



Social Sciences and Communication Sciences

Meisam Ahrabian Sadr

Rank: Commendable in the Adult Section

Degree: PhD

Research Title: The Case Study of Spatial Inequality and Its Associated Social Relations in Tehran (1871-1978)

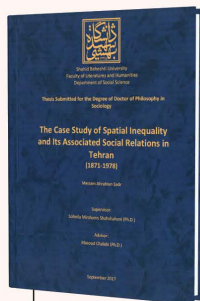
Kind of Research Work: Doctoral Dissertation



About Researcher

Meisam Ahrabian Sadr was born in 1981 in Tehran. He received a diploma in mathematics in 1999 and was accepted to Kashan University in the field of Architectural Engineering and in 2004 he graduated with a bachelor's degree. He received his master's degree in social sciences - cultural studies in 2008 from Allameh Tabataba'i University. After obtaining the first rank in PhD entrance exam in sociology, he was accepted in Shahid Beheshti University in 2011 and defended his doctoral dissertation entitled "The Case Study of Spatial Inequality and Its Associated Social Relations in Tehran (1871-1978)".

Writing the book "Facelessness; Hijab and women's clothing in Iran in the thirteenth century", translation of the book "Machiavelli and us", writing scientific and research articles and scientific notes in the field of urban development and cultural studies are among the scientific and research activities of Dr. Ahrabian Sadr.



Abstract

Tehran's unequal spatial system, and the continuous growth of conflicts and contradictions emerging from this environment, set a challenge for social scientists to provide an effective way of eliminating or at least, alleviating the undesirable aspects of the spatial form of inequality by trying to understand and explain the problem. From this perspective, Tehran's spatial inequality has been analyzed in macro, mezzo, and micro levels and with regard to the spatial unit of analysis, its determinant causal conditions have been studied. It is understandable that at the urban level of analysis, spatial inequality has strong links to the ways of land use and appropriation. Therefore, relying on the "case study" as the method of research, it would be possible to consider the ways of land controlling and ownership by following the question "who, how, in relation to whom, and for whom" control the urban lands? By trying to answer this question (as the key question of the work), it would be hoped that the structural and voluntary determinants affecting the unequal expansion of urban space would be perceived as a whole coherent case. In this way, the main attempt of this dissertation is to examine the aforementioned question within the approximately one hundred years, from 1871 to 1978, following Tehran's spatial and class relations based on the forms of land appropriation. In addition, in order to provide a limited assessment of assumptions, and as a negative case - despite some structural similarities - Tokyo's urban space, has been studied, from 1868 to 1972. Eventually, a limited comparison between the causal conditions that emerged from the research has been done between Tehran and Tokyo.

