

Effective Indicators of Promoting Social Interactions in Urban Public Spaces with a Happy City Approachs

A. khoram•

Instructor of Architecture group, Technical and Vocational University, GHodsiyeh Branch

Abstract

Today, the quality and quantity of urban spaces has become one of the most important developmental indicators in the cities. The management of citizenship relations and increase of social interactions level and presence of people in urban spaces have been considered as the backbone and capital of a dynamic and vibrant community. The purpose of this study was to determine and evaluate the effective indicators on promoting social interactions in urban spaces with a happy city approach. Sampling method was determined by multi-stage comparative stratified sampling and the number of samples was determined by using Cochran formula about 384 people in Qaemshahr. Data collection tool was a research hypothesis questionnaire. Descriptive statistics were used to describe the data. Inferential statistics were used to analyze the hypotheses by SPSS and LISREL software. Four effective factors for promoting social interactions were extracted. These factors are as follows: the first priority is the sense of belonging to the place (5.10), the second priority is security (3.95), the third priority is the urban pedestrian (3.67) and the fourth priority was urban furniture (3.60). The results show that all the components affect the promotion of social interactions in the city's public spaces.

Keywords: social interactions, public spaces, city, happiness

• e-mail: arezu_khorram@yahoo.com

1. Introduction

Happiness is a necessity that gives meaning to life. The creation of universe and mankind and all creatures in such a way that self-revelation brings happiness and vitality to mankind and makes ineffective negative emotions such as failure, disappointment, fear and concern. The human need for happiness is a fundamental issue of human existence, and urban spaces play an important role in creating and sustaining happiness in a municipality (Khanifer, 2013). Urban public space is the concept in which general activities of urban life take place. These dynamic spaces in contrast to the fixed spaces of work and residence constitute the essential and vital parts of a city; provide mobile networks, communication centers and public spaces for play and entertainment in the city (Bahraini & Tabibian, 1998).

Social interactions are one of the essential elements in urban spaces. The success rate of urban spaces is proportional to the amount of space used and the presence of humans. In fact, urban spaces are manifestations of human communication. The positive presence of people in urban spaces increases the level of positive social interactions and improves the quality of life. In the favorable urban spaces, the spirit of life is constantly flowing and people feel belonging to these spaces. The role of urban spaces, or in other word, space in which social interactions of citizens are formed that culture flows through human activity and communication, and the culture of society is promoted in its context (Moaiedi et al., 2013).

Urban public spaces as social constants that are always used by citizens without any restrictions, in addition to bringing peace to the city, increase the level of interactions and social activities of the inhabitants of the city, and ultimately reinforce the sense of utility and environmental satisfaction. Urban space is not just a physical concept, it also embraces the interactions of citizenship and urban activity, that is, the body of the city which is the place where urban activities or social interactions occur; in other words, urban spaces are urban activities dishes and a platform for social interactions and the basis for the for-

mation of social capital (Gehl, 1987).

Francis Tibalds (1992) considers urban space to be part of urban fabric that the public has access to it physically and intuitively. Cole and colleagues (1992) consider urban spaces as a common ground for functional activities and popular ceremonies. Accordingly, the functions of public spaces can be expressed as: 1. A tool for communication and social interaction between residents in a neighborhood; 2. A place for citizenship confrontation; 3. Managing and coordinating citizens of the neighborhood (Bomanian & Ahmadi, 2014).

Problem statement

Observations show that interactions occur at different levels between different generations. Urban space should enable people to come together in different generations. In other words, the way to achieve a coherent and sustainable social relationship and promote interaction and presence in urban spaces requires that we develop our knowledge about different socialization patterns and, on the other hand, carefully examine the components and indicators that underlie the sustainable social interaction. In this research, we try to investigate and understand the most effective factors affecting the promotion of social interactions and the consolidation of citizenship relations in urban public spaces with a happy city approach and to consider and use the components and indicators of security, sense of belonging, sidewalks, urban furniture to promote the level and quality of social interactions, and seek: Social interaction indicators in the city's public spaces are effective in building a happy city.

More than half of the world's population lives in cities now. Geoffrey shows that cities are often associated with the rapid growth of living standards, welfare and quality of life, but also warns that as the level of welfare in cities increases, crime rates, infections and diseases spread in the city as well. Hence, everyone agrees on the importance of happiness and quality of life programs in the political and social fields, but at the moment, indicators of urban development programs do not show these goals. Landry

Charles Urban Planning suggests that pay more attention to the importance of emotions and feelings of users in environmental projects, the achievement of happiness and high quality of life are universally accepted goals.

The concept of urban public spaces can be extended to spaces that have unrestricted access, and where the greatest amount of contact and human interaction occurs (Madani Pour, 2000). An appropriate urban public space is largely responsible for providing security and improper urban spaces eliminate it and causing all kinds of injuries and problems (Bayat, 2008). Therefore, it can be said that the process of understanding and feeling security of various elements of urban spaces is effective in fostering sustainable development of human societies. Urban public spaces that cannot provide physical and mental health and safety for people in their community are considered as high-risk and insecure spaces and deprived of social activity and engagement over time. Therefore, security is one of the most effective indicators of social interactions.

In recent decades, the role of pedestrians has gradually diminished in urban spaces by growing urbanization and the growing importance and role of cars in the city. This has reduced the vitality of public spaces and reduced space for social interactions in the city. In many cities, they sought to create more social interactions and turn urban residences into human-centered towns without any means of transport called "sidewalks." The quality of sidewalks can affect the social relationships of citizens. Expansion of sidewalk areas has not only changed the physical form of cities but also created new changes in the quality of urban life, social behavior and culture of the people (Pourahmad et al., 2016).

Today, the public domain is often not responsive to the human need as a social being in many cities of our country, and people only see urban spaces as a way to pass; in fact, these spaces encourage people to escape rather than invite them to stop and engage in social intercourse, and the other is that experience of dealing with others, sense of belonging to society,

face-to-face meetings, social interactions, and experience of seeing and being seen as one of the most important human needs does not occur properly that its results is death and the lack of use of urban spaces by the people or over-use virtual urban spaces by people with others like Internet chats and SMS messages. This lack of attention to human mental and psychological needs in the creation of public urban spaces has led to mental illnesses such as stress and lack of calm in today's cities; these acute consequences of neglecting human beings and his needs attract the attention of many scholars, that why public spaces of city are neglected or, in other words, what attribute public urban spaces does not have that provided necessary facilities to promote social interactions in the city, therefore, the following hypothesis is presented.

Happiness is effective in promoting social interactions in the public spaces of city.

2. Key Concepts

Happiness

Happiness is one of the basic emotions of mankind, and everyone experiences it for its own sake. But the definition of happiness is not simply an experience. Due to the emergence of many meanings from this term, there are a lot of obstacles in the way of producing thought in this category. Plato believes happiness as a form of human being that there is balance and harmony between these three elements. Aristotle sees happiness as spiritual life. In other definitions of happiness, happiness is based on the number of pleasurable events or a combination of positive affection, lack of negative emotions, and life satisfaction (Isenec, 2005: 12).

Year	Theorist	Definitions
1999	Safayi	Happiness is like breathing, loving and painful of the obvious things and the natural needs of mankind. Joy is the same expansion that a person always feels and understands in his or her own way by achieving desirability and fulfilling the purpose in person, and is usually associated with smile
1996	Isenec	Happiness and joy are a state of inner consolation and satisfaction. Hence, pure, honest, and sustainable happiness is the one that does not have negative and harmful effects.
2010	Ghaderi	Happiness and joy are a combination of positive or affective feeling, lack of negative or unpleasant affection, a very satisfying life and a person's satisfying perception of life.
2003	Schulz	Happiness and joy are a state in which a person tends to change positively, and in other words, joy means vitality and the ability to progress.

Table 1: Different definitions of happiness from theorists' viewpoints.
(Source: Khanifar, 2013)

Social interactions:

Social interaction means creating a relationship between two persons or more that leads to a reaction between them, and this kind of reaction is known to both. Therefore, meaningless relationships do not fall within this definition. However, there are other definitions for social interactions. For example, social interaction and communication can be a physical issue, a look, a conversation, and a relationship between individuals which itself requires the definition of appropriate events and activities, and therefore the role of people in space, and their membership in groups and networks is social (Daneshpour Pour and Charkhchian, 2007).

City:

Without entering into definitions and conventional and customary terms which are common in different societies and times to distinguish a city and according to them, there are the complexes that can be called a city. The main factors affecting the formation of a biological complex are: human and his/her subjects, the body of human elements, natural elements, culture, history, future, law (the rule governing these factors and the regulation of their relationships), the meaning of elements and components and facilities available. All of this forms a process within an intellectual space and under a complex internal and external relationship and in order to meet the human triple needs that is the result of continuous process of formation and development of space and

the body which is a manifestation of it can be called city (Naghizadeh, 2008).

Urban public spaces

City is a combination of private spaces and public spaces that interfere in complex ways. Worldwide research and business on urban public spaces share the point that urban public spaces should be a place for social interactions and collective life. Consider public spaces as a means to increase social capital in societies in the context of interactions and social interactions which can be a platform for the development of personal and social identity (Rafieian & Khodaei, 2009: 67)

3. Research background

Sadri et al. (2019) studied the effect of sidewalks on increasing social interactions in urban spaces of Bounjourn. They found that the results showed that the effect of physical properties on the quality of urban environments was in the first priority and perception of environment was in the second priority and functional characteristics were in the third priority. According to the results, the most important independent variables in these three categories (physical, functional and environmental) in priority order are security, access, passages, economic functions, urban environment, quality of social environment, social interactions, cultural activities, urban facilities, and entertainment and lighting functions had the least effect. Fatemeh Rezaei (2016) defined pedestrians as one of the most important urban factors and

one of the most dynamic urban spaces and it has an important role in social interactions and increasing general vitality. According to their capabilities, sidewalks can have a role in variety of vitality, dynamism, static, leisure, calmness and security in a happy city. Since one of the instruments of happiness in cities in the present century is to promote the attractiveness of urban space and encourage the increase of pedestrian capability and health of citizens, the pedestrian position has re-emerged in the agenda of planners and urban managers in recent decades. Therefore, it is very important to create a happy city and increase the social interaction of sidewalk. Afsharkohan and Yazdi (2013) examine a study about the effect of environmental and social factors on urban safety. The results showed that physical space, territory, social monitoring, and social interactions variables affect the sense of security. It can be said that physical space, territory and social interactions variables are important factors for increasing the sense of security. Attention to untenable spaces and creation of green and suitable spaces for spending leisure time, and subsequently raising the territory and social interactions of the inhabitants which leads to informal surveillance followed by the maintenance and care of residents for their neighborhood can be effective policies to promote security. The results of Sahar Samawati et al., (2016) show that factors such as safety, security, user diversity, etc had an important effect on vitality and social interactions. Zakaria, Ujang (2015), her results showed that physical safety of pedestrians should be considered in the design of a comfortable sidewalk environment in city center of Kuala Lumpur. A safe and satisfying pedestrian environment can affect the easy walking experience of the city. Sheikhi and Rezaei (2017) examine the environmental quality of urban spaces and social responsiveness. The results indicate that the mean of social accountability satisfaction is lower than average which indicates that the citizens' dissatisfaction with spatial quality and inappropriateness of the spaces designed with the need of citizens in using the street space. Dehghan Bonadeki (2014) examine the role of urban furniture

in promoting urban quality in the South Taleghani area in this study according to the above-mentioned cases. In this regard, it has become important that urban furniture affects the vitality, identity, beauty, readability, and comfort of the quality components. What was found in the research findings is that the variety of furniture, color, materials, shape and form, the distribution of furniture affects beauty, identity and vitality.

4. Determining the indicators of social interactions in public spaces of city

In order to formulate the indicators, following the study of related texts in the field of social interactions in public spaces, we refer to theories and studies carried out in the country. Overall results of Sadri et al. (2019) about the effect of sidewalks on increasing social interactions in urban spaces showed that security, access, passages, and sense of belonging had the highest effect. Fatemeh Rezaei (2016) has considered sidewalks as one of the most important urban factors and one of the most dynamic urban spaces and it has played an important role in social interactions and increased general vitality. Afsharkohan and Yazdi (2013) showed that one of the important elements in social interaction is the sense of security and sense of belonging to the place. Dehghan Bonadeki (2014) concluded in his research that urban furniture could affect social interactions, space readability, and comfort. The results of Sahar Samawati et al., (2016) research show that factors such as safety, security, user diversity, etc had an important effect on vitality and social interactions. In general, it can be deduced from various definitions that social interactions consist of four main components: pedestrians, urban furniture, security, sense of belonging to the place that each of components including sub-components during the process of indexation.

Year	Theorist	Factors affecting happiness in building city	Extracted norms
2013	Montgomery	Being alive Easy access for bicycles and pedestrians Possibility of social interaction	Socialization Accessibility Pedestrianism
2014	Clotier	welfare (Inclusive, Economic Security, Healthcare System and Treatment) Security (sense of security and lack of danger) Environment (lack of air and water pollution) Living conditions (transportation, access to stores and parks) Social interaction (meeting friends and neighbors, social and voluntary activities)	Socialization Social correlation Pedestrianism Comfort and relief Responsiveness
2015	Chapman	Appropriate visual quality in public spaces Mixed functions Face-to-face communications Security Pedestrianism and bicycle use	Physical quality Pedestrianism Socialization Security Physical context

Table 2: Factors Affecting Social Interactions in Urban Spaces in Foreign Research (Source: Khanifar, 2013)

From this, we have reached these four indicators in the following foreign and domestic research about the effective indicators on the promotion of social in-

teractions in the city’s public spaces on the formation of a happy city:

Social interactions			
Urban furniture	Urban Pedestrianism	Sense of belonging to the place	Security

Figure 1: Indicators affecting the Promotion of Social Interactions in Urban Public Spaces on happy City Formation (Source: Writer)

4.1. Security

Security has taken from Latin word “Secures”, which means not having anxiety and concern, also includes issues such as “escape from danger, threat, harm, anxiety, panic, concern with peace, confidence, comfort, trust, supply, Guarantee “(Salehi, 2008). In urban spaces, the sense of urban security means that citizens can move freely, connect with their own people and engage in social activities without being threatened or faced with violence and physical and mental harassment or sexual inequality. The sense of security means the safety of citizens for their property, life, and ... which is an indicator of organization, legitimacy and stability of society (Lotfi, 2014).

Feeling safe is a condition in which satisfaction of individual and social needs and desires of individual is carried out and a person feels value, confidence and self-esteem in that.

4.2. Sidewalk

Paying attention to the characteristics offered for sidewalks of sustainable urban space can be a city space, and so they must have features to be considered as a desirable space. Perhaps walking is one of the few human activities that have retained its original form despite the great advances in technology and the production of various communication tools (Kashani Jo, 2010). Walking is the best form of human interaction with a city that is acceptable to everyone. The

pedestrianism refers to a wide range of design issues associated with walking category. A pedestrian area is a place where its inhabitants with any age and any degree of ability can feel attractiveness and pleasure, comfort and welfare when walking, not only at leisure, but also in the use of facilities and traffic. (Hosseini & Poursoltani, 2011).

4.3. Urban furniture

Urban furniture is a set of elements that are commonly used in the city and street and in the open air as a whole. In other words, such elements as couches, bus stations, signs, light sources, mailboxes, trash cans, etc that placed for greater comfort and beauty, control of movement provide information for creating safety and welfare of users are called urban furniture (Zare & Latifi, 2017). The way urban furniture is located has a lot to do with refreshing the city and socializing it. Therefore, how to use this furniture can, in addition to beautify the urban environment, lead to the happiness and social interactions of the citizens of a city (Khanifar, 2013, 139).

4.4. Sense of belonging to the place

In urban spaces, public places of city can make good or bad memories for citizens by passing history and-including events. Sense of belonging to a place is a complex concept of human emotions and attachment to the environment that arises from the adaptation and use of human from place (Reiesi & Eshghi 2012). This feeling is an important factor in shaping the communication bases of users and the environment and will ultimately lead to the creation of quality environments (Azizi Ghoomi et al., 2015.276). Belonging largely based on interactions and social activities in the environment is based on the theory of social environment and environment from this

perspective is a form of belonging, a combination of social elements in which a person seeks to his/her belonging. (Kashani Joe, 2000).

5. Research Method

The research is based on the use of library and field methods to collect information. All citizens of Qaemshahr in the spring of 2019 according to the latest statistics from the website of Iranian Statistics Center and according to the official statistics of 2016, the number of people in this city is 309199 that 215280 lives in urban area.

The sampling method of this study will be a multi-stage relative sampling method based on the target population (people of Qaemshahr). In the first stage, Qaemshahr is divided into three regions: East, West and Central. The next stage, two neighborhoods are selected from each of these areas. The number of samples was determined by using the Cochran formula about 384 people. A questionnaire is used to collect the data needed to test the research hypotheses. Descriptive and inferential statistical methods will be used to analyze the data obtained from the questionnaire. Data from the questionnaire will be analyzed through SPSS and LISREL software in the following two sections.

6. Data analysis

6.1 Descriptive analysis

6.1 Descriptive analysis of gender, marital status, age ranks of subjects

As you know, gender, marital status, age ranks are considered as noun variables. We used frequency tables and columnar graphs for descriptive study. Table 3 shows the frequency distribution of gender, marital status, age ranks of respondents in this research.

Gender	Frequency	Frequency percent
Male	232	60.42
Female	152	39.58
Total	384	100.00
Marital status	Frequency	Frequency percent
Single	124	32.29
Married	260	67.71

Total	384	100.00
Age ranks	Frequency	Frequency percent
18 to 25 years old	83	21.61
26 to 35 years old	77	20.05
36 to 45	64	16.67
46 to 55	79	20.57
56 and more	81	21.09
Total	384	100.00

Table (3) Frequency distribution of subjects' gender

Descriptive indicators of research variables

After descriptive study of the subjects, we examine descriptive variables. Table (4) shows descriptive

indicators such as average, mean, fashion, standard deviation, minimum and maximum.

Research variables	Number	Average	Mean	Fashion	Standard deviation	Minimum	maximum
Security	384	2.91	283	283	0.66	1.00	467
Urban pedestrianism	384	2.83	280	3.00	0.81	1.00	5.00
Urban furniture	384	2.82	2.75	3.00	0.78	1.00	5.00
Sense of belonging to a place	384	3.31	3.33	3.00	0.77	1.00	5.00

Table 4. Descriptive indicators of research variables

6.2 Inference analysis

Before examining the hypotheses of the present study, we will discuss a little about the test, why and how to draw conclusions. As we know, we look at the effective indicators for promoting social interactions in the public places of the city in this research. For this purpose, we perform the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test to determine whether the data (expressed variables) are normal or not after collecting information about the variables of the research. In the case of nor-

mal data, we use parametric tests to test and examine the hypotheses; otherwise we will use nonparametric statistics. Table 7 shows the results for the normal test of variables, the method of conclusion in this test is that if the sig less than 0.05, data is abnormal and if more than 0.05, data is normal. As can be seen from Table (5), all research variables are normal, so we use a parametric test to test these variables.

Research variables	Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic	Sig.	Test result
Security	1.29	0.0726	Normal
Pedestrianism	1.33	0.0683	Normal
Urban furniture	1.39	0.0530	Normal
Sense of belonging	1.21	0.0878	Normal

Table5. Being normal test for research variables

To test the status of the research variables, we use a single-sample t test, and since the items are with five Likert answers, the average obtained for each variable compares with a constant value of 3 (mean, average), the zero hypothesis in this test is the mean equation with the value of 3 and when the t computational value is great or the sig value is less than

0.05, the equality hypothesis is rejected and if the average of variable is less than 3, that is, the condition of variable is less than the medium value, and if the average of variable under consideration is greater than 3, that is, its condition is more than medium and if sig is more than 0.05, that is, the status of variable is medium.

Variables	Fixed test value 3					Test result	Condition
	Average	Standard deviation	Statics t	Freedom degree	Probability value		
Security	2.91	0.66	-2.73	383	0.0066	Rejecting zero hypothesis	Less than medium
Pedestrianism	2.83	0.81	-4.13	383	0.00009	Rejecting zero hypothesis	Less than medium
Urban furniture	2.82	0.78	-4.50	383	0.00009	Rejecting zero hypothesis	Less than medium
Sense of belonging	3.31	0.77	7.83	383	0.00009	Rejecting zero hypothesis	Less than medium

Table 6. Study the existing status of research variables based on single sample t test

As seen from Table (6), the security variable mean is 2.91, since t-value is - 2.73 and probability value is less than 0.05, the zero hypothesis is rejected and as a result, in terms of participant’s view, the security variable has a limit lower than medium. The urban pedestrianism variable mean is 2.83, since t-value is -4.13 and probability value is less than 0.05, the zero hypothesis is rejected and as a result, in terms of participant’s view, the urban pedestrianism variable has a limit lower than medium. The urban furniture variable mean is 2.82, sincet value is -4.50 and probability value is less than 0.05, the zero hypothesis is rejected, and as a result, in terms of participant’s view, the urban furniture variable has a limit lower than medium. The sense of belonging to a place variable mean is 3.31, since t-value is 7.83 and probability value is less than 0.05, the zero hypothesis is rejected and as a result, in terms of participant’s view, the sense of belonging to a place variable has a higher limit than medium.

Test of research hypotheses

In this section, the research hypotheses are considered. To determine the effect of each dimension affecting responsiveness and their importance coefficients, a confirmatory factor analysis and standard coefficients and t values are used. The chi-square indicators, the normal fit indicators, and so on are used to assess the adequacy of model.



Figure (2) Theoretical model of research

1. Security component is effective in promoting social interactions in public spaces.

Variable	Standard coefficient	t value	R2 value	Result
Security component in promoting social interactions	0.90	13.13	0.80	Significant

Table 7. Study the first special hypothesis of research based on confirmatory factor analysis

In the study of first special hypothesis of research, standard factor coefficient of security component on the promotion of social interactions is equal to 0.90, t value is 13.13 which is greater than 1.96, and there-

fore, the first hypothesis of research is confirmed.

2. Urban pedestrianism component is effective in promoting social interactions in public spaces.

Variable	Standard coefficient	t value	R2 value	Result
Urban pedestrianism component in promoting social interactions	0.55	8.68	0.30	Significant

Table 8. Study the second special hypothesis of research based on confirmatory factor analysis

In the study of second special hypothesis of research, standard factor coefficient of urban pedestrianism component on the promotion of social interactions is equal to 0.55, t value is 8.68 which is greater than

1.96, and therefore, the second hypothesis of research is confirmed.

3. Urban furniture component is effective in promoting social interactions in public spaces.

Variable	Standard coefficient	t value	R2 value	Result
Urban furniture component in promoting social interactions	0.73	11.58	0.53	Significant

Table 9. Study the third special hypothesis of research based on confirmatory factor analysis

In the study of third special hypothesis of research, standard factor coefficient of urban furniture component on the promotion of social interactions is equal to 0.73, t value is 11.58 which is greater than 1.96,

and therefore, the third hypothesis of research is confirmed.

4. Sense of belonging component is effective in promoting social interactions in public spaces.

Variable	Standard coefficient	t value	R2 value	Result
Sense of belonging component in promoting social interactions	0.60	8.89	0.36	Significant

Table 10. Study the fourth special hypothesis of research based on confirmatory factor analysis

In the study of fourth special hypothesis of research, standard factor coefficient of sense of belonging component on the promotion of social interactions

is equal to 0.60, t value is 8.89 which is greater than 1.96, and therefore, the fourth hypothesis of research is confirmed.

Research variables	Ranking average	Priority
Security	3.95	Second
Urban pedestrianism	3.67	Third
Urban furniture	3.60	Fourth
Sense of belonging	5.10	first

Table 11: Ranking effective dimensions on the creation of a happy city by Friedman Test

As it is seen in Table (10), in terms of participants in the research, the first priority was related to the sense of belonging to the place with an average rating of 5.10, the second priority was related to the security with an average rating of 3.95, the third priority was related to the pedestrianism with an average rating of 3.67, the fourth priority was for urban furniture with an average rating of 3.60.

7. Conclusion

This research has tried to analyze the effective indicators on the promotion of social interactions with happiness approach. By examining four main factors of pedestrianism, security, urban furniture, sense of belonging to a place as the most important factors affecting social interactions were identified. It is a fact that with the present conditions of the century, urban planning must be sought in practice and in all its aspects towards social interaction and happiness of citizens. Urban spaces and especially the spaces providing social interactions have a key role in sustaining the social life of cities and vitality of citizens and creating a platform for a happy city with sustainable social interactions. The development of pedestrian life and creation of sidewalks and revitalization of pedestrian areas have contributed to the improvement of the city quality and the continuity of city's imagination and they can make the largest contribution to the social interactions of citizens with their particular identities. Also, the development of

sidewalk areas is a kind of investment by the urban planners to meet the physical and psychological needs of the citizens and provide the basis for mental and physical well-being and the relationship of the collective participation of citizens. Therefore, sidewalks are very important for creating a happy city and increasing social interactions. Urban furniture establishes a close relationship with the citizens, and the habit of beautiful city has become merely a physical mechanism in the cities. The choice and design of urban furniture maintaining the identity of the place and its greater potential and in fact, providing welfare and aesthetic efficiency of the environment means giving praise to human life and human values and further social interactions.

Urban spaces can be considered as part of open and universal urban landscape which are somehow crystallized by the nature of life and social interactions. Accordingly, urban spaces are the domain of human interaction in a neighborhood or city, where the story of collective life unfolds. Urban public spaces are a space that all people can attend and engage in. In these spaces, the opportunity is provided to break some social boundaries and unconfirmed encounters between local residents. Also, according to Korkeh, urban spaces are a common ground for functional activities and popular ceremonies, the functions of public spaces can be expressed as: 1. a tool for communication and social interaction between residents within a neighborhood, 2. a place for citizenship meetings, 3. management and coordination of

neighborhood citizens. Thus, urban public spaces are scenes in which the display of citizenship is exposed to the public, and it is a common ground for the activities and events of the local people. The type, quality, and socialization of urban spaces can be important in shaping social constructive interactions and shaping citizenship partnerships or the formation and organization of social capital in a neighborhood structure. Spaces and public spaces are one of the essential elements of urban everyday life and the most important part of the city. In such fields, cultural, social, economic and political activities take place, and the greatest contact, communication and interaction occur between humans. The most prominent feature of a city is the tendency and need of human being to civil life and social life. Public spaces of cities are the most important of these places and situations that have been the physical ground of civilian life and social interactions of citizens from a long time ago.

8. Resources

- Afsharkohan Javad, Rahighi Yazdi Mohammad, (2013). The Effect of Environmental and Social Factors on Urban Security (Case Study: Selected Sites in Yazd City). *Urban Sociological Studies (Urban Studies)*: Autumn 2013, Volume 3, No, 8; Page 59 to page 78.
- Eisenck, M, (2005). *Psychology of Happiness*. Translator: Mohammad Firuzbakht and Khalil Beigi, Badr, Tehran.
- Bayat, Bahram (2008). The Sociological Explanation of the Sense of Security among the Citizens of Tehran (with Emphasis on the Role of Media Payment and Social Capital). *Journal of Social Sciences*, No. 16, vol. 35, 115-132.
- Pourahmad, Ahmad, Zanganeh Shahraki, Saeed, Safaee Rina, Mostafa. (2016). Analysis of city Sidewalks Role in Promoting the Vitality of urban spaces (Case Study: sidewalk 17 Shahrivar, Tehran). *Geographic research. Urban planning* .4 (2): 175-195.
- Khanifar, Hossein, (2013), *Managing Happy City with a View to Managing Public Affairs and Urbanization with an Approach to Religious Teachings and Native Attitudes*, Tehran, Saragol Publications.
- Ahmadi Faryal, Bemanian Mohammad Reza, Ansari Mojtaba, (2014). Repair Method for Natural Landscape Based on Landscape Ecology Approach. Volume 14, No., 56, Feb. 2011, Page 5-16.
- Dehghan Bonadeki, Fatemeh (2014), Investigating the role of urban furniture in improving the quality of urban space; Case study: South Taleghani Avenue, First National Conference on Urban Development, Urban Management and Sustainable Development, Tehran, Iran Institute, Iranian Architecture Society.
- Sadri Arash, Bankian Tabrizi, Arezo, Rafaei Afshar, Ghezelbash Shadi. (2019). Effect of sidewalk on increasing social interactions in urban spaces of Bojnourd (Case study: Taleghani Street, Shahid Square to Telecommunication Area). *Journal of Applied Geosciences Research*. 2019; 19 (54): 81-102.
- Sheikhi Hojjat, Rezaei Mohammad Reza (2017). Environmental Effect Assessment of pedestrianism Urban-spaces and Social Response (Case Study: Ferdowsi Avenue, Ilam City). *Journal of Urban Research and Planning*, Eighth Year, No. 29, Summer 2012.
- Bahreini, Hossein, Mohammad Tabibian (1998). "Urban Environmental Quality Assessment Model", *Journal of Ecology*, No. 21 & 22, 41-56.
- Hosseini Mohammad Soltan, Pour Soltani Hossein (2011). Feasibility of walking in urban environment based on sustainable development and urban development (Case study: Sadat Abad neighborhood of Tehran). *Journal of Urban Planning and Research*, Second Year, Fourth Edition, Spring.
- Salehi, Ismail (2008). *Environmental Features of Secure Urban Areas*, Center for Urban Studies and Research, Ministry of Housing and Urban Development.
- Kashani Joo, Khashayar .(2010). "Recognizing Theoretical Approach to Urban Public Spaces", *City Identity Magazine* No. 6, Spring and Summer 2010, pp. 106-95.
- Lotfi, Sedigheh, Anamoradnejad Rahim, Sassanipour Mohammad, (2014). Investigating the sense of security in public spaces (case study of Shiraz metropolis). *Urban Planning and Research: Winter 2014*, Volume 5, Issue 19; From page 39 to page 56.
- Moaiedi, Mohammad, Ali Nejad, Manouchehr, Navia, Hussein (2013) Investigating the Role of Urban Landscape Components in Promoting the Level of Safety Sensibility in Urban Public Spaces (Case Study, Evin District, Tehran), *Journal of Social Security Studies*, No. 35
- Zare, Alireza, Latifi, Kouros, (2017). Color in the city with the approach of creating diversity and vitality in urban space. *Quarterly Journal of Research, Urban Planning and Research*, Vol. 8, No. 28, Spring 2017. Page 110-99.
- Rezaei, Fatemeh and Mohebb Zolghayth (2016), Study the Influential Factors on the Creation of a Happy City, Third Scientific Congress of Modern Horizons in the field of Civil Engineering, Architecture, Culture and Urban Management of Iran, Tehran, Association for the Promotion of Science and Technology Fundamental Techniques.
- Naghizadeh, M. (2008). *Islamic city and architecture (manifestations and objections)*. First print. Isfahan: Mani publishing, p. 588.
- Daneshpour, A. Charkhchian. M. (2007). Public spaces and factors influencing collective life. *Gardens. Comment*, No. 7: p. 22.
- Rafeian. M. Khodaei Z. (2009). Investigating the Indi

cators and Criteria for the Satisfaction of Citizens from Public Urban Spaces. *Rahbord Journal*, (53), 18, Winter, 248-277.

- Madani Pour, Ali (2000). *Urban space design*. Translation by Farhad Mortazai, Publications of Urban Planning and Processing Co., Tehran.

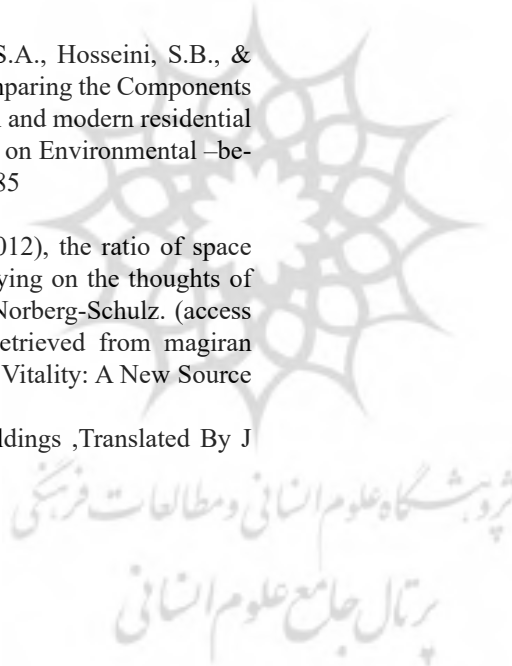
- Zakaria Juriah, Ujang Norsidah,(2015). Comfort of Walking in the City Center of Kuala Lumpur. *Asian Conference on Environment-Behaviour Studies*. Chung-Ang University, Seoul, S. Korea, 25-27. *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences* 170 (2015) 642 – 652.

- Samvati, Sahar, Mona Nikookhooy, Izadi Mohammad Saied.(2016). "The Role of Vitality and Viability of Urban Streets in Enhancement the Quality of Pedestrian – Oriented Urban Venues (Case Study: Buali Sina Street, Hamedan,Iran)." *Journal of Basic and Applied Scientific Research*. Vol.3(7). no. ISSN 2090-4304. TextRoad Publication. 554-561.

- Azizi Ghoomi, H., Yazdanfar, S.A., Hosseini, S.B., & Norouzian Maleki, S. (2015), Comparing the Components of sense of Place in the traditional and modern residential neighborhoods, *Asian Conference on Environmental –behaviour studies*, Ace-bs, pp.275-285

- Raissi, N., Eshghi Sanati, H.(2012), the ratio of space and place due to architecture: relying on the thoughts of Martin Heidegger and Christine Norberg-Schulz. (access on the Website 2013. Nov1). Retrieved from magiran website: Charles, Landry. "Urban Vitality: A New Source of Urban Competitiveness." "no.

- Gehl ,J.1987.*Life Between Buildings* ,Translated By J .Koch.



HOW TO CITE THIS ARTICLE

A.khoram. (2019). *Effective Indicators of Promoting Social Interactions in Urban Public Spaces with a Happy City Approach* , 3(7): 49-61

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.22034/SOC.2019.98884>

URL: http://soc.gpmsh.ac.ir/article_98884.html

