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Studying The Role of Social Capital in Cohesion of urban areas and its impact on reducing social Harm (Case study: Pardis New Town)

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Abstract

Today, with the development of urbanization and increased abnormal behaviors, particularly urban crimes, prevention of social harms is of great importance. Social Sciences and Urban Development can prevent crime in urban areas by understanding cultural and social traits alongside other actions, in a way that the wrongdoer finds less opportunity for acting a criminal behavior in urban areas. The theory of social capital is intrinsically simple and affecting many other components. The core idea of social capital can be found and summed up in the word "relationship". Members of the community can cooperate and work together through making contacts with each other sustaining this relation. And thus they learn things that cannot be easily achieved alone or is hard-won. Humans are linked through a series of interconnected networks and tend to have values in common with other members of the network. And by expanding networks constitute an asset that can be considered as a form of capital. Obviously, the more people get to know each other and the more common outlook is found within them, we'll have a richer social capital. On this basis, this research will examine social capital in two dimensions, cultural (types of the trust) and structural (social participation and emotional and material support of network). And tries to study the relationship between social capital and social problems in the Pardis new city after explaining the concept of social capital; This research was conducted with survey method using a questionnaire technique. The statistical populations of the study are residents of Pardis new town, who have been selected though a random cluster sampling method. The sample size was determined as 400 people using Cochran Formula and finally data analysis was done with SPSS Software. The results show that increasing social capital components (cooperation, solidarity and social relations), social problems in new towns is reduced.

Key words: *social capital, social capital components, social problems, social harms, social network, Pardis new town.*

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Introduction

The issue of social problems in society has long been a point of interest to scholars and researchers. In parallel to spread of industrial revolution and expansion in the scope of requirements, exclusions resulting from the inability to meet the demands and needs of life, led to severe and widespread corruption, rebellion, crime, wandering, stealing and sexual perversion and other sort of damages. Although most social problems are different kinds of repetitions during generation, but as it can be seen, some of these types have become more important in some generations, and even some of these damages are born in subsequent generations. On the other hand, since there is a number of prevailing factors in any society - that in comparison to other factors - have greater importance in cause of damages. Although we dicuss a variety of distinct damages, but mostly overlap between them can be seen. The study of social perversions and the so-called Social Pathology is the study and understanding of the roots of social disorder. In fact, social pathology is studying the roots of irregularities, anomalies and damage such as unemployment, drug addiction, poverty, suicide, divorce, etc., along with their causes and methods of prevention and treatment, as well as studying the pathological conditions and social disorders. (Aghabakhshi, 16:1378) In other words, social pathology is the study of the origin of disorder, chaos and social instability; because if the society norms are not respeced, deviant behaviors emerge. This means that the damage occurs when the accepted social norms are violated. Failure to adhere to social norms is causing social harm. On the other hand, if a behavior is not consistent with common expectations of society or a social group or an organization, and many people consider it bad or wrong, is considered to be a social deviance. Any organization or community expects its members to adhere to the values and norms; but it is natural that always some people in the community are found who do not follow the norms and values. People who are consistent and in harmony with the values and norms of society or organization are "consistent" or "adaptive" and those against social norms of behavior, are considerd "discordance" or "non-adaptive". In fact, those that thier behavior or abnormality is permanent and not temporary or transient, are called deviant or perverted. Such behaviors are called Social Devianced (Ahmadi, 1384).

In order to better recognize a social harm, it is good to express its difference with social issue. As the term suggests literally, a social issue stands in a higher level in comparison with social damage. So the major difference between these two phenomena in their scope and extension, and as the result, their adverse intensity, destruction effects, and social consequences. In fact, the more the social damage is wide and exposed to various topics, the closer it will be to social issues in a way to violate disciplines and social cohesion, and changes it from an issue to a crisis. Then it is called a social issue, otherwise both statuses indicate unpleasant situations and changes which are in contrast with social values, and public opinion wants it to be changed in a structural ways. Social issues are mostly benefited from major political approach solutions, and social damages use more local and small solutions. (Montazer Ghadem: 5, 1384)

Social capital refers to investment in relationships, active links or social networks that can lead to increased production; while the physical capital refers to physical objects and human capital in comparison with individuals' assets. Social capital consists of mechanisms through which knowledge can be transferred from one person to another. Social capital is a set of blessing and social benefits like values, common norms, trust, honesty, mutual understanding, tolerance, cooperation, partnership, interactive relations which enables people to work together. Where people trust or have confidence in each other in their communities, they interact more actively and though the cost

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of the trading business, trading and social activities is less and the transfer of knowledge from one to another facilitated.

Social capital is a relatively new concept in social sciences. Generally if we want the define the social capital we can say: "Social Capital is available resources that are not considered as personal assets and no individual can take them into his own property." Social capital is a kind of intangible asset that belongs to the whole community rather than an individual. Its scope is a function of how relationships, trends and orders among the individual categories are made up. If social capital is low, the range in which human capital can be mobilized will be limited. An Important and interesting issue is that social capital can be seen both in people and in physical means of production (Koleman: 1384:462); this feature leads to generating and productive nature of social capital.

In this study it has been tried to first define the social capital indicators and then to assess its impact on social harms. Thus the purposes of the study are a below:

Puposes of Study

Studying the Role of Social Capital on reducing social damages in Pardis New Town

Study and analysis of social capital elements (Cooperation, Correlation and Social relations) and their relationship with the social damage elements.

Theoretical basics

Social pathology

Social pathology is a new concept that has been taken from life sciences and is based on similarities that scientists consider between organic diseases and social damages (deviations). The word pathology itself refers to the process of finding a disease origin, from medical point of view; Social damage Refers to any individual or collective social action which does not fit within the framework of ethical principles and general rules of formal and informal community, and thus is confronted with a law or social moral resistance. For this reason, deviants try to hide their deviations from observers of the law, public morality and social order; otherwise they encounter the legal action, moral excommunication and social exclusion (Abdollahi 1383:15).

Social harm is studying the basis of poor performance in the biomedical sciences. In other words, studying the processes and causes of diseases; Of course, as accurate diagnosis of the disease and determination of the distinguishing characteristics of the health is sometimes difficult, in the same way the sociology which has employed the term, and has defined social pathology, is exposed to normal and desired social life – situation that any deviation from it is considered as harm - or difficulties. So, the social pathology is the study of chaos, disorder and lack of co-ordination and balance in functions of human beings social life body.

It is clear that the term pathology, from a functional point of view, have been borrowed from biological sciences, but in sociological topics, the objective of social pathology is known as faciliating the understanding of behavioral deviations, causes, types and its consequences. (Sedigh Soostani: 1387, 11)

Roots of social deviations

Factors creating deviance is not the same in different countries and regions in terms of crime, strength and weakness, as well as a number of factors, are different. These differences can be found in cities, villages and even in different areas and neighborhoods of a city. In any society and environment, a series of factors like geographical, climatic, social, economic, family status, education, occupation and attitudes are governing that any of these are effective in good or bad behaviors of individuals.

Diversity and luxury, vast differences in social classes living in big cities, inflation and high cost of living expenses, makes non-efficient people - whose income is not enough to meet their needs - do anything even illegal. Among other environmental factors of crime, we can point to poverty, unemployment, inflation and economic conditions which affects all sections of society, classes, groups and institutions.

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Several factors are underlying in emerging of deviations in social behavior as abnormal and damaging behaviors:

1. Individual factors: sex, age, physical appearance, strengths and weaknesses, diseases, genetic and ...

2. Psychological factors: sensitivity, hatred, fear, anxiety, mental retardation, fantasy, power, shyness, aggressiveness, jealousy, mental illness, etc.

3. Environmental factors: weather conditions, city and village, street, heat and cold and ...

4. Social factors: family, divorce, poverty, culture, economy, unemployment, jobs, media, migration, population and ...

The concept of capital

The capital is releatively an ancient concept in sociology that its roots can be traced back to Marx. In the modern capitalist economy it is one of the four factors of production, the rest are land, labor and production unit. (Marchal: 1998,58) Capital has fundamental difference with wealth or the asset that gives it special characteristic. Capital gives the ability individual and allows them to access to the resources that are scarce and not available to all. Capital is not spent but it is invested and the objective of this investment is to increase it, in a way that after some time or completion of the process, its amount is increased, while an asset is usually spent to achieve a goal and the amount in decreased accordingly (Zarshenas: 1377, 99). So in clear words, Capital is a part of properties which is used to inscrease itself and asset is a part which is spent on the way to reach a goal and is decreased. For instance, a car can be considered as a capital or an asset. When a person uses the car to earn an income and develope his career, it is considered as capital. But when the car is used for leisure and transportation, it is considered as an asset.

Thus, capital is considered as a reserve of assets that can be accumulated and used to create future wealth. The concept of capital in a way that is usually used in sociology, law and economics, has at least four of the following elements:

1. Capital units have owners, and of and property rights have Enforcement.

2. Capital serves as capital only if its function provides benefit.

3. The goal of owner from investment is gaining profit.

The use of capital results in reduction. For the reproduction of capital and gaining profits, portions of the profits should be used for maintenance and renewal costs (Patnam: 1384, 28).

Capital types

1.Natural Capital includes natural and environmental resources and assets available to a community such as water, minerals, forests, soil and so on.

2.Physical Capital: includes machinery, factories, construction and infrastructure equipment, buildings, etc. which are human artifacts.

This Capital is most important capital, which is not used for immediate consumption and boosts the production (Marshal, 1998:52) It is Something in the building, land or production equipment (Patnam and Others, 1383:28)

3.Human capital: human capability based on knowledge and expertise of human. This concept has been more discussed in literature, economics and education and people like Shultz and Coleman have had a decisive role in the design and its development. Human capital is the result of anything that increases a person's ability to produce (Marshal, 1998:286). This investment includes the acquisitions of skills and education that makes him the ideal approach to scarce resources and help the community. Human capital is what is in the mind (Patnam and Others, 1383:28).

4.Cultural capital: This concept has been proposed by the French sociologist Pierre Bordio, and means characteristics and habits resulting from the process of socialization and cultural valuable features that reflect the social and cultural competence. This type of capital is a coolection of cultural properties that an indi-

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Scope of Analysis	Scope or components	Context	Theorist	Theory
Society Group behavior	Physical presence Moral convictions emotional dependency Solidarity	Social Solidarity	Durkheim	Anomie
Individual class structure	Value Norm	Increasing pressure on the individual because of the contrast with the reality of community norms	Merton	Anomie
Collective response	Dignity and prestige	culture offender	Albert Cohen	Criminal gangs
Individual	Class level	The relationship between cultural values and legitimate and illegitimate opportunities	Klvard and Ohlin	Resultant
Group behavior	Solidarity social connection	Collective learning	Edwin Sutherland	Differential companion
Group behavior	-	Identify with the deviance	Glyrz	Discriminative Identification
Group behavior	-		Burgess and Akers	Differential reinforcement
Group behavior	Fixation obligation Involvement in social activities Belief	Conformity to social norms	Hershey	Social links
The impact of the individual and society	-	Differences in law and criminal permit	Becker	Labeling or stigma
Individual	Value Norm	The gap between the need and the ability to satisfy	Rafi pour	Needs
Group behavior	-	Common interest between institutions	Richard Quinney	Social conflict
-	-	-	George Homenz	Social exchange and deviance
	cultural values Norm	Discordance of human needs in the community	Erich Forum	-
Individual in connection with group	Social structure Political structure Economic structure	Mental alienation	Simin	-
		Subcultures retiring	Klvard and Ohlin	Unequal opportunity
			Albert Cohen	Failure status

Table 1. Review of theories related to social problems

vidual uses to achieve rare and desirable interests in the community and has features that can be considered as capital, Such as language skills and effectively internalized norms. In this context, we mean the non-material aspects of culture from the overall concept of culture in sociology (Marshal, 1998:133)

5. Social capital: Implies a set of relationships, networks, exchanges, associations and institutions that are shaped by shared norms and values and thereby warm the human society and facilitate social interaction (Ghafari, 1380:84).

As can be seen in the forms of capital, social capital has less little objectivity than other forms of it.

Social capital

The willingness of many experts and scholars to explore the concept of social capital is partly based on the intuition that seems the concept is created for a lot of people through their personal experience. As Woolcock and Naryan have described it this way:

The basic idea of social capital is that family, friends and acquaintances of a person, constitute an important asset, that can help in a crisis, use for its own, and use it to gain some profit (Woolcok and Narayan, 2000).

Social capital has been defined in different

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ways: One of the proposed definitions is that social capital is a set of norms in social systems which improves the cooperation of community members and decreases the cost of transactions and communications (Fokoyama, 1999). Based on this definition, concepts such as civil society and social institutions are associated closely with the concept of social capital.

Social capital is based mainly on cultural and social factors and its recognition as a type of capital, either in toal development management level of countries or in the management of organizations and firms, can create new knowledge from a socio-economic system and help managers to better guide systems (Alavi, 1380:34).

In contrast, European sociologists use this concept to apply it the issue that how stimulation of social networks links, boost social hierarchy and differentiated power. However, the common points of these two views about the usefulness of social capital increases some features, such as education, social mobility, economic growth, political supremacy and the social life (Val, 1998:304)

In general, different definitions of social capital have been presented. One of the proposed definitions is that social capital is the norms in the social system which improves the cooperation of its members, and lowers the cost of transactions and communications (Fokoyama, 1995:5)

In other words, social capital can be considered as the result of positive relationships in society and refer it as resources that arise from the nature of social organization and builds better social life (Alvani, 1378:129)

Social capital is defined by its function. Social capital is not a single object, but a variety of different things that have two features in common: All of them include the aspect of a social structure and facilitate actions of certain individuals who are within the structure. Like other forms of capital, social capital is productive and makes achieving certain goals that are not achievable, possible. Social capital such as physical capital and human capital can not be completely replaced, but is interchangable to specific activities. A certain form of social capital that is valuable in facilitating certain actions may be useless or even harmful for other actions. (Coleman, 1377:462)

"World Bank" also knows social capital as a phenomenon that is the result of social institutions affectes, human relationships and norms on quality and quantity of social interactions which by shaping the quality and quantity of social interactions, increases social cohesion. Social capital is not a mere aggregation of institutions that underpin society, but as a binding that keeps these institutions together. The organization's experience has shown that this phenomenon has a significant impact on the economy and development of various countries. Social capital is not available is physical type unike other forms of capital, but is the result of interactions and group and social norms. On the other hand its increases could seriously lower the running costs and the operating costs of the organization (World Bank, 1999)

Since there is no consensus on the meaning of these words, in general it includes part of the social relationships that helps people in business efficiency and improvement of social life. Patterns of social organization, especially bilateral relations of trust and reciprocity are the most important sources of social capital.

Cognitive types of social capital

Social capital can be expressed in the following cognitive ways:

1.Norms, networks and values that originate from secular sociological concepts, patterns of behavior, communication and social interaction and shared belief systems, and helps to a far higher level of trust and interaction with members of the community.

2.Associations, communication links and linked communication which refers to continuity of communication, interaction, action and social relations in the areas of socialization of individuals or entities. Shows link commu-

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nication, horizontal relationships and interactions among social groups, and refers to communication Links to vertical or diagonal links of other social groups.

3.Trust, cooperation and mutual desire that refer to special sociological concepts. Since social behavior is rooted in mutual behavior and reciprocity, the mutual trust and lasting social relationships are determined and evaluated in the context of achieving the shared goals of social and public demands.

4.Opportunities, motivation and capabilities that point to structural outcomes and ventricular outcomes in the process of formation of social capital in the social sector (Coleman, 1377:482)

Types of social capital

In the literature of social capital, three forms of capital are mentioned:

A) Bounding Social capital: Putnam defines this type of capital as deep and strong ties within isolated communities such as social networks or segregation classes, which implies to strengthened ties within groups or society.

B) Linking social capital: This type of social capital includes long-term social relationships which is formed by separating boundaries like social class, race, ethnicity, religion or social entity types, and refers to social interactions between groups that are formed on the basis of mutual trust for the common good relationship between two minority immigrant groups in a guest community.

C) Connective social capital: World Bank research group has defined this type of social capital as public relations in the community with relationship forces inside community, like connection between poor social groups and governmental service provider institutions. (Alavi, 1380:38)

Comparison of social capital with human capital and physical capital

Perhaps the most important and most innovative developments that has taken place over the past thirty years in the teaching of "Economics of Education" , was emerging of this theory that the concept of physical capital with the same objective meaning as in tools, machinery and other production equipment can be extended to human capital too. Just as physical capital is made through changes in different situations to shape the tools that facilitate the production, Human capital is also created by changes in persons. This means that the recent changes, create skills and capabilities for entities that enable them to act in new ways. However, social capital is resulted from changes in the relations among persons that facilitate actions. If physical capital is tangible and visible in the form of poured material, and if human capital is less tangible and is visible in the skills and knowledge obtained by the persons, Social capital is far more intangible, because it is found in relationship between people. As physical capital and human capital facilitate productive activity, social capital has the same properties. For example a group where there is intense loyalty and trust among its members can do much larger tasks in comparison to another group without loyalty and trust between members (Tajbakhsh, 1384:55)

Levels of social capital

Some scientists have studied social capital in two levels as organizational and national.

Social capital (national level); Social capital at this level refers to the network, interactions and norms that shape the quality and quantity of social interactions. Social capital is not just the sum of the institutions that make up society, but also integrates these institutions (World Bank, 201). Social capital is a set of norms in social systems that promote community cooperation, and thereby lowering the cost of transactions and communications (Alavi, 1380:34). Social capital is networks and norms of mutual cooperation that create value (Patnum, 1999).

All societies have social capital. The real differences between them is called "radius of trust". This means the principles of cooperation, such as honesty and reciprocity can be exchanged between small groups but the same can not be

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exchanged with others in a society. Family anywhere is an important source of social capital. Of course, the strength of family ties in each community is different from another. It is also different to other social obligations. There is also possibility to form successful groups despite the lack of social capital, with the help of formal mechanisms like contracts, hierarchies, rules and legal systems; but the un-official norms reduce called "administrative costs" of monitoring, contract issuance, judgment and execution of formal agreements. Under certain circumstances, social capital facilitates a higher degree of innovation and compatibility in communities. Social capital has benefits that are beyond its economic appearance. This is required to create a civil society, healthy groups and unions that are formed between families and government (Lawrence Harison, Samuel Hanington, 1383:207)

Social capital at the organizational level

The idea of social capital at the organization level has been discussed in the research of "Cohen and Prusak" (2001). Researchers like Cohen and Prusak believe that social capital can contribute to the economic development. Some of the benefits referred to by them are as follows:

"Better knowledge sharing, building relationships based on trust and the spirit of cooperation (Within the organization and between organizations, customers and partners), Reducing transaction costs, reducing recruitment costs, helping to education, retaining organizational knowledge, reducing labor changes, increasing activities related to organizational stability and common understanding (Cohen and Prusak, 2001)

"Clark Sun" describes social capital as a process of problem solving. One person alone can not create social capital, but is a resource for people who are among more or less long term social networks (Bourdieu, Coleman, Putnam, Adler, 1999).

The importance of organizational social capital is that it socializes people (Groups, teams and organizations, etc.) that work together to successfully finish tasks (Coleman, Jacob, Putnam and Adler, 199). Organizational social capital, creates sense of cohesion through trust and cooperation (Cohen and Prusak, 2001).

Another definition of social capital is raised and discussed at three levels:

A) Individual level

i.e When the mother requests her firend to keep and take care of her child for a while. This relationship is derived from social capital between mother and her friend, that if didn't exist, she had to hire babysitter and pay fees.

B)Group level

Social capital which is achieved from warm and friendly relations of team members, can be used by all members of the group. A famous example of this level of social capital, is an example that "James Coleman" says about a wholesale diamond market in New York City. In his example, he shows how mutual obligations creates an strong executive guarantee for team members to prevent treason and abuse of trust.Has created a situation in which its members share their precious goods for inspection with their friends, with confidence and without official and expensive registration. Social capital in this situation is preventing excessive costs and expensive guarantee chargesand though all members of the group benefit from social capital.

Community level

At this level, social capital refers to social networks and the trust among members of a community from a city to a country.

"Putnam and Fukuyama" have examined social capital in this level. According to Putnam, social capital has led to better perfomance in democratic governance institutions. And the existence of social capital preserves and perpetuates social order in and effective and efficient way (Shah Hosseini, 1381:42). From Fukuyama's point of view, Social capital is not rare treasures and may not be transferred from one generation to another, but It is created spontaneously by people in their daily lives.

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The theories of social capital

For the concept of social capital, three theories of weak ties, structural gap and social resources theory is used. Weak link theory and structural gaps focuses on communication networks, and the theory of social resources focuses on the content of relationships in networks.

The theory of weak ties

The first theory to define the concept of social capital is the theory of weak ties. According to this theory, the greater the intensity and strength of the relationships between members of a network, the less the value of social capital will be, and vice versa, weaker intensity and strength of this relationship, indicates a stronger community.

Proposer of weak ties theory believes that the social capital can be assessed from different aspects of intensity, frequency and inclusion of friendship or cooperation relations. The intensity and strength of relations withing a social group, weakens their relations with the outside world. In fact Granvvtr believed that cohesive relationships between members of a group, leades to poor relations with members of foreign groups, and reduces social capital. In contrast, weak ties within the group, creates external relationships with individuals and foreign groups and leads to creation of social capital (Siber and linden, 2001:27).

The definition of social capital	Theorist
The total value of annual production; in other words: production value of social capital. If social capital experiences a revolution in the valus, it is likely that capitalists individual funds, bowes in front of the revolution, surrender it, and finally fall, because investors are not able to adapt to such a movement and shake.	(Karl Marx)
I don't use the concept of social capital which is usually refered to or considered in sources. I merely use it allegorical or metaphorical. I don't mean mean property or personal asset or cash, but what I mean is the thing which makes this is a tangible physical objects in everyday life, meaningful and worthwhile for majority of people, like The charity, friendship, compassion, social interaction and interface group of individuals and families that are Creator of rural or social units. The school is central to its logic. In local communities before development of a business organization, accumulation of capital is required.	1916 ، (Hani Fan)
Urban networks, are social capital without replacement. Whenever the capital is lost for any reason, the earnings from the capital will also disappears and never returns again unless new capital is accumulated.	1361 (J.Jacobs)
Social capital resources are reflected in a form of the grace and the love of friends and acquaintances to each other. This grace can be provided in the form of assistance for poverty alleviation.	1969، (Hannerz)
Laurie by pointing out the contradiction merit or his view of capitalist society concludes that, social capital is the Help of people to each other which is like a resource they share with others and therefore provides discrimination to others. He also has afamous quote that: No one does travel alone in the path of progress.	1977،(Loury)
Obviously, it is very important for the efficiency of the economic system, that people obey rules and regulations and laws that may not even be implemented completely, because the obey of people	1984،(Schiht)

Table 2. Reviewing theories related to social capital

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from rules controls the costs and their desire to be considered as legalistic citizens increases. This has important economic wealth that can be considered a form of social capital. He was referring to comments of Vise Socker of institutional capital and has also referred to the concept of moral capital.	
In our study the issue of social capital is formed in the upper classes and will have a positive effect on the career corporate managers. Specially once they have have the same education and qualifications.	(Karabel&Useem)، 1986
Total actual and potential resources to have a stable network of more or less institutionalized relationships of mutual understanding of, acceptance and well-being, connected and related.	(Bourdieu)، 1986.
Social capital is an active source coming from specific social structure, and then is applied to the favorates and interests. The source is achieved through a transformation in relations between actors.	(Baker)، 1990.
Social capital is defined by its function and not a single issue, but consists of multiple categories that have two common characteristics: All have been formed from aspects of the social structure, as well as iot facilitates all acts of some individuals within the social structure.	(Coleman)، 1990.
Total given actual and potential resources to an individual or group, more or less as the result of having an institutionalized sustainable network of social relations, comes from mutual understanding and acceptance.	Bourdieu&Wacqu ant، 1992
Social capital consists of friends, colleagues and contacts and more general communication that any individual can gain opportunities to use their human and financial capital.	(Burt)، 1992.
Social capital represents the mutual social relationships that are formed naturally between individuals, and are helpful to gain the skills and attributes that are valuable. Social capital is an asset that like financial legacy is valuable for keeping inequality in society.	(Loury)، 1992.
Social Capital is the expectations withina community that affects the financial goals and differences of people on the way of reaching to a goal. Even at the time that the mentioned expectations arew not mentioned in the economic arena.	) Ports&Sensenbern ner)، 1993
Social capital, characteristics or features of social organization such as networks, norms and social trust, which is based on mutual cooperation and coordination in order to facilitate mutual interest.	(Putnam)، 1995.
Social capital reflects the ability of people to work together for	(Fukuyama)، 1995.

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common purposes in groups and organizations.	
Social capital is equipment, facilities and processes that have evolved within civil society and promotes progress and development for all.	**1996،(Thomas)**
Social capital is a culture of trust and tolerance within which a wide network of voluntary associations emerge.	**1997،(Inglehart)**
Simply, social capital can be defined as a set of informal values or norms They believe that members of a joint collaboration beilive in them and allows collaboration between them.	**1997،(Fukuyama)**
The field of social interaction that affects a person's behavior and it will work through the economy.	**1997،(Pennar)**
Social capital mutual cooperative relations between the citizens who facilitate collective problem solving.	**،(Brehm&Rahn) 1997**
Social investment is opportunities in a network.	**1997،(Burt)**
Social capital is the ability of the actors in ensuring interests, merely because of their membership in social networks or other social structures.	**1998،(Ports)**
Social capital consists of information, mutual trust and intrincial norms in every person's social network.	**1998،(Woolcock)**
Social capital is the process by which social actors, create and mobilize the resources of other social actors for communication within and between organizations.	**1999،(Knoke)**
Social capital refers to the norms and networks that assist people to collective action. It does not matter what you know, it is important that who you know.	**Woolcock&Naray 2000،an**
Social capital, including natural capital is a term used by bourgeois economists to refer to external factors used to the enterprise data adds or by outputs reduces it and be able to go by capital or inclusion in Capital.	**2001 MIA**

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The structural gap theory

This theory was used in 1992 by "Bert" for Conceptualization of social capital. The structural gap theory focuses on the relationship between "individual" and "colleagues" as well as relations between the partners together. The gap in this theory eans the lack of communication between two people in a social network, which itself is considered to be an advantage for the organization. According to the theory of structural gaps, if a person in his social network communicates to colleagues who do not communicate with each other, or have limited communication, he will take the most advantage of it. The structural gap theory defines social capital as a "structural network" which is affected by the following factors:

- Network size: wide networks are less intrusive and less compulsary for emebers to follow.
- Network density: networks in which communication and interaction among members is more intense, members are more obliged to follow.
- Network hierarchy: Networks, in which relationships are formed based on a dominant relation, are releatively more compulsory.

According to this theory to measure the social capital, above mentioned three factors should be considered.

The larger the network size along with lower density and hierarchy, the social capital will be more increasing (Bert, 1997:42)

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The theory of social resources

This theory that has roots in studies of "Laine and Connor" in 1981, considers connections inside the network in-efficient wihtout its internal resources. From the perspective of this theory, only available resources within the network can be considered as an asset. For example, network members may have many sources, including influence, higher education, ... and to be recognized as a valuable source, but these sources will be considered as capital only if the person needs to have them. In recent example if you need the influence of your colleague to reach a goal, it will be considered as a capital itself, and accordingly resources of other members like higher education, will not be considered as capital. (Alvani Seyed Naghavi, 1381:25)

Hypothesis

With regards to the expressed opinions, the following hypotheses are proposed:

- *It seems that there is a significant relationship between the components of social capital (cooperation, solidarity and social relationships) and to reduction of the social harm.*
- *There is a significant relationship between social capital and social harm reduction in new cities.*

Research methodology

This study has been done based on applied research and its research method is descriptive-correlational. The community in this research is residents of Pardis New Town. The sample size depends on the accuracy and assurance that we want to generalizethe the results to the entire population. For more accuracy and reliability, larger sample size will be required (Rafipour, 1383:372).

The sample size in this study was calculated using the formula Cochrane for 400 persons. In this study, to develop the theoretical foundations, library (Documents) questionnaire was used to collect data. The sampling method selected for this study, is a probability sampling method known as cluster or group sampling. This method is suitable for urban studies and has many applications. Sample people will not be randomly selected, but instead groups (clusters) will be randomly selected and eventually the entire cluster or part of it will be selected as the sample.

According to this method, town houses are divided into blocks (based on specific characteristics) Therefore, a block as a cluster are randomly selected, and all the houses in that block (or a number of houses) are investigated

To determine the appropriate sample size that can be generalized to the population - in a way that sample is so small that generalization to appropriate level is not possible, and not too much to make the operation expensive, long and in accurate - several formulas are used. One of these formulas that its components can be easily calculated, is known as the Cochran logic Where n = the sample size, N = population size q, p parameter determines the size of the variance, t distribution representative Proportional to generalization level, and "d" is the error range.

But since the formula, in other words the sample size is very small compared to the population; a simplified standard formula can be used, which is:

If we have the following data t = 2, d = 0.5, q = 0.5, in this case a sample size of 400 will be based.

$$n = \frac{4 * \frac{0}{5} * 0/5}{0/0025} = 400$$

But the reason we used the above formula and we considered p & q as 0.5 is to reach the highest variance and the largest sample size accrdingly. (p implies the existence of an attribute and q indicates the absence of a specific trait in the population)

If we conside the highest value for p and q, which we don't have enough informaiton of it, then we have onsidered the highest variance and therefore there will be No error. T distribution is equivalent to 1.96 , rounded to 2, while the level is, the 0.95, which means results can be generalized with a reliability 0.95.

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Moreover, the generalization error can be considered as 0.5, as a result, the maximum sample size required would be 400 (Rafi pour, 1367: 382, S-3)

Review of the case study

Pardis New town is loacted in the 25 km from east if Tehrna; In the eastern region of Jajrood river and in the area between Jajrood and Boomehen, beside the Damavand road. The city is located an altitude of 1700 to 2100 meters above sea level. Pardis New Town in accordance to approved Master Plan in the year 1385 (2006) , is located in an area of over 3683 hectares which from the north is limited by Arakooh, Kali Kaskar and some other less important mountains. And most northerly point area of the city is located along a major watercourse which starts from Syak and Vasefjan and continues through the town. The coordinates is "30 '43 ◦ 35. The southernmost point of the town is on the southern slopes of Gerkalil mountain in coordinates of "38 '42 ◦ 35. The easternmost point is in the stream of Goldarreh Valley and the Northwest Boomehen with coordinates of "53 '51 ◦ 51. The most western point of the city is within the borders of Khojir park in the coordinates of "55 '43 ◦ 51. As the result, The Pardis new town is inscribed in the square that is up to 12 km long and 3.5 km wide.

From the total area of 3683 hectares of the Pardis, 638 hectares is residential land, 706 hectares is for municipal services, 525 hectares is dedicated to street network, and the remaining 1813 hectares is dedicated to non-urban land. Physical distribution of Pardis new town is generally proposed in 9 phases (areas) each of them having 2 to 5 neighborhood areas. Our case study is located in Phase 8 of the town (Darreh Behesht land preparation project).

Pardis new town, from the aspect of political division of country is located in Siahrood village in the central part of Tehran city. Villages around the town, which include the town's encompassing area, include the following:

- *Mehrabad & Abali villages from the city of Damavand*
- *Big and Small Lavasan from the city of Shemiranat*
- *Siahrood Village from Tehran City*

So the total area of the city consists of the above mentioned five districts, and the centers of residence areas and the villages are at a distance less than 25 to 30 km. It is expected that after the development of the Pardis new town and completion of its facilities, residents will completely receive services and welfare needs from the city. (Map No. 1)

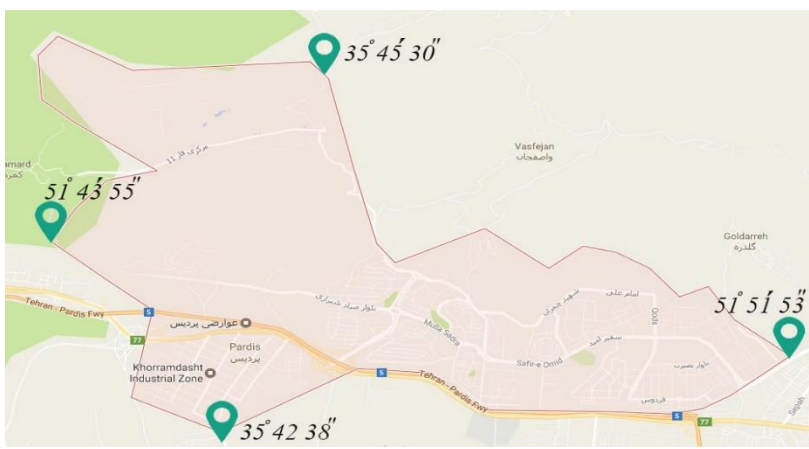
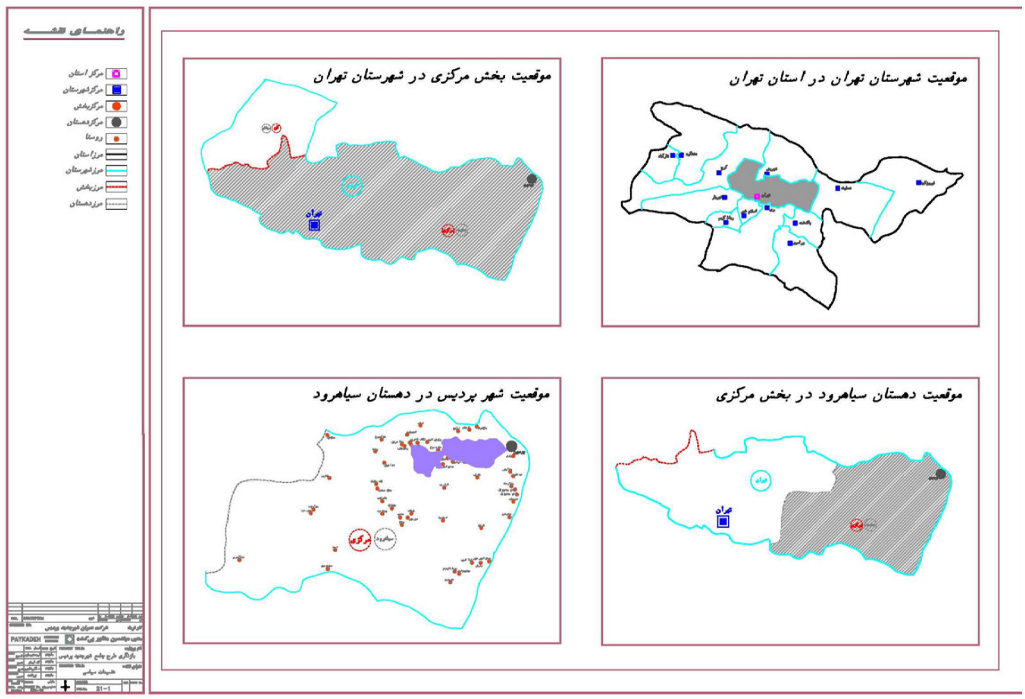


Table 2. Reviewing theories related to social capital

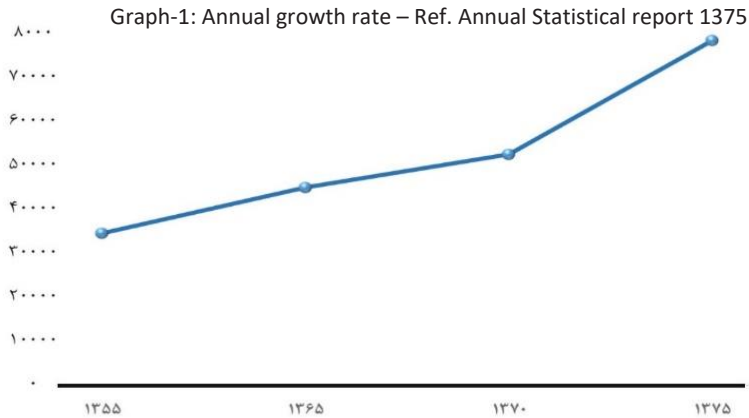
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Map 1. Location of political divisions and surrounding villages and towns of Pardis new town

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Demographic features of Pardis new town

Polulation of Pardis new town has changed a lot till now. Its polulation was 25,260 in year 1385 (2006) and was announced to be 37,257 in year 1390 (2011). The number of households is 11,051.

Population of total area of Pardis has had growth during the years; The below graph shows the polulaition changes in this area in the recent decades.

Comprehensive plan of Pardis, has anticipated the polulation of the total area in the year 1395 (2016) equal to 150,000 people, and in a farther outlook equal to 200,000 people.

Social-Cultural features of Pardis

Social features of Pardis town can be reviwed in various categories like quality of housing, quality of access to urban services, values of urban environment, security feeling and economical security.

From the accessibility to urban services point of view, the far dictance of each phases to shopping centers has become problematic. Although in the recent years there has been

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some movements is constructing new shopping centers or retail stores (i.e Hyper, Janbo, Ofogh Koroush), but this has made the access to this centers more machine type, and people have to pass a long distance to reach destination. In fact instead of solving the problem, it seems the whole pronlem has been removed in a way.

Form the housing quality acpect, ther lack of infrastructures and adiquest installationsin each phase, has caused problmens which has made life difficult for the residents. For example, in phase 1 of Pardis infrastructure problmes are rarely seen, and the residents are releatibvely satisfied from the existing situation, but in other phases like phase 3, lots of structural problems can ben seen. The Gas transpoprt piping is outside the building and on the pavements, which makes is accessible to people outside.

The quality of used materials in different phases in terms of stability, color and type is different and this variation has somehow affected the beauty of the city.

Sensed of security in different phases is different in this town. But averagely, the insufficient lighting and and existence of barren and intact spaces near residence areas, has decreased the sence of security in this twon.

Poverty is one of other issues that can be seen in Pardis. As per the released information in the monin newspaper of Pardis, most of the students in Paris suffer from pverty and financial problems, and this can be easily seen in the way of clothing. This newspaper has pointed to the fact that 4,000 students out of total 24,000 students suffer from poverty. This newspaper has discussed this problem based on the statement of student who totally don't have any breakfast and have mentioned to east dry bread and water in they daily meals. Also among the residents of different pahses, huge gap between social level and class can be seen.

Land Uses of Pardis new town

As mentioned above, residence areas and related services like commercial and residential-commercial complexes are mainly located on northern parts of the town.

Residential landuse covers 17/84 % of total land areas. Out of this, 34.76% are located on northern parts of city, commercial-resiodential landuse in phase 4 (92.02%) and in pahse



Pic 3. Shopping center in the city with dictsnce from city blocks/phases



Pic 2. Shopping center in the city with dictsnce from city blocks/phases



Pic 4. Diversity in constrcution material in phase 3

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Pic 5. Placement of Barren and Residence areas next to each other.

Shortage amount	Required Area	Capitation	approved Detailed plan		Application	Item
			Capitation	Area		
5/326-	00/336312	2	2	5/335986	Commercial	1
42/16922+	68/845824	03/5	13/5	1/862747	Educational	2
70/111250-	30/243826	45/1	79/0	5/132575	Cultural	3
30/161+	60/58854	35/0	5	9/590155	Religious	4
20/158838-	00/252234	5/1	56/0	8/93395	Administrative, security	5
02/16596-	52/112664	67/0	57/0	5/96068	Health	6
30/34987-	00/336312	2	79/1	7/301324	Sport	7
20/150288-	00/2017872	12	11/11	8/1867583	Park and green space	8
6/522+	04/267368	59/1	59/1	2/26789	Travel and accomodation	9
04/454680	4471268	59/26	89/23	4016588	Total	10

Table 3. Qualitative and Quantative situation of skeletal land uses, Ref.: Revision of Pardis comprehensive plan.

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5 (7.98%) and dedicasted industrial landuse in phases 2, 4 & 5 in detailed plan is 106.9 hectars, and only 2.6 hectars of it is located in the northern part of the road and in residence area.

The most religious and commercial landuse in phase 3 and the most workshop and commercial-residense landuse is in phase 4.

From the 13.3 hectars of cultural landuse, 5,355 m2 is in phase 1 and the rest is in the southern areas. From the 168.8 hectras green space, 168 hectars is in northern areas and the rest in the southern parts, and from 86.3 hectars educational area, 53.54 hectars of it is in northern parts.

Density

There are 5 categorioes for classification of density in detailed plan. These densities are as below: Very low density (Max. 80%), Low Density (Max. 100%), Mid. Desnity (150%), High Density (180%) and very high density.

According to this density levels, the residence blocks of Pardis city are defined as below:

According to the conducted studies in the Pardis new city, phases 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 were examined sionmce they had setteled residents, and the information is as below:

Pardis is made up of 11 phases from which 5 are habitable phases.

Among phases 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 which are habitable, Phase 1 is better than the other phases in terms of access to services and facilities, security and safety.

Phases 2 & 4 out of the above 5 phases, have houses related to Mehr Housing Project. (Other phases also have buildings related to Mehr

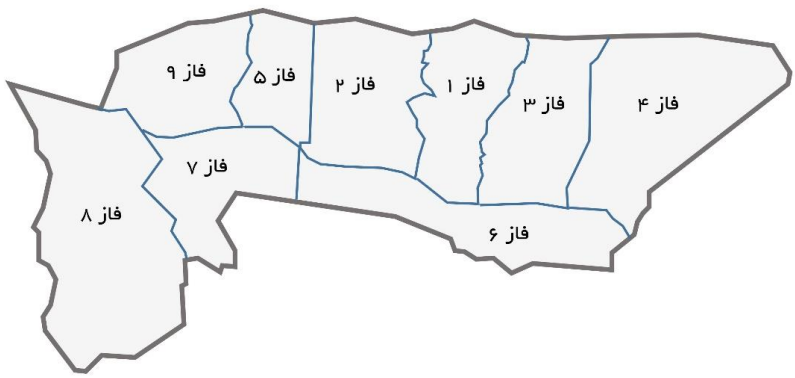
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Existing Density Level	Phase No.
Very low / medium / high	**Phase One**
Very low / medium / vey high	**Phase Two**
Very low / low / medium	**Phase Three**
Very low / low / medium / high	**Phase Four**
Very low / low / medium	**Phase Five**

Pic 5. Placement of Barren and Residence areas next to each other.

Concept	Density Type
Villas and Villas Condominium	**Very Low**
Condominium units with independent courtyard, single-family, two-family and Terrace	**Low**
Terrace apartments and flats	**medium**
Apartment complexes	**High**
Very limited in phase two of high complexes	**Very high**

Tabel 4. Concept of Housing Density; Ref.: Revision of Pardis comprehensive plan.



Map 2. Phases of Pardis new town – Ref.: Municipality of Pardis new town

Phase No.	Mehr Housing Project
Phase One	No
Phase Two	Yes
Phase Three	Yes
Phase Four	Yes
Phase Five	No

Housing Project, but thjey are not still habitable)

Based on conversations with residents of Pardis, with the exception of the above mentioned phases phases 7, 8, 11 are also related to Mehr housing project, but still the facilities of condition if living is not ready.

The fundamental problem that can be seen in all pahses, is the low level of access to facilities and utilities so that People are obliged to travel at least few hundred meters and sometimes few kilometers to reach to shopping centers.

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Phase 1

This phase has relatively better facilities but it is not yet as per standard. In pase 1, there are no building related to Mehr housing project and most of the houses belong to Air & Space Organization. The condition is quite good in terms of security and safety, and the lack of pavement is less seen. The fronlooking for ouses and the materials used is much for in compliance with the environment, in comparision to the other phases.

Phase 2

This is quite far from the earlier constructed phases of Pardis and has houses related to Mehr Housing project.

Phase 3

Barren and unused lands can be easily seen in this phase. There is no senceof being in a residential area. Placement of barren alnds just beside the residential blocks, has lowered the sense of security and safety. Lack of Urban furniture, enough traffic signs, lack of services and playgrounds are among the serious problems of this phase. Using different Incompatible colors in construction of houses, has deteriorated urban beauty in this section.

Phase 4

The residents of Mehr Housing project apartments in Phase 4 are the Teachers of district 1 in Tehran. Access to facilities in this phase is a bit better, but still in sufficient for this volume of population. The presence of certain people of similar social class has made a pleasant stmosphere here.

Phase 5

Phase 5 of Pardis, also has units from Mehre Housing Project, but still Not completed and deliovered.

According to a conducted survey in Pardis, 58% of respondents were female and 42% were male. These groups of women were considered as heads of households that were forced to emigrate because of poor economic conditions. These people as socially vulnerable groups in urban areas are more likely exposed to insecurity, and most women were housewives in the living area.

Assessing the research variables

In the preparation of the questionnaire forms, indicators that have been used in previous research has been mainly used. Cronbach's alpha was used to test the reliability of the questionnaire. Cronbach has suggested final coefficient based on the scale of such attitudes: Low reliability coefficient of 0.45, the average coefficient: 0.75, high reliability coefficient: 0.95 (Mansoorfar 1376). Then each of the items of The questionnaire, are shown in connection with the proposed indicators, and Cronbach's alpha coefficient for each of the independent and dependent variables, in the table below:

According to a survey conducted by the questionnaire in the study area, hypothesis testing is as follows:

There is a significant relationship between collaboration and reduction of social harm.

The partnership The social damage

According to test results, the relation of inde-



Picture 7. Phase 5 – location of Mehr Housing project in phase 5

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Cronbach Alpha	Number of items	The variable name
0.89	8	Collaboration
0.84	6	Social Solidarity
0.76	6	Community Relations
0.92	12	Social Capital
0.85	7	Social harms

Table 7. Reviewing variables Cronbach's alpha

The social damage	The partnership
-0.252	Pearson correlation coefficient
0.001	Significance level

The social damage	The social cohesion
-0.367	Pearson correlation coefficient
0.001	Significance level

Social Harm	Social Relationships
-0.382	Pearson correlation coefficient
0.001	Significance level

Social Harm	Social Capital
-0.457	Pearson correlation coefficient
0.001	Significance level

pendent variable of partnership relationship and the Social vulnerability is confirmed. Pearson's coefficient is -0.252 and 0.001 is the significance level that indicates a strong correlation between them. In other words, increasing collaboration reduces the socially vulnerable, and there is a significant relationship between these two variables.

There is a significant relationship between social cohesion and reducing social harm.

According to test results, the relation of independent variable of the social cohesion, and the Social vulnerability is confirmed. Pearson's coefficient is -0.367 and 0.001 is the significance level that indicates a strong correlation between them. In other words, increasing the social cohesion reduces the socially vulnerable, and there is a significant relationship between these two variables.

There is a significant relationship between social behavior and reducing social harm

According to test results, the relation of independent variable of Social Relationships, and the Social vulnerability is confirmed. Pearson's coefficient is -0.382 and 0.001 is the significance level that indicates a strong correlation between them. In other words, increasing the social cohesion reduces the socially vulnerable, and there is a significant relationship between these two variables.

There is a significant relationship between social capital and reducing social harm.

According to test results, the relation of independent variable of Social Capital, and the Social vulnerability is confirmed. Pearson's coefficient is -0.457 and 0.001 is the significance level that indicates a strong correlation between them. In other words, increasing the social cohesion reduces the socially vulnerable, and there is a significant relationship between these two variables.

Conclusion and Recommendations

New cities are frequently smaller towns than in the mother, in terms of size. Sociologist's cosnider many features for these type of towns from social point of view, such as the small size

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of the city allows a more social cohesion. Or in small towns there are more face to face relationships and social interactions; people make social organizations through intimate relations. Emotional relations are flowing smoothely from unconscious aspect (Unlike the large and complex urban environment where intellectual life ruling), and the life is simplified according to tradition and habit. In small towns, social realtionships are of the very first types. The features of first type or intimate relationships include: direct and sincere contact of the group memebers toghetehr which creates a powerful and stable link. In other words, social capital in small towns as an important consideration plays an important role in control and consolidation of social norms and facilitates social interaction. So social regulation plays an important role in maintaining order and security (Zebardast, 138).

It seems that, among residents due to of lack of history in the residential area, there is less social cohesion. People don't frequnelt see their relatives or firneds beside them. The sense of disorientation, social alienation, mental illness is more common among residents of new cities. Researches on residents in some new cities suggest that most migrants prefer living in their mother city cities, rather than the new city.

It seems that new cities have more similarity to big cities rather than small towns, in terms of social cohesion, governance of rational relationship and weak social capital point of view (However, in big cities most issues are replaced by social service organizations, secondary community groups, and more facilities, But it is different in new cities and there are still many gaps). With these conditions, the new residents of small towns are faced with poor cohesion and social capital from one hand, and on the other hand, unlike big cities, are faced with organizations, institutions, replacement facilities and equipment. Therefore seems they are more prone to many issues (Salehi, 1390:11).

In general, behaviors take place under influence of economic, social and cultural factors in environment, and indeed any abnormality, economic, social or cultural abnormality, can be reflected as anomie or abnormal behavior of people in the society. For example, phenomena such as unemployment as an economic anomaly can lead to abnormal behavior of large majority of people, and increase property crime statistics.

On the other hand, the physical and spatial environment in every society as behavioral phenomena (including economic, social and cultural) can also act as reinforcing positive behavior, and can be aggravating negative behaviors and anomie (including any criminal act). The relationship between the physical environment and the behaviors of economic, social and cultural relationship is like the container and contents.

However, a more thorough evaluation on each of the three factors mentioned in new towns requires independent studies, however, in this article we have tried to address indices of social capital impact in reducing social problems.

Cultural backgrounds play an important role in defining the norms in every society and consequently in defining classifying the crime and abundance of all kinds of crimes.

New cities, which most of their residents are immigrants, often with different cultural roots do not have a cultural identity and this leads to cause cultural disharmony and conflicts.

Thus one of the cultural featurs of new cities is the problems related to identity and a sense of cultural heterogeneity of residents in the early years of settlement in the city. If enough attention is not paid to this issue in settlement phase, and cultural diversity among several neighborhoods happens, the result will be a more unfavorable condition. In accommodation plan of urban management, it is necessary to use every opportunity to fix the city's major weakness (lack of cultural identity) (Salehi, 1390:20).

Based on the theoretical approach of Bourdieu and Coleman and Putnam, social capital

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reduces the social harm by creating and expanding social bonds, networks of social relations and social cohesion.

In this regard, the following suggestions are put forward:

• The use of barren lands between buldings of Mehr housing project for construction of multifunctional complexes with services such as culture, sports and solidarity to reduce the social harm and make cohesion between phases.

• Establishment of lighting system in the city and increasing the permeability of streets with the level of city services in order to reduce the social harm

• Cooperation with relevant organizations and institutions to enhance cooperation and partnership between young people and the relationship between the habitable phases.

• Expansion of industrial activities in Pardis New twon, and employment of the active population and reduction of transporation to Tehran metropolitan and Thereby enhancing the sense of durability in the city.

• Increasing the quality of housing in terms of landscaping and aesthetic components for uniform distribution of the population in all habitable phases.

• Improving social and physical resilience in order to reduce the social damage and preventing its conversion to depreciate housing.

• Strengthening the coverage of services throughout Pardis new sity due to the physical, cultural and economical capacities.

• Improving the quality of urban spaces and encouraging investment in the region and attracting young people and jobseekers in order to reduce the social harm in neighborhoods with low income.

• Attracting knowledge-based companies due to the high level of research land use and taking advantage of young job seekers and the possibility of their participation in solving the problems of the city and the promotion of social capital.

• using of uncultivated land in the southern part of the city with the aim of developing sports applications and solidarity among young people living in different phases

The relationship between social capital indicators show that as the components of social capital increase, social damage decreases proportionally in new cities. Therefore there is a significant correlation between the components of social capital and social harm.

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