

The Effects of Intellectual Currents of the Periods after the Glorious Islamic Revolution in the Formation of Residential Complexes Based on the Opinions of Laclau and Mouffe

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Research Article

Abstract

Residential complexes and collective housing are one of the basic requirements of people in the modern world and in developing countries, especially Iran, which has felt the need more after the Islamic revolution. This concept and its configuration in the eyes of the country can be seen as a part connected to politics in the discourse parts in political fields. Critical discourse analysis examines language as a social act in connection with factors such as power, ideology, culture, society, hegemony and historical context, politics at the level of the text, whether spoken or written, and in this direction by presenting specific approaches, He introduced the power in the discourse and the power beyond the discourse, and the result is the revelation of the truth for people to think better and make a more correct decision and judgement. The purpose of this research is to explain the relationship between the discourses of the country's governing executive and the field of collective housing architecture by examining some examples of successful collective housing in the country. This research is of qualitative type and with inductive strategy, which uses documentary studies and field collection in data collection and uses coding method to reduce and analyze data. During the construction period of the discourse, functionalism played a greater role in creating consequences and problems, and expediency had the least effectiveness. During the reform period, the release of the housing market was the least effective and the supply of housing on a large scale had a significant effect. In the justice-oriented period, the discourse of seeking justice is the most influential and the least influential in the distribution-oriented economy. In the period of

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moderation, internal empowerment has the least effectiveness in the formation of collective housing of that era, and the weak economy has the most effectiveness in collective housing.

Keywords: Effective Conversation; Collective Housing; Laclau and Mouffe; Tehran City; Shannon 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 (Baradaran et al. 2019). 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 (Haji Hosseini and Sam Aram, 2014). For this reason, in the present study, the researcher's attention has been focused on the theory of critical conversation analysis of Ernesto Laclau 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 (Laclau and Mouffe, 2001). 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 (Hosseinzadeh, 2004). 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 (Droudgar, 2016). 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 (Leach, 2013). In this research, after examining the conversation approach of Laclau and Mouffe in the literature and presenting project methodology, it is tried to answer the following questions.

What is the effective conversation on collective housing architecture in Tehran?

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

In line with the logic of Laclau and Mouffe (2001), an theory on discourse there will in this chapter be argued that if one is going to understand what in this thesis is meant by “the multicultural” one needs to understand, what multiple content the concept of culture may be provided; what content which culture may be ascribed.

We will call articulation any practice establishing a relation among elements such that their identity is modified as a result of the articulatory practice. The structured totality resulting from the

articulatory practice, we will call discourse. The differential positions, insofar as they appear articulated within a discourse, we will call moments. By contrast, we will call element any difference that is not discursively articulated.

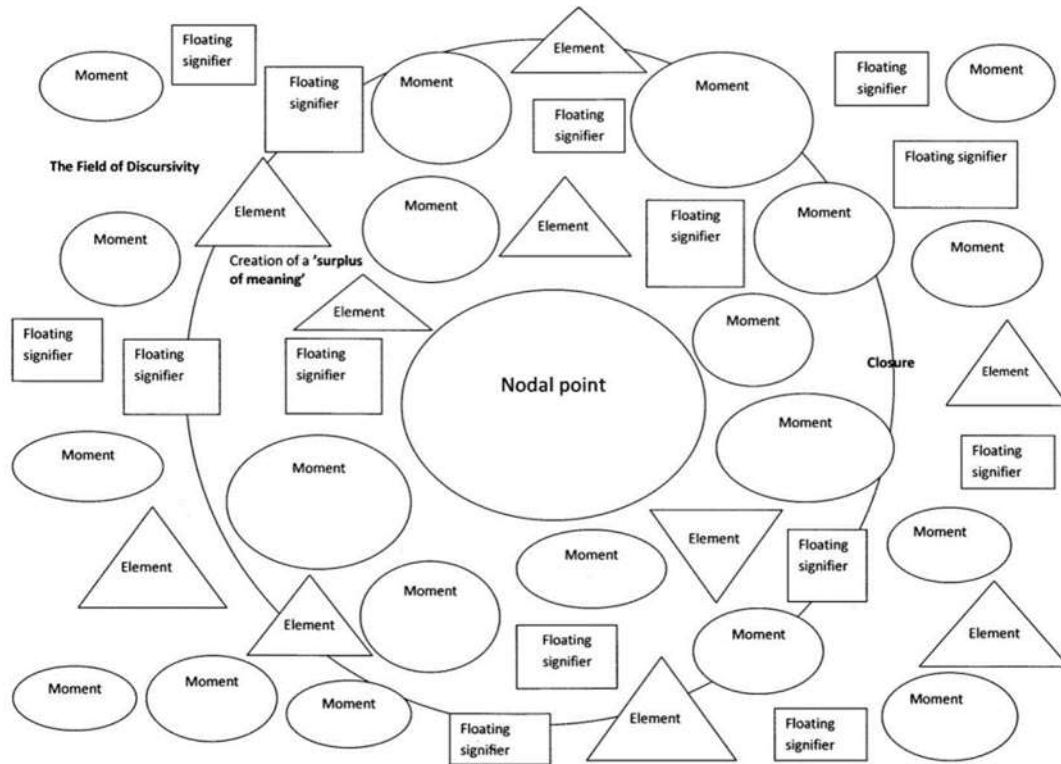


Fig 1 Signs in discourse: A structural visualization of Laclau and Mouffe's discourse theory (source: Laclau and Mouffe, 2001)

Laclau and Mouffe (2001) understand the interplay between discourses as a continuous political struggle for hegemony (Gramsci, 2011). A discourse is always flexible, but it gains what Laclau and Mouffe refers to as a hegemonic formation (1985:136); a status of temporal dominance, when it manages to fix the meaning of signs (concepts) within a domain. According to Laclau and Mouffe's theory (2001), every discourse is established around a crystallized nodal point. The nodal point involves, according to Laclau and Mouffe, "... the notion of a particular element assuming a 'universal' structuring function within a certain discursive field..." (Laclau and Mouffe, 2001). Surrounding the nodal point are discursive signs, called moments, elements and floating signifiers (Laclau and Mouffe, 2001). The moments within a discourse support and fixate the meaning of the nodal point. The moments, because they are related to each other support both their specific meaning, as well as their meaning as part of a group. The nodal point is in itself void of meaning, and therefore does not gain meaning until it is related to the moments surrounding it. The moments then have a fixed meaning. In contradiction to the moments, the elements do not have a fixed meaning, they are signs which different discourses struggle to invest meaning in and thereby fix as moments which suit their specific nodal point. Occasionally elements which are equivalents cling together and form a chain of equivalence. The equivalent elements in the chain of equivalence may be used interchangeably (Laclau and Mouffe, 2001) without altering the meaning of the discourse. However, a consequence of their ability to interchange is that they are "...reducing the number of

positions which can possibly be combined” (Laclau and Mouffe, 2001). A consequence of the logic of equivalence is that it simplifies the complexity or possible multitude of combinations of relations between the discursive signs; the political space; “the game” resulting in a hegemonic formation (Laclau and Mouffe, 2001). The floating signifiers within a discourse are elements which are particularly open to different ascriptions of meaning (Laclau and Mouffe, 2001). According to Winther Jørgensen and Phillips (2002), “... the term ‘floating signifier’ belongs to the ongoing struggle between different discourses to fix the meaning of important signs” (Winther Jørgensen and Phillips, 2002).

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 1978, 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 (Rezaei Jafari, Agha Hosseini, and Ali Hosseini, 2016). 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 (Henry and Azarmi, 2013) 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 (Grincer, 2016). According to Foucault opinion, the Iranian people in the 1978 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" (Ehteshami, 2016).

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 Laclau, 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 (Droudgar, 2016). 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 shia Islam) (Isenstadt and Rizvi, 2018).

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 (Fatemi Moghadam and Astaraki, 2019). "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 (Rezaei Panah, 2010). 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 (Paul, 2005).

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 (Samadi, 2018):

- 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:

- Left party Islamic sub-conversation (traditional)
- Right party Islamic (traditional)
- Islamic left conversation
- Fundamentalism
- Moderation (Mousavi, Jafari Nejad and Azin, 2019).

Table 1 Fixed sub-conversation from the start of Islamic revolution until now (Source: Authors, 2020 quoted from Ehteshami, 2016)

Conversation	Temporary government	year	The main axes
Islamic liberal	Temporary	59	This conversation is one of the basic stages of

	government (President Bani Sadr)		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

2.1. Reading the General Plans 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 (Ziari et al. 2011). 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 Seyed 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 (Kamrava, 2016).

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 (Moatasim, 2005). The summary of clause 21 under the title of “identifying the city and villages facades” with recreating sub-sections 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 (Moustafa, 2004).

2.2. Reading the Five-Year Development Plans of Government in Housing Field

Table 2 Political changes in housing in different periods after the Islamic Revolution (Source: Moustafa, 2004)

Period	Dominant conversation	Policies for providing housing
first period: The Revolution of street movements for housing	Revolution conversation; considering poor people; development of populist economic and social policies; street movements related to land and housing	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
Second period: Constructive conversation	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	Providing land and cheap loans; cheap and government housing; social housing
Third period: Reform conversation	Prioritizing market forces and the private sector Increasing oil revenues Releasing housing market Supporting housing supply	Continuation the policies from the previous period; pay attention to rented and cheap housing; fighting illegal housing
Fourth period: Justice oriented conversation	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	Mehr housing scheme; encouraging housing cooperation; granting cheap loans to the rural housing
Fifth period: Moderation conversation	Economic conversation Respond to consumerism needs in housing sector Dealing with housing trade Consumer demand versus merchant demand	Revision in Mehr housing scheme; considering traditional houses; pay special attention to illegal housing; social and supporting 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 (Pour Mohammadi, 2015).

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 (Bechtel and Churchman, 2002).

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 (Biniaz, 2014).

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 (Cowan, 2005).

3. Research Background

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

Jurabchi at 2009, 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 (Jurabchi, 2009). Ghanbari and Zaheri (2010) 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 (Ghanbari and Zaheri, 2010). 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 (Marie, 2001). 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. Biniaz (2014) 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 (Biniaz, 2014). Ismaili Darka and Ziari. (2016) 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 (Ismaili Darka and Ziari, 2016). Hezarjaribi and Emami Ghaffari (2019) in his study entitled "analyzing the development of housing welfare policies in Iran" (1979-2013), 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 (Hezarjaribi and Emami Ghaffari, 2019).

4. Research Method

This article is a combination of qualitative and quantitative types, which in the first stage has been used to identify and extract the ruling ideas in the political discourse, from document studies and scanning of texts related to administrations and policy areas in the areas of collective housing after the revolution. Then, using prior knowledge and coding, inference, and comparison of data, discourses have been extracted. In the next step, to categorize these works using the Delphi method (future research), desirable collective housing was selected and measured. In the Delphi phase, in the brainstorming phase, experts were asked to give their opinion regarding the discourses that shape the selected collective housing in relation to the consequences, problems, and influential dimensions and effective discourses in the collective housing. Then, in the limiting phase, they were asked to give them a very low to very high score based on the effective discourses. The results are displayed in the form of many graphs, but in the last stage and the selection phase, effective political discourses in the formation of collective housing after the revolution in Tehran are selected. In the quantitative part, the Shannon coefficient is used to verify the results for each discourse and each period (Shahbazi, Bemanian, and Saremi, 2017; Shahbazi, Yeganeh, and

Bemanian, 2020; Shahbazi, Yeganeh, and Bamanian, 2020). 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 below:

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 (Marie, 2001).

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 (Ismaili Darka and Ziari, 2016).

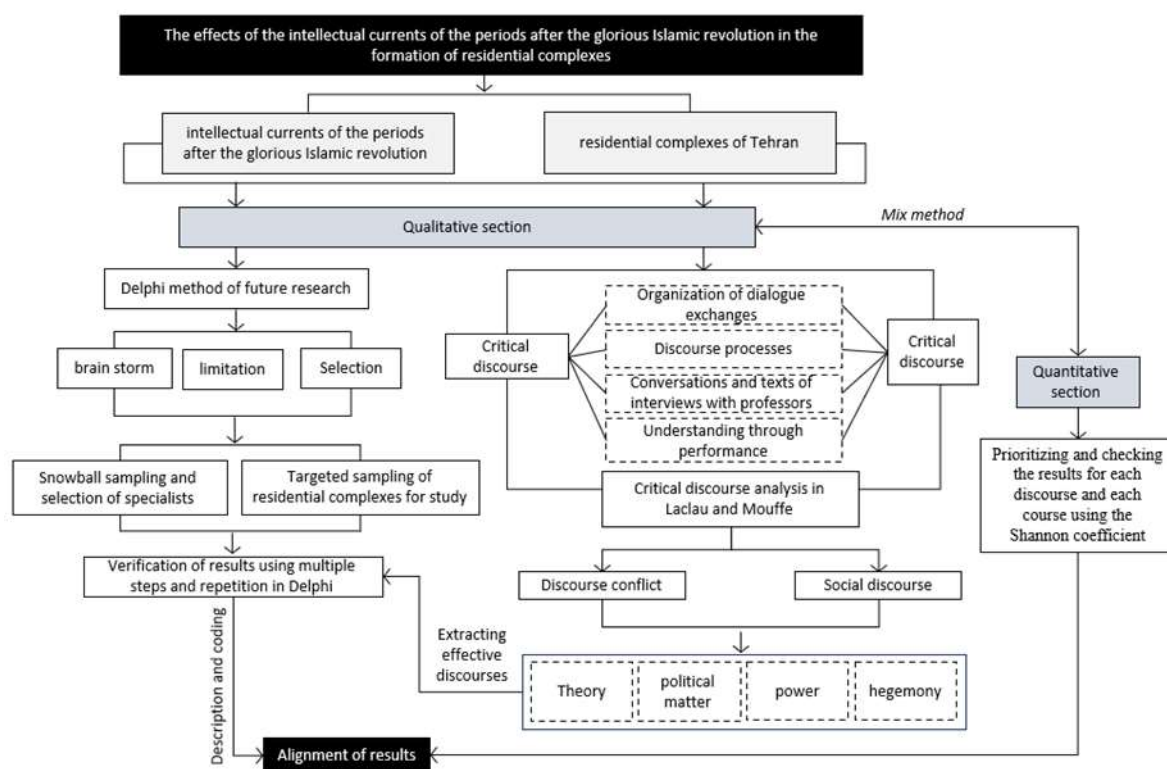


Fig 2 Research Methodology

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. Research Findings

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 Selected collective housings

Year of construction	The selected collective housing	Head of government	Name of period
1993	Sarvanaz 500-unit residential complex	Rafsanjani	Construction period
1997	Ibn Sina Residential Complex	Khatami	Reform period
2006	Nilofar complex (Teimoori street and Teimoori neighborhood in Tehran)	Ahmadi Nejad	Justice-oriented period
2019	Tehran Zehtabi Residential Complex	Ruhani	Moderation period








5.1. Intellectual Phae 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 Expert opinions for the conversation 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
<p>Distribution-oriented economy, return to the ideals of the first decade of the revolution, the conversation of justice, increasing oil revenues, beauty and identifying the urbanization of the society</p>	<p>Physical, spatial</p>	<p>Lack of promotion of prefabrication, lack of strategic housing plan, lack of attention to middle-income groups, building wear before operation, accumulation of marginalized residents in Mehr housing, lack of proper location, lack of peace and comfort inside houses</p>	<p>Intense reduction in construction quality, reduction in construction durability, elimination of interactive space in collective housing, 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</p>
			
Effective axis	Effective aspects	Problems	Results of the conversations of the moderation period
<p>Develop mentalism, moderation in all matters, respond to consumer needs, economic plan, elimination of intermediation, weak economy, attention to non-oil exports, domestic empowerment</p>	<p>Physical, economic, social, cultural, spatial</p>	<p>Dominance of supportive housing, mass production of small 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,</p>	<p>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</p>



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 Figure 3.

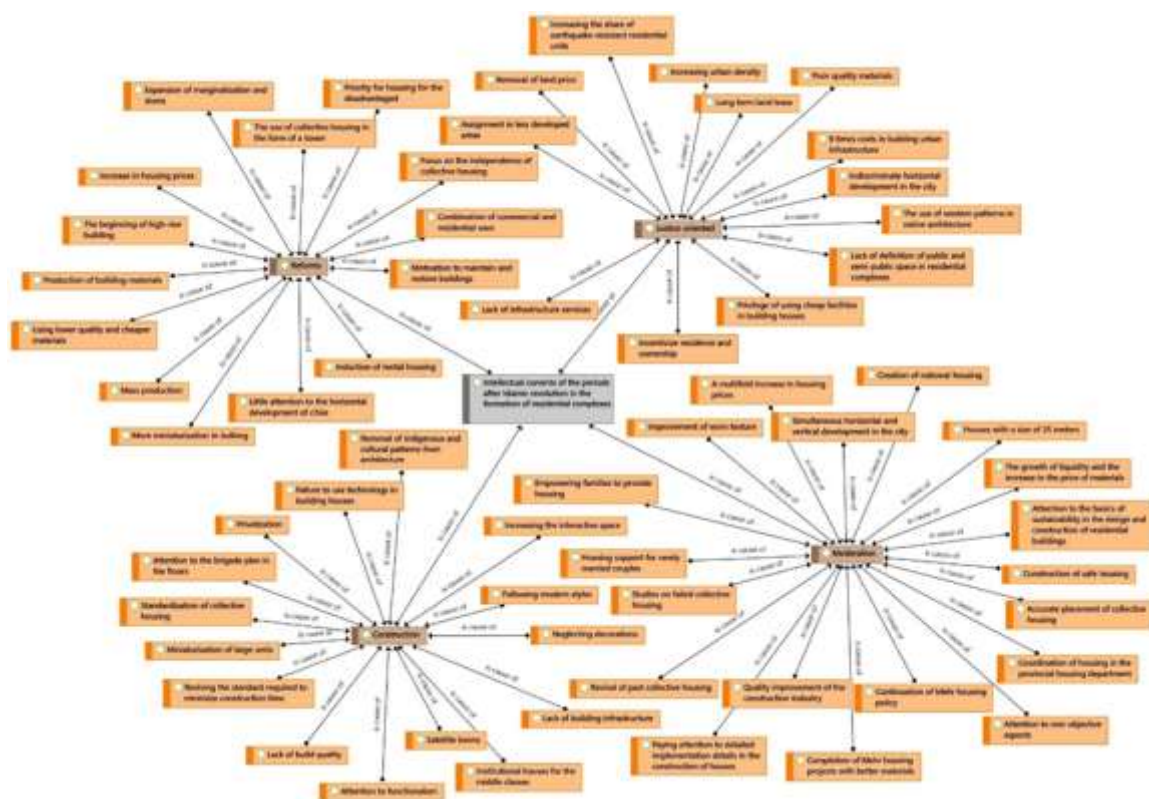


Fig 3 Extracted codes from the text of interviews

5.2. Restricted 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.

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_{it} is the score to norm and F_{it} is the score to every response to the desired category. After that, data of every E_i 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.

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

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

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

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 justice-oriented period.

Table 6 Shannon coefficient for every period and every conversation

Name of period	Effect of conversation on residential complexes	Average	Sum of score	Shannon technic	Data in every conversation	Average of course weight
Construction	Neglecting decorations	112	4/3	1/428	0/04386	0/04379
	Increasing the interactive space	107	4/1	1/426	0/04311	
	Reviving the standard required to minimize construction time	95	3/6	1.442	0/04216	
	Institutional houses for the middle classes	106	4	1/406	0/04366	
	Privatization	89	3/4	1/423	0/04117	
	Standardization of collective housing	87	3/3	1/319	0/04018	
	Failure to use technology in building houses	99	3/8	1/117	0/04182	
	Miniaturization of large units	103	3/9	1/123	0/04355	
	Lack of building infrastructure	114	4/3	1/123	0/04328	
	Lack of build quality	85	4/2	1/227	0/04333	
	Removal of indigenous and cultural patterns from architecture	95	3/6	1/335	0/04293	
	Satellite towns	106	4	1/175	0/04311	
	Attention to the brigade plan in the floors	113	4/3	1/218	0/04382	
	Following modern styles	105	4	1/255	0/04288	
	Attention to functionalism	85	4/2	1/105	0/04311	
Reforms	The use of collective housing in the form of a tower	101	3/8	1/108	0/04279	0/04243
	Using lower quality and cheaper materials	89	3/4	1/108	0/04008	
	Focus on the independence of collective housing	99	3/8	1/120	0/04126	

	Combination of commercial and residential uses	128	4/9	1/324	0/04344	
	The beginning of high-rise building	105	4	1/105	0/04186	
	Expansion of marginalization and slums	127	4/8	1/255	0/04344	
	More miniaturization in bulking	139	3/7	1/339	0/04298	
	Little attention to the horizontal development of cities	107	4/1	1/128	0/04486	
	Increase in housing prices	102	3/9	1/126	0/04411	
	Motivation to maintain and restore buildings	90	3/4	#VALUE!	0/04316	
	Priority for housing for the disadvantaged	101	3/8	1/106	0/04466	
	Induction of rental housing	84	3/2	1/123	0/04217	
	Production of building materials	82	3/1	1/019	0/04118	
	Mass production	94	3/6	0/817	0/04282	
Justice-oriented	Indiscriminate horizontal development in the city	98	3/7	0/823	0/04455	0/04243
	Increasing the share of earthquake-resistant residential units	109	4/1	0/823	0/04428	
	Lack of definition of public and semi-public space in residential complexes	80	4	0/927	0/04433	
	Privilege of using cheap facilities in building houses	90	3/4	1/035	0/04393	
	3times costs in building urban infrastructure	101	3/8	0/875	0/04411	
	Poor quality materials	108	4/1	0/918	0/04482	
	The use of western patterns in native architecture	100	3/8	0/955	0/04388	
	Lack of infrastructure services	80	4	0/805	0/04411	
	Incentivize residence and ownership	96	3/6	0/808	0/04379	
	Removal of land price	84	3/2	0/808	0/04108	
	Long term land lease	94	3/6	0/82	0/04226	
	Assignment in less developed areas	123	4/7	1/024	0/04444	
	Increasing urban density	100	3/8	0/805	0/04286	
Moderation	Creation of national housing	122	4/6	1/128	0/04444	0/04237
	Coordination of housing in the provincial housing department	134	3/5	1/126	0/04486	
	Studies on failed collective housing	115	3/9	1/658	0/04286	
	Attention to non-objective aspects	110	3/7	1/656	0/04211	
	Simultaneous horizontal and vertical development in the city	98	3/2	1/214	0/04116	
	Paying attention to detailed implementation details in the construction of houses	109	3/6	1/636	0/04266	
	Attention to the basics of sustainability in the design and construction of residential buildings	92	3	1/653	0/04017	

Completion of Mehr housing projects with better materials	90	2/9	1/549	0/03918
Housing support for newly married couples	102	3/4	1/347	0/04082
Revival of past collective housing	106	3/5	1/353	0/04255
Improvement of worn texture	117	3/9	1/353	0/04228
Empowering families to provide housing	88	3/8	1/457	0/04233
Quality improvement of the construction industry	98	3/2	1/565	0/04193
Houses with a size of 25 meters	109	3/6	1/405	0/04211
Continuation of Mehr housing policy	116	3/9	1/658	0/04282
Construction of safe housing	108	3/9	1/448	0/04188
The growth of liquidity and the increase in the price of materials	88	3/6	1/485	0/04211
A multifold increase in housing prices	104	3/8	1/335	0/04179
Accurate placement of collective housing	92	3/4	1/338	0/03908

After the first decade of the Islamic revolution and the problems arising from the imposed war and the need to rebuild the country were felt. The consequences of the imposed war were severe youth unemployment and a 50% budget deficit, which caused despair in the youth, and also because of the gaps that arose. The bipolar view and the liberal view had managed to find a place for itself.

In order to organize the current situation of the discourse of the Islamic Revolution, a sign that includes all the needs of the society was needed; that there is a combination of traditional and modern views in it, so the slogan of construction was raised with the approval of economy-oriented development, which included all the needs and created self-centered aspects such as development as justice, moderation and tendency towards the capitalist model of foreign and domestic policies. The domestic policy promoted strategies in the development of the economy among the people and considered the economy as the main axis and the main need of the country, and due to unemployment and excessive breakdowns, the solution of construction and construction was proposed in all matters.

After the period of construction and focusing on the economy and mass construction, problems arose that included the increase of literates, the change of the gender pyramid in society, the increase in urbanization and marginalization, and the tendency to communicate with the outside world, which necessitated reforms in the type of attention to foreign policy and it was created internally, so the central sign has changed and the trend towards reforms has been felt more and more. In the reforms, attention to men has been placed at the heart, and civil society, freedom, law, and political development have created the shape of politics both inside and outside. In order to continue the previous type of policy in housing and solve low-income housing, it was necessary to build small and rented units. Cooperatives emerged to facilitate these matters, so the type of policy in collective housing was to continue the previous path and pay attention to mass housing with amendments in legislation and to follow the requirement.

The reform government, after paying attention to its sub-discourses, caused the emergence of problems such as administrative inequalities, the spread of corruption, the distribution of wealth, and inefficiency in removing deprivation and poverty, which caused the emergence and tendency of people to the central sign of justice, which turned its attention to reducing poverty and deprivation. and made these three principles his main axis, which included increasing living standards in rural

areas, removing deprivation from villages, and improving the quality of rural life in order to return the migrated population to the city. Policymaking in the internal sector was related to justice in all aspects of the country, which resulted in results such as gasoline rationing, subsidy payments, and Mehr housing; who tried to establish equality in all matters. In order to support these matters, facilities were considered, which led to the removal of land prices, the provision of housing for people, and the order to build 1.5 million residential units.

Attention to the inside and the lack of coordination with the outside of the country, as well as the internal disturbances and the existence of sanctions on a large scale, made the need for moderation in all matters to be felt more. Also, due to the prevailing economic conditions, it was necessary to consider a plan that would give hope to the youth. and in order to advance his goals such as de-escalation of international tensions and moderation in affairs, he should make the prominence of the nuclear discourse the focus of his work and base his policies on these issues.

6. Conclusion

All types of attention to the collective housing sector in all governments are strongly affected by the economic situation of the country and almost all of them have proposed a solution for the distribution of wealth, but due to the prevailing conditions in the country as well as cultural and technological changes and the emergence of ways of social interactions and generally changing lifestyles. Changes occurred.

During the period of construction, the collective housing policy was integrated with other policies in the domestic sphere, like all periods, and for the problems that arose during the imposed war and support for the existing situation, the discourse of construction was raised. Each of these discourses was influenced by the country's economic conditions. The increase of interactive space, neglect of decorations, social isolation, satellite towns, miniaturization of large units, absence of technology, and the emergence of semi-public spaces with high-speed seasoning emerged.

Perhaps the prototypes of collective housing after the revolution can be seen in this era, to fulfill the motto of providing housing for all people and housing many people in society, smaller units emerged with high speed in locating and building, which by itself minimized the individual standard required by people. And also made the spaces smaller and chose the modern architectural approach to take advantage of the higher execution speed and economy.

During the period of the next government, which was called reforms, it was felt that a large number of the society needed to become homeowners at a high speed and to revive the country after the destruction of the war. The Azad University was created and the possibility of education for a large number of people in the society was created, due to the clarification of regulations and also the education of a large number of people in the society with universities, the possibility of high-rise building and creating vertical development in the buildings was created. With the discourse of reforms, there were changes in the practices in all parts of the country.

Mass production was developed, but according to the economic conditions, people's purchasing power was less and attention was paid to the rental sector. Great progress had been made in the field of execution techniques; And according to the formed planning, spaces were found with functional separation capability. It may be possible to consider the discourse of reforms as a complement to the previous period and to see them both in a unified way, But the history of society has changed.

In the era of justice, when the slogan of wealth distribution was raised and also due to the bad economic conditions, emphasis was placed on housing for low-income groups and the housing of Mehr, horizontal development of the city was put on the agenda in the previous periods due to

following modern architecture without local identity. were and followed it, Mehr housing was created that can answer all the questions.

Less developed areas were targeted due to the acquisition being easier and at a lower price, and the construction started due to the attention to costs, the materials used were of low quality, which caused premature wear and tear and lack of connection with the building structure. And with a specific definition, they were to support some kind of activity. Due to the reduction of construction costs, this collection reduced the size of the buildings and many activities were limited to the walls of the buildings and left to the outer spaces, but no definition has been made for it.

Government of Ahmadinejad, the way of looking at policies can be seen as extreme, which caused the discourse of the country to change its way of looking inside, and moderation and moderation became the main discourse of the country. Sanctions increased and the economy fell further. The housings became smaller and had sizes of 25 to 30 meters to modify and revive the residential complexes of the past that were not successful and could not reach their specific goal. Various studies were conducted and all these studies were tried to be conducted in open, semi-open, and closed spaces.

The construction of higher-quality buildings was put on the agenda, designs based on more studies were made, and an attempt was made to bring the marginal residents back into the city. In many of the collective housings that were built before and were abandoned in parts without his function, they were revived, and multi-functional urban spaces emerged as community centers in various place. Figure 4 shows the conversation of each government with importance degree and its consequences.

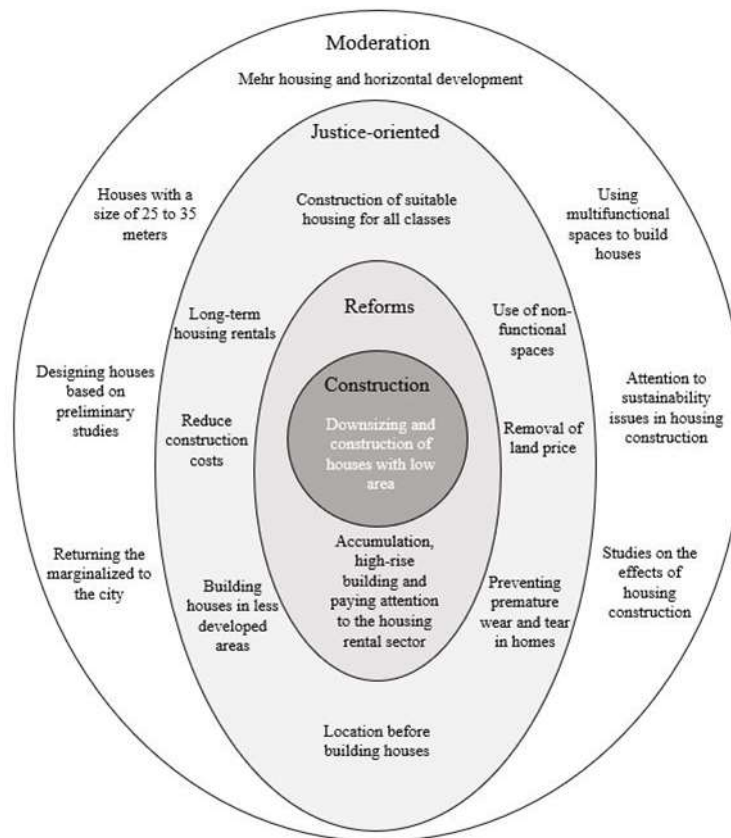


Fig 4 Effective conversations in every government and its consequences

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