protecting the

pervasiveness of the public space is the main prerequisite for the right to the city and an important asset for creating harmony and dialogue in the city.

Furthermore, the prediction model constructed from this study could provide a reference guide to planners for better planning the distribution of open spaces and improve the components of the quality of urban open spaces, which have the greatest impact on increasing the satisfaction of the right to the city.

Consequences of not paying attention to this important issue and considering public spaces in slums only for the possibility of people's access and lack of public space both quantitatively and qualitatively, are high housing density, high crime rate, lack of public facilities, difficulty in doing outdoor sports and other recreational activities.

It should be noted that the present study is in line with writing a Ph.D. thesis and is still ongoing. To advance the findings, it seems that the effect of each of the components of the right to the city in the context of Qazvin should be examined to provide differences in the degree of satisfaction with the right to the city by gender, as well as semi-structured interviews to add to the credibility of the research.

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