Assess the social dimensions of urban neighborhoods in the context of social capital perspective; case study: shiraz

Abstract:
Expansion of urbanism during late decade causes new challenges such the decrease in the identity feeling and society belonging, increment of environmental discordant, lack of ecologic adjustment and totally reduction of living quality in cities. Programming new approaches and theories and urban management for solving of above problems, usage of cooperative approach, social mobilization and the bottom-top programming have been considered at itself focus. Fulfillment of this approach needs definition of new division system of space on the urban management and programming framework which on the basis of traditional management experiences, neighborhood because of its theoretical values, applicable and programming aspects, it can be considered as the basic element and axis of this programming. necessity of Pay attention to this concept in the urban programming system is justified, for some reason such as establishment of integrated, cooperative and rationalist management, adaptation of cultural and social changes by necessity factors on the dwelling and living in cities especially today metropolis, attempt to the domestic and local values and attitudes, empowering of identity feeling and also social belonging. In this framework, the main purpose of the present thesis is review of historical changes, role and action, space organization of iranian urban neighborhood during different period and effort for presentation of sustainable pattern of neighborhood living, agreement of socio-economical and cultural requirements of current years for urban development.Therefore, for submission of research theoretical framework in the first step, it is tried to definite the neighborhood and its new concept on the basis of a normalized manner. Theoretical review in different scientific fields, urban planning approaches, theories, urbanism and urban planning experiences in Iran are arising from existence of particularities such as integrated space range, physical or symbolic borders on the basis of mental understanding or objective sign, place belonging feeling and social interrelationship, preparation of face to face recognition possibility, existence of local services and facilities in neighborhood concept recognition. In the second step, sustainable development paradigm has been considered as the theoretical basis, and other programming mental neighborhoods and urban design related to and compatible with its aspects such as social capital, urban intellectual growth, new urbanism, good frame of city, good governorship have been considered and determined for acquiring to the framework for construction of sustainable neighborhood base of this pattern, A)physical-ecological, dimension will cause, physical development and environmental sustaining in entire of neighborhood, B) social aspect, will create a good media for developing of social justice, participation and reliance, C) Management-constitutive dimension, will cause development of corporatism, comprehensive, responsible, responder, legality, clear and citizen oriented, D) economical aspect, will create a good media for developing of local economics with justice-oriented approach.

research methodology had been stated on the comparative and inductive point of view and analysis of three-level of country urban neighborhoods. At first stage, status of urban neighborhoods has been analyzed and examined in the macro and country aspect, at second stage, 5 cities as the sample and finally in Shiraz as the case study, 250 samples and 10 selected neighborhoods have been analyzed. required information on the basis of existence data document and field results in Shiraz city and in form of text & pictorial questionnaire have been collected and used. Also in order to respond to the research hypothesis based on the recognition of status of urban neighborhoods in different historical period and factors affecting on their formation, mentioned analytical levels within on the determination of special period such as Islamic era up to Qajar, Qajar up to Pahlavi, Pahlavi up to Islamic Revolution, Islamic Revolution till now have been analyzed and surveyed. The findings of this research indicate that since Islamic era till now, specific and different principles and factors have had a roll on the formation and shaping of Iran urban neighborhoods. Since Islamic era till end of Qajar (traditional period) requirements of development economical, social and political conditions of country, principles of formation of urban neighborhoods were based on the factors such as self-assistant, relative independency, formation of structure and neighborhood operation in the framework of Iranian-Islamic worldview and ideological and having a kind of veil of residence. Ethnic, tribal, religious connection, environmental and natural factors, political and military issues and some social and management necessity, were some factor of forming urban neighborhoods, unfortunately, city structure as the distinct elements in terms of residential units, main and subordinated passing way, bazaars, mosques, neighborhood centers and local squares, special economical, social functions and services were provided to the residents. physical and symbolic borders defines the neighborhood range and Special management in the form of structural hierarchy defined for handling affairs of the city included as nobility, government trustees or appointed people are responsible for surveying to the different social and administrative affairs. In total, main particularities of urban neighborhood in this period of development and relative usage of principles and frameworks of Islamic iranian Culture that is recalled as the innate development and on the basis of local and native culture.Although, since late Qajar era and specially after constitutionalism with formation of organization and ratifying of some laws, modern and semi-modern development penetrated to the city and urban neighborhoods operation, but still innate development was an important and prevailing aspect in the formation of structure, principle and elements of urban neighborhoods. Since Pahlavi era with establishment of Pahlavi government, traditional and old relations of living in urban neighborhoods were effected by modernism of this government and formal, facial and physical changes arising of exotic development were ruling thought in the city and urban neighborhoods structure. Contrast era in Qajar era changed to the oppositeness era in Pahlavi era and The first symbols of modernity in form of new urban planning with tradition of establishment of street, reconstruction and development of passages and some modern urban planning were ruled in new building, modern physical and cultural perspective were ruled in the city and urban neighborhoods. As a result, these life conditions, values and foundations in urban neighborhood were undergoing and fundamental changes,By locating city and urban neighborhood to modern elements and symbols, establishment of polar structure in

the urban neighborhood were accepted principle of that era. Structural elements and new operation in the urban neighborhood which has been outstanding during this period.New structural elements and functions were created in urban neighborhoodspace that didn't exist before this experience, and management of neighborhood has been changed by establishment of new bureaucracy as a form of City Council and municipality.In fact, being less important the principles of Iranian native culture and replacing & superiority of western thought in urban neighborhood structure, has played a key role and On the other hand, development with fundamental changes has had particularities of exotic development.

With victory of Islamic revolution it was tried to adopted another method and manner for developing, but under condition and global changes of urban development and requirements and rules of modern urban planning, were as the dominant plan of exotic development of beginning of late century and they are as a form of its aggravated shape on the principle and structure of the city and urban neighborhoods. In this era, neighborhood was defined as a part of hierarchy of urban divisions in form of administrative division definitions and terms act and also for managing of this small scale unit in city, the formation of neighborhood councils has been considered in the Islamic council formation law ratified on 1982. Although, this law didn't run very well, but after a historical discontinuity with ratifying of the duties, structure and election of country Islamic councils law on 1996, has been determined macro view and formation of institutional an Islamic Council for administration of city's affairs and serious lake of councils and management hierarchy structure was more and more clear. neighborhood in this era had no defined management and regulated what was and experience indicates basic changes with neighborhood management in the traditional era.Based on field results of the present research the space organization resulting from historical conditions and changes of urban neighborhoods in the framework of foresight pattern of local sustainable development that following to the modern changes and conditions on the urban neighborhoods, social aspect specially belonging feelings, social undertaking sense, civil cooperative and social reliance has suffered of major diverging and Management-institutional aspect shows some kind of management which has not been leaded to the democratic participation- oriented institution building. Ecological-physical and economical aspect in spite of weakness of some of main factors and indexes has submitted better condition because of locating under city development macro context and organic connections with dominant structure. Due to these conditions, it is possible to achieve to sustainable neighborhood pattern in the iran cities perspective and specially metropolis with empowering propriety of social capital and factors on the basis of reliance, belonging, social cohesion of neighborhood, community oriented urban management in Iran and establishment of management system which has power and authority, cooperation, responsible, legitimate and institution oriented.

Key Words:neighborhood, local society, social capital, neighborhood governance, shape of neighborhood, sustainable neighborhood.