**چکيده مبسوط فارسي و انگليسي**

**در زمان ارسال اولیه مقاله نیازی به ارسال چکیده مبسوط نمی­باشد اما پس از پذیرش مقاله و** به‌دليل نمايه شدن نشريه در بانك‌هاي اطلاعاتي بين‌المللي، لازم است چكيده مبسوط به **انگليسي** در 700 تا 1000 كلمه (بدون در نظر گرفتن منابع) تدوين شود. (جهت تطبیق بهتر متن در زمان ویراستاری ضروری است نویسندگان محترم ابتدا چکيده مبسوط به زبان فارسي را تهیه نموده و سپس نسبت به ترجمه آن به زبان انگلیسی اقدام نمایند) نکته مهم: هردو چکیده مبسوط در قالب همین فایل تهیه و بارگذاری گردد.

***تمامي منابع مورد استفاده در مقاله اعم از منابع فارسي و منابع انگليسي بايستي به زبان انگليسي در بخش منابع پاياني چکيده مبسوط قرار گيرد.***

**Investigation of social capital in organic and planned urban texture**

**Seyyed Ali Mousavi,** Assistant professor of Geography and Urban Planning,

Hakim Sabzevari University, Khorasan Razavi, Sabzevar, Iran

Email: [s.hhosei@hsu.ac.ir](mailto:s.hhosei@hsu.ac.ir)

**Introduction**

During the last century, significant changes have taken place in the physical environment and consequently the social structure of Iranian cities. A study of the ancient and historical cities of Iran shows that in many of them we see the conflict between two types of organic and planned urban planning systems. Each of these patterns is the product of its time and, consequently, has its own strengths and weaknesses, as well as its own opportunities and threats, and consequently also has its supporters and critics. Since cities and in particular their physical environments are the main platform for the formation and manifestation of human interactions in various economic, socio-cultural and political fields, the study of how these interactions in the traditional and organic contexts of cities in relation to new and planned tissues how much has become the similarities / differences, is the focus and the main issue of this research. This issue is important for the Iranian society because, firstly, in recent decades, many organic and traditional textures of Iranian cities, through the implementation of master and detailed plans and traffic plans and various types of rehabilitation, renovation and reconstruction plans, have been demolished over time and replaced by planned urban blocks, and on the other hand, in these planned neighborhoods, we have seen in recent decades the growing of various challenges and problems different social pathologies, environmental and traffic challenges, etc. Since that urban space is one of the necessary conditions for the formation of social interactions and consequently, the development of social networks, social cohesion, social trust, social participation, etc., in this article, we examine the social capital of citizens (As the final manifestation of the development of relationships, trust, participation and social cohesion) in the organic and planned urban textures. In fact, this study seeks to answer the question of whether there is a difference in the social capital of citizens in both organic and planned urban contexts? Can differences in the spatial forms of the city cause differences in the social processes of the city?

**Materials and Methods**

This research has been done by survey method and using a questionnaire. The statistical population of the study is citizens over 15 years old living in the old and new textutes of Lar city and the statistical sample is 380 people (180 samples in the old Lar and 200 samples in the new Lar). In this study, social capital consists of six main sub-areas including social relations, social network, interpersonal trust, public and institutional trust, common social norms and social participation. The study area is the city of Lar with a population of 69864. The spatial structure of this city consists of three parts: the old Lar, the new Lar, and the area between the two cities. The new Lar was built 5 km away from the old city following the devastating earthquake of 1339 and the destruction of most of the old Lar. The population density of the whole city of Lar is equal to 59 people per hectare and in the new and old Lar is equal to 91 and 84 people. Land use mixing in both areas is very similar and moderate.

**Discussion and Results**

According to the results, the citizens of the old Lar were older than the new Lar. The ratio of natives to immigrants in the old Lar is much higher than the new Lar. The amount of housing ownership as well as the history of living in the old Lar is higher than the new Lar and in terms of income, the two area are almost similar. Findings show that the score of social capital of Lar city (both areas) is equal to 3.59. The minimum score for social capital is 2.74 and the maximum is 4.04. among the components of social capital, except social norms, in other components, the average score is above average and the highest score is related to social participation. Comparative analysis of social capital in old and new Lar showed that there is a significant difference between them. The analysis of the components of social capital also shows that in all 6 components studied, not only there is a significant difference between the old and new Lar, but in most of them (except social norms) the status of scores in The old Lar are higher than the new Lar. further analysis of the components of social capital shows that in all 6 components studied, not only there is a significant difference between the old and new Lar, but in most of them (except social norms), scores of old Lar is higher than the new Lar, and this in fact indicates a better situation of the components of social capital in the old Lar compared to the new Lar. the results of the relationship between the history of living in the city and social capital in the two neighborhoods showed that in both areas there is a direct and significant relationship between the history of living in the city and social capital. among the components of social capital, social relations, social network and interpersonal trust had a direct and significant relationship with the history of residence and the other three components had no significant relationship.

**Conclusions**

Findings indicated that in both old and new Lar, despite the physical and spatial differences, both area in the current situation have been vitality and social life and especially that the old Lar with organic texture in most of the studied indicators has been slightly better than ot new Lar with Planned texture. statistics show that old and New Lar are not much different in terms of economic, social and demographic structure, and in other words, the physical conditions of old Lar than the new Lar has not caused people with better the economic and social situation migrated to new Lar. The results of this homogeneous economic and social structure in the study of social capital also showed that the two areas were not significantly different from each other. The results of this study are a reminder that the organic and traditional contexts of Iran, in addition to being part of the cultural and historical capital, collective memory and identity of cities, can play an important role in creating and strengthening cohesion, solidarity and social capital. preserving their spatial-physical structure and preventing their destruction, rehabilitation and renovation based on modern urban planning patterns, with the aim of updating them and improving the spatial quality of these textures are among the initial activites that should be considered by city managers.

**Keywords:** Social Capital, Comparative Analysis, Old Lar, New Lar

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