

Explanation of Social Capital on Neighborhood-Oriented Cultural Development: A Meta-Synthesis Approach*

Maryam Jang Zargari^a- Esmail Kavousi^{b**} - Habib Saboori KhosroShahi^c

^a Ph.D. Candidate of Cultural Policy, Faculty of Humanities, Islamic Azad University, North Tehran Branch, Tehran, Iran.

^b Professor of Cultural Management and Planning, Islamic Azad University, North Tehran Branch, Tehran, Iran (Corresponding Author).

^c Assistant Professor of Communication Sciences and Social Sciences, Faculty of Humanities, Islamic Azad University, Tehran East Branch, Tehran, Iran.

Received 13 May 2023; Revised 21 October 2023; Accepted 27 November 2023; Available Online 20 June 2024

ABSTRACT

Tehran Metropolis has been facing various dilemmas in terms of optimal management of the spatial organization of the city. The current approach in its macro and centralized management has not led to sustainable urban development due to failure in reliance on local mechanisms, people participation, and sustainable local ecological systems. The research indicates that citizens' participation in Iran, especially in Tehran, is faced with structural, social, cultural, political, managerial, legal, and spatial obstacles. Despite the existing obstacles, there are also numerous strong points and opportunities to create and strengthen citizens' participation in urban affairs. In addition, the threats and weak points in citizens' participation and urban management have affected the participation. The present study aimed to propose a social capital model for neighborhood-oriented cultural development. To do so, through a qualitative meta-synthesis approach, it has systematically analyzed and evaluated the results and findings of previous studies. In this method, the keywords "social capital" and "neighborhood-oriented cultural development" were searched for in various databases, initially in 2151 studies in the period 2012 to 2022. Among these studies, 1468 did not match the current research's objective and questions in terms of 'title'. 429 did not match in terms of 'abstract', and 199 did not match in terms of 'text'. Thus, these studies were excluded, and only 55 studies on the role of social capital in neighborhood-oriented cultural development that were in line with the present study's objective and questions in terms of title and content were selected for the meta-synthesis and provision of a social capital model for neighborhood-oriented cultural development. Through a precise evaluation of the finalized references, the components and indicators of social capital in neighborhood-oriented cultural development were extracted. Overall, the social capital model in neighborhood-oriented cultural development was categorized and identified in 6 dimensions, 28 components, and 247 indicators.

Keywords: Social Capital, Cultural Development, Neighborhood-Oriented Cultural Development, Citizen Participation.

* This article is taken from the Ph.D. thesis of the first author entitled "Cultural Policymaking and Explanation of the Social Capital Application Model in Neighborhood-Oriented Cultural Development (Case Study: Neighborhoods of Tehran)" which was done with the guidance of the second author and the advice of the third author in 1403.

** E_mail: ekavousy@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

Iranian cities' appearance has similar characteristics in a way that in most of them, the city's development and increased use of vehicles has led to the disintegration of its old structure so that its body is developed unequally in different parts in a new way. Evaluation of the urban environments has ignored human identity in various eras (Azimi Amoli and Ershadi Vahram 2017).

Urban disorganization, which is increasing day by day, has affected social interactions while affecting the formation and density of the city and commuting, which leads to decreased people's attachment to the city (Karimzadeh Ardakani 2017).

For the changes in a neighborhood-oriented cultural development to be accepted, the citizens' social satisfaction and qualitative improvement of the economic conditions of the citizens in the neighborhood are required (Rajabi 2012). This approach, besides obviating urban management problems, is realized when the managerial attitude is changed in a way that the power is decentralized and people's participation in neighborhoods is increased (Safaipour 2017). These efforts result in the improvement of the sense of self-belief among the citizens and their usefulness to the neighborhood. Therefore, social solidarity is the result of the creation of a neighborhood identity improvement of social responsibility, and the elimination of disorder in the neighborhood (Khushfar, Khosravi, and Hosseinnejad 2018).

Considering the correlation between the social changes and neighborhoods in Iran, the research indicates that this neighborhood-orientedness has positively affected the residential areas in Tehran. Other studies have also shown that social participation and monitoring among citizens is average and environmental conditions are the basis for the formation of neighborhoods so that each neighborhood has its own personality and social identity. Thus, each neighborhood has an independent structure with its population and requires a specific plan (Zabihi and Fouladi 2017).

2. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Today, to characterize the neighborhood, the human and physical components must be looked at together. Some actions in the neighborhoods are meaningful to their citizens and introduce these neighborhoods in that zone (e.g., the level of people's interaction with the neighborhood, the nightlife of the neighborhood, the commuting method, the external manifestations of the views, visions, and symbols of the citizens in the neighborhood, special activities, and how people use and participate in the use and preservation of the surrounding environment in the neighborhood). When someone looks at the environment from the outside, such factors will be imprinted in their mind although their relation with this environment is limited. Thus, neighborhood changes should not fade

these indicators (Bordi Anamoradnejad, Bouzari, and Hosseinidoust 2013). When the tendency toward urbanism is increased the ancient social solidarity, organization of old institutions, and neighborhood participation are weakened to the extent that that public spaces in Tehran and the political, social, and scientific changes in its neighborhoods have led to a decrease in the importance of the neighborhoods to affect the citizens' social and personal lives. One of the main reasons behind the decline of the neighborhood identity can be the speed of people's movement in Tehran, which has led to the impossibility of any kind of planning and damage to identities (Rajabi 2012).

From some researchers' point of view, the introduction of politicization to social policies and urban management has faded the urban problems in the view of managers (Karimzadeh Ardakani 2017). There are vital problems in the area of better management of the urban organization in the Tehran Metropolis. Some of these gaps are caused by ignoring the local mechanisms, people participation, and systems that are always seen in the local ecology and have not been able to achieve sustainable urban development (Zabihi and Fouladi 2017). The research indicates that there are obstacles to Iranian citizens' participation, especially Tehrani citizens, among which the political-managerial, sociocultural, structural, legal, and spatial obstacles can be named. Meanwhile, numerous advantages and opportunities can create and improve participation. On the other hand, the citizens' participation and urban management themselves have weaknesses and threats that affect participation (Mousai and Razavi Elhashem 2018). Therefore, it is necessary to research the changes in urban management, and tendency to inductive management, and the application of the capabilities of urban human resources to improve the trend of Tehran's urban development.

When the citizens participate in the administration of urban affairs, the efficiency is improved and the money is spent on the social preferences and fundamental plans. This type of participation in decentralized urban management increases human development and leads to the equality and implementation of sociopolitical justice. Participation, in today's conditions, is important in areas such as reducing the workload of national levels compared to local programs, increasing informed citizens, increasing quality by doing affairs, providing human and financial resources for municipalities, lowering costs, increasing productivity, and contributing citizens to accept responsibility (Fakhraei and Marzi 2017). The present study is also important due to the same basis. In this regard, the present study aimed to provide a suitable model obtained by mixing a qualitative meta-synthesis approach alongside the investigation of the domestic and international research in the area of social capital model in neighborhood-oriented cultural development.

3. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

3.1. Social Capital

This concept, which is an axial term in the present

study, is emphasized by scholars in the new attitude to urban planning and management. Some of the definitions provided by the sociologists are provided in the following:

Table 1. Concept of Social Capital

Number	Name of Scholar	Definition
1	Bullen	In 2000, he considered the development of urban communities to depend on the formation of social capital. He pointed out that social capital is a prerequisite for developing collective and public spaces in urban neighborhoods. Without social capital, the development of their communities will not be practical (Hajipour 2006).
2	Bourdieu	The construction of social commitment can be converted into social capital in special conditions [...] and again, as potential resources related to the permanent ownership of a more or less basic network of familiarity or mutual recognition (Pakseresht 2014). In other words, social capital is the value of commitment or social contact formed through the social network. Social networks are tools through which social capital is created, sustained, and applied. In short, social networks transfer social capital. Social capital as a network of deposit relationships is not natural or social but must be earned over time. According to his interpretation, social capital is the product of a type of investment that seeks to stabilize or reproduce such social relations that can be directly used in the short or long term (Bourdieu 2001).
3	Putnam	He defines social capital as various aspects of social organization such as trust, norms, and networks that can improve the efficiency of society by facilitating coordinated actions (Putnam 2013).
4	Fukuyama	He considers the basic element of social capital to be informal norms or values that help create and increase group cooperation (Fukuyama 2007). According to him, social capital is the set of norms in social systems that increase the level of cooperation among the members of that society and include lowering transaction costs. Social capital at the micro level is called "cognitive social capital" and is related to phenomena such as values, attitudes, commitments, relationships, and trust in the social system of the organization. Social capital at the macro level is "structural social capital" that is related to structures and management processes such as accountability of managers and leaders for their performance, transparency in decision-making, and acting based on teamwork, participation, and communication (Sadeghi Nesab 2017).

3.2. Citizen Participation

The term 'citizen participation' lexically means involvement and gathering with a certain purpose. Idiomatically, its main essence is conflict, activity, and influence. Based on this nature, the following definition is formulated by the management scholars for the participation:

"Participation is people's mental and emotional involvement in group situations that stimulate to help each other to achieve group goals and share the responsibilities" (Rezaei and Negintaji 2015). The citizen participation literature dates back to the last decades of the twentieth century. In this era, one of the important principles of planning attitude and thinking, and a vital component of citizen rights and democratic decision-making in the world was the very public participation. Scholars such as Sanderrack (1998), Haley (1992), Forster (1989), and others believed that planning should be done through public participation, based on the needs and social acceptance, while they ignored the conventional deductive and expertise-oriented approach. Democratic countries are committed to citizen participation and consider it to be an inseparable part of planning ethics and the initial condition to justify it. It is so important that King et al., (1998) refer to the citizens as the fourth

foundation of governance (Daneshpour et al. 2017). Looking at various viewpoints, it can be inferred that citizen participation includes different levels from deceptive participation (minimum level) to spontaneous participation (maximum level). Investigations are indicative of the implementation of innovations and practical mechanisms of citizen participation in countries with different political, economic, and social systems. However, how these mechanisms are implemented and how successful they are differ, as most countries are also at the beginning of this path. Despite various studies on finding evaluation criteria for participatory processes and plans, and on a more limited scale, to recognize limitations and necessities of public participation implementation, these studies have defects including general, temporary, informal, and limited formats for public participation evaluation.

3.3. Neighborhood-Oriented Cultural Development

On a global scale, during recent decades, numerous organizations and institutions active in the area of urban planning and management have promoted the participatory vision to encourage a method for inductive planning. They believe in making decisions and finding solutions to obviate the urban problems based on small communities or city neighborhoods.

“John Friedman” is the most important theoretician who considered it necessary to revise planning thinking and transfer macro dimensions of decision-making to local dimensions and normal life in the field of urban planning (Hajipour 2006). The neighborhood-oriented planning relies on social engineering and replaces the macro visions and subjective scales with specific spatial-temporal aspects in the local and small dimensions. It has also replaced the metropolitan mechanical and non-manageable units with manageable values and specific organic units on the neighborhood scale. This model aims to identify the specific nature of each neighborhood and urban area that has been stopped and ignored behind the presumed macro territories. Inductive planning and management in this approach relies on the improvement of capabilities, asset-oriented approach, centralization of human resources, social capital, and collective participation of the residents (Hajipour 2006).

Neighborhood-orientedness and neighborhood planning include gathering various groups of involved people or stakeholders so that they can participate in planning and the public requirements in the prediction of the plans can be met. Neighborhood-orientedness aims to do so by entering the area of planning. In this approach, four components namely neighborhood involvement, participatory function, neighborhood leadership, and full strategic perspective are the main pillars. Neighborhood leadership is assumed by local councils or associations. The full strategic perspective should be multi-dimensional and consider the environmental, social, and economic problems. Neighborhood participation means eliminating the hierarchal taboo in planning and the involvement of all parties creating or benefiting from the program formation and implementation. Finally, in participatory actions, minimum agreements should be considered as the common ground of action of all program implementers (Azimi Amoli and Ershadi Vahram 2017). Aimed to stabilize the neighborhoods' growth in line with the macroeconomic and social strategies objectives, the neighborhood-oriented approach is a new approach in urban management that emphasizes the local communities and is referred to as an inseparable part of decentralization (Fani 2013). Implementation of a neighborhood-oriented system requires the local management and its executive plans are in communication, coordination, and non-interference with the higher levels (Mousai and Razavi Elhashem 2018). Neighborhood-oriented planning is inclined towards people, and citizen people play an axial role. This kind of planning is participative, responsive, and holistic, and considers all aspects of citizens' lives. It is based on local capabilities and opportunities. Indeed, it also considers capacity-building of needs (although it is not the only axis), in a way that the assistance and participation of the government, private sector, and local communities

(according to good urban governance) is observed. Any interference by top institutions should be done with considerations for sustainable development in environmental, institutional, economic, and social areas. One of the features of a planning activity is the dynamism and flexibility that turn these actions into a process and training perspective (Mousavi 2008).

The increasing growth of urbanism and the complex nature of urban affairs have grabbed the attention of urban planners and managers to the subject of downstream participation and tangible aspects of citizens' lives (Friedman 2005). From an urban planner's point of view, planning on a local scale is an important chance to advance the goals of governmental plans and strengthen and manage growth (Singhal, Berry, and McGreel 2009). The ultimate goal of the participatory urban planning and management process is the creation of the best and healthiest environment for all citizens. In a decentralized decision-making process, the local management and people are relied on through eliminating the deductive hierarchical decision-making, and it is based upon the intersectional interactions and participatory relationships in which the role and responsibilities of each participator are precisely specified. According to mediatory planning (Britain 2004), participatory planning is defined as a combination of processes in which groups with different tendencies interact, formulate a plan, and agree on its implementation method (Azimi Amoli and Ershadi Vahram 2017). Others have provided other definitions for participatory planning such as a continuous ability process or reliability in the explanation and investigation of problems, creation and provision of solutions, and dynamism of resources and using them in all necessary aspects in a way that people control and supervise the processes of incidents effective on their lives (Peris, Acebillo-Baqué, and Calabuig 2011). Effective participatory planning is also a kind of planning in which the residents can decide and create the outcomes of planning, and besides, increase the social and political capabilities. In this kind of planning, the participation of citizens in the management of city neighborhoods is a realistic point of view in facing the shortcomings of the programs that the government has compiled and implemented.

The civil society acts as a representative of cities and shows the cultural character of the communities. From Gabbros' point of view, in the urban civilization, power, movement, speed, and contact can be seen. Cultural interaction and dialogue in city development never contradict originalism, fundamentalism, and rationalism. According to Bernstein: “This type of discourse is not only not opposed to reasoning, foundationalism, and essentialism, but also it is consistent with them, while post-modernism is opposed to foundationalism or essentialism”. On the other hand, Habermas believes that based on correct

scientific and ethical standards (authentic norms), the communities should expend their efforts and desire to achieve it and adapt to it. If these standards are strengthened, consistency and integration are valued and promoted. In his point of view, continuity of dialogue combined with deep beliefs creates a way that moral truth or correct moral norms or correct norms of justice are achieved. All human beings can accept authentic norms in practical dialogues in an ideal state of expression. From the above norms, a form of public will and generalizable tendencies

and demands are created in human communities that lead to the creation and expansion of consistency and integration. As a result, ethical norms are internally strengthened and they modify the behaviors through the use of culture and cultural approach. Extremist and infringement-based values are eliminated and the individual and social justice is realized. In the following, a part of domestic and international research on the present subject, which has been also considered in the present study, is evaluated and analyzed.

Table 2. Domestic and International Studies

Title	Author/Year	Results
Investigating factors affecting people's participation in urban development (Case study: Ilam City)	Safaipour (2017)	People's participation in the development of Ilam city is positively significant. Also, social belonging and their participation rate, solidarity and people's interactions, people's level of satisfaction with their lives and willingness to participate, gender, and education have positively affected the urban development of Ilam City.
Sociological investigation of neighborhood-oriented consequences and its role in the flourishing of management in metropolises	Karimi Zadeh ardakani (2017)	Citizens' sense of responsibility has affected neighborhood-orientedness and its consequences, and by inducing a sense of belonging and neighborhood identity, neighborhood development plans, especially cultural development, have been more successful. Also, people's social satisfaction has been strongly correlated with neighborhood-oriented outcomes.
Neighborhood-oriented urban management with a participatory planning approach: (Case Study: Urban neighborhoods of District 1 of Tehran Municipality)	Azimi Amoli and Ershadi Vahram (2017)	There is a relationship between the level of people's participation and the management of urban neighborhoods. The optimal and sustainable management of urban neighborhoods is achieved by involving people in decisions and decision-making.
Moving towards a smart and sustainable city using public participation (Case study: Wroclaw city)	Olejniczak et al. (2020)	Information and communication technology plays a role in attracting citizen participation. By providing services, information, and awareness to citizens in an intelligent way, urban management can facilitate and accelerate the mutual communication between citizens and city managers in different departments, and in this way, by increasing awareness, trust, sensitivity, and responsibility in citizens, their desire to participate in urban affairs both in the scope of citizenship roles and duties and in the voluntary scope and beyond the defined duties is increased.
The role of citizen participation in smart city projects: lessons learned from Norway	Berntzen and Johannessen (2016)	citizens participate more easily in smart cities than in traditional and non-smart cities. Also, informing citizens about city issues and problems, ways to solve problems, benefits of urban development plans for each group of stakeholders, etc. is effective on citizen participation.
Main topics to increase citizens' participation in creating the future of the city	Smordal et al. (2016)	To attract citizen participation, urban planners must identify their needs, challenges, and interests and test and evaluate them so that they can use them in urban development planning. Citizens also feel more willing to participate in urban development after seeing these measures and feeling useful to development plans.

4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

4.1. Meta-Synthesis Approach

In the present study, the scientific sources were evaluated using a qualitative approach and meta-

synthesis strategy. The number of scientific articles and documents usually does not exceed 70. The study of the concept of social capital in neighborhood-oriented cultural development is mostly a qualitative process. So far, no complete model that covers all aspects

has been provided. In the meta-synthesis method, a suitable approach to identifying the main elements and aspects of social capital in neighborhood-oriented cultural development and finding a comprehensive

combination of these elements can be achieved. These results were obtained by the meta-synthesis approach, which follows Sandelowski, Barroso, and Voils's (2007) seven-stage process, illustrated in Figure 1.

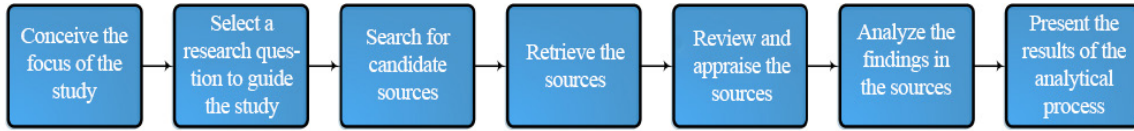


Fig. 1. Seven-Stage Process of Qualitative Meta-Synthesis
(Sandelowski, Barroso, and Voils 2007)

4.2. Data Collection and Analysis

To provide a primary framework for the present study using the Sandelowski, Barroso, and Voils' approach, based on previous studies, the implementation

stages are as follows: In the first stage, the research questions are made. The scope of questions is in the author's field of interest and the sequence of previous researchers' studies. Exclusive characteristics of the questions are provided in Table 3.

Table 3. Research Questions and Variables

Parameter	Research Questions and the Way they should be Answered
What is the Topic?	The main question: - What is the social capital model in neighborhood-oriented cultural development with a meta-synthetic approach? Secondary question: - What are the causal conditions affecting social capital in neighborhood-oriented cultural development? - What are the background conditions affecting social capital in neighborhood-oriented cultural development? - What are the interfering factors affecting social capital in neighborhood-oriented cultural development? - What are the central phenomena of social capital in neighborhood-oriented cultural development? - What are the effective strategies for social capital in neighborhood-oriented cultural development? - What are the consequences of effective strategies on social capital in neighborhood-oriented cultural development?
Research Population	Databases such as Science Direct, Springer, Emerald, Sage, Isco, and the like for Latin articles and domestic databases such as Iran Scientific Information and Documents Center, Iran National Library and Documents Center, Country Information and Publications Database, scientific information database of Jihad Daneshgahi, Shiraz Regional Science and Technology Center database, and Noor Mags.
Research Period	2012-2022
Method	Examining the topics, identifying and taking notes of key points, analyzing concepts, and categorizing identified concepts and categories.

As was mentioned above, the first stage in the meta-synthesis is question-raising. These questions are raised generally and the answers to them are also general so that the ambiguities can be resolved. Thus, those studies were evaluated in which the components and aspects effective on the social capital and neighborhood-oriented cultural development are manifested. The period was 2012 to 2024. Recently,

numerous studies have been conducted on the role of social capital in neighborhood-oriented cultural development. To initiate the present study, first, research sources such as articles, student research, and the research conducted by the scholars should be collected. These studies are shown in Table 2, based on their objective, period, and location.

Table 4, Research Criteria

Output	Reference Selection Criteria
Identifying the Components of Social Capital in Neighborhood-Oriented Cultural Development to Provide a Model	Research Objective
2012-2022 (for both Domestic and International Studies)	Year of Publication
Inside and Outside the Country	Location

In the second stage, the studies that are qualified for the meta-synthesis based on the inclusion criteria are selected, and the inclusion and exclusion criteria are set. Regardless of their source, the keywords are extracted. Many keywords were used to investigate the available databases during the 2012-2022 period so that the most precise findings could be achieved (Table 3). The main variable was “social capital in neighborhood-oriented cultural development”, which has been the basis for searching. Databases such as Science Direct, Springer, Emerald, Sage, Isco, and the like for Latin articles and domestic databases such as

Iran Scientific Information and Documents Center, Iran National Library and Documents Center, Country Information and Publications Database, scientific information database of Jihad Daneshgahi, Shiraz Regional Science and Technology Center database, Noor Mags, and websites of some magazines were searched for the related articles. The quality of the sources was also considered, as conference articles and personal ideas of people on the websites were excluded. The search in the databases led to 2151 studies.

Table 5. Keywords searched for the Present Study

Keywords	
Persian	English
سرمایه اجتماعی	Social Capital
توسعه فرهنگی	Cultural Development
توسعه فرهنگی محله محور	Neighborhood- Oriented Cultural Development
مشارکت شهروندی	Citizen Participation

Investigating the previous documents and studies, many findings were observed based on the main keyword. However, some of them could not be used in the present study. Therefore, we had to select some cases in several stages to preserve the authentic and suitable cases. In Figure 2 (flowchart), after comparing the sources, some of them were excluded. Investigating the abstracts of the selected articles,

it was revealed that some other studies should be excluded. In the next stage, among the texts whose abstracts were acceptable, the main texts were precisely reviewed and those that did not match the present study in terms of the text were ignored. Finally, what remained were sources selected for the final analysis (based on the analysis of their content).

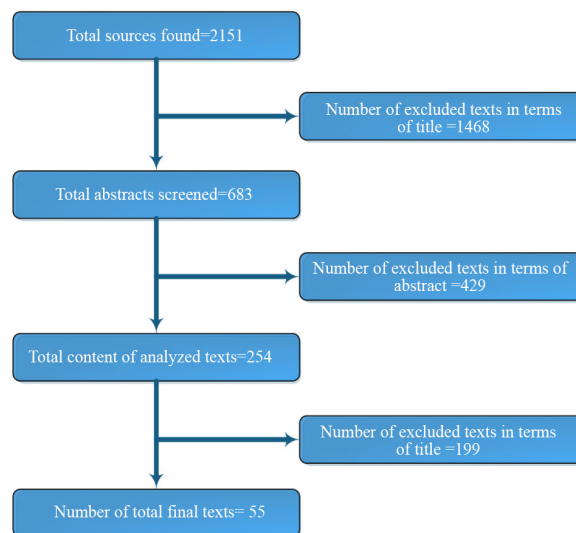


Fig. 2. Flowchart of Selection of Sources Fit for the Analysis

The above flowchart indicates all articles found (2151). The title similarities were 1468, the abstract similarities were 429, and the general and text similarities were 199 cases. In the end, only 55 studies

specifically dealt with “social capital in neighborhood-based cultural development” which fit the questions of the present study in every way, were considered to be evaluated with the meta-synthesis method, to propose

the model of social capital in neighborhood-oriented cultural development. The results of the precise investigation of the selected sources and extraction

of the indicators of social capital in neighborhood-oriented cultural development are presented in Table 6.

Table 6. Factors Effective on Social Capital in Neighborhood-Oriented Cultural Development

Dimension	Component	Indicator
Causal Conditions	Attitude-Changing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creating demand in the majority of residents to solve problems - Creation of a progressive attitude among the residents of the neighborhood - Trying to make residents useful for the neighborhood - Supporting the desired ideologies of the neighborhood - Changing the vision of residents with new training and creating skills in them - Making the neighborhood's residents sensitive and concerned about the affairs - Consistency of citizens with the laws of the city to make demands - The need for concerned residents in the neighborhoods
	Recognition of the Neighborhood's Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Matching supply and demand in the neighborhood - Avoiding supply-oriented programs in neighborhoods - Formation of demand groups for local needs - The formation of demand groups for common issues - Solving neighborhood problems on a small scale and avoiding the national view of neighborhood problems
	Residents Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stimulation of demand in the neighborhood by policymakers and urban planners - Providing services based on neighborhood demands - The difference in the participation of residents in run-down neighborhoods and prosperous neighborhoods - Differences in the type of needs of different localities
	Urban Management Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access to educational spaces - Access to the workplace - Status of the neighborhood sewage disposal network - The state of cultural facilities in the neighborhood - Income status of people working in the neighborhood - Attention to the issue of recycling in neighborhoods - Achieving constructive cooperation and transparency in doing things - Considering the interests of citizens in their concerns
Background Factors	Social Integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shortage of municipal funds to implement neighborhood projects - Trying to prevent the neighborhood's land use conversion - Urban transport pollution - Lack of per capita green space in the neighborhood - Existence of dirt roads and alleys in the neighborhood - Solving neighborhood problems with a neighborhood-oriented perspective - Citizens' lack of attention to neighborhood problems due to daily concerns
	Sense of Attachment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The help of effective and trusted people in the neighborhood to the councilors - Attitude towards paying municipal fees - Creating a sense of the need for the participation of local people - Attention to the social assets of the neighborhood - Demanding participation of residents in collaborative projects - Spatial identity - Location dependence - Social bonding - Emotional belonging - Locational belonging - Creating an identity at the neighborhood level through the creation of prominent elements at the neighborhood level - Revival of the cultural identity of the neighborhood to increase the residents' sense of place - Pathology of the indifference of municipalities and residents - Paying attention to the concept of identity and sense of neighborhood belonging among the residents of the neighborhood - Paying attention to the rights and duties of citizenship in urban management - Attention to organic solidarity between Tehrani citizens - Lack of sense of belonging in big cities due to large and indiscriminate immigration - Getting away from neighborhood problems due to economic and livelihood problems

Dimension	Component	Indicator
Background Factors	Social Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trust in economic institutions - Trust in social institutions - Trust in environmental institutions - Trust in governmental institutions - Trust in relatives - Trust in neighbors - Creating trust in the people towards the municipality and the city council - Creating grounds of trust and participation by city management
	Security in the Neighborhood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relative security in the neighborhood - Absence of effective organizations in crisis management at the neighborhood level - Lack of appropriate rules and regulations to ensure the implementation of approved plans for the neighborhood
	Seeking Justice in Neighborhoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Citizens are required to comply with city laws - Transparency of municipal plans for people - Avoiding conflict of interest in the decisions of official institutions - Not considering personal interests in decisions - Differentiating between the factors of law, ethics, norm, and custom by the city management - Urban management based on participatory and justice-oriented management - Creating an organizational culture of accepting people's participation in municipalities
Interfering Factors	Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Willingness to participate in improving the neighborhood - Acquainting people with the orientation towards the quantitative and qualitative increase of participation - Neighborhood residents' perception of participation costs - The neighborhood residents' attitude towards the authorities' willingness to participate - Participation in loan funds - Contributions of neighborhood groups and parties - Political and critical participation in neighborhood affairs - Religious participation in neighborhood affairs - Constructive participation of neighborhood residents to bring about change - Offering points to citizens willing to participate in the neighborhood - Creating added value for residents' property with the cooperation and participation of residents to solve existing problems - Receiving neighborhood residents' opinions - Implementation of proposed cooperative projects as a pilot - Receiving the opinions of the residents of the neighborhood before the implementation of the project - More activism of the elderly in the neighborhood - Trying to create a suitable cultural, social, and economic platform for people's participation
	Residents' Awareness and Attention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information on how to select members of councilors - Information about the duties of councilors - Information about municipal construction projects in the neighborhood - Acquaintance of local people with urban social institutions - Neighborhood residents' awareness of the functioning of social groups and institutions active in the neighborhood - Providing information for transparency in the neighborhood - Recognition of the structure and duties of municipalities by the residents of the neighborhood - Avoiding the formalization of informal institutions active in the neighborhood - Getting into neighborhood issues in line with urban management flexibility - Building a platform with education, broadcasting, and media to create a sense of participation among citizens - Creating awareness along with making citizens sensitive

Dimension	Component	Indicator
Interfering factors	Social Solidarity and Integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The sense of responsibility of the residents of the neighborhood towards each other - Solidarity between local groups - Helping the residents of the neighborhood to each other on different occasions - Consolidation of social standards - Responsibility of the residents of the neighborhood in the implementation of assigned tasks - Existence of emotional bonds and friendly communication between the residents of the neighborhood - Respecting the opinions of young people in the field of participation and decision-making for the neighborhood - Increasing the education index through the use of local forces and organizing them in local educational spaces - Holding hearings for public protests - Providing complete and comprehensive explanations about ongoing projects - # Visibility of project results - Attention to the development of social participation in urban management
	Creation of a Public Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness of the daily issues of the neighborhood - Providing information for learning and participation of the residents of the neighborhood - Creating attachment and motivation as a result of participation in the neighborhood - Foresight in cultural and social activities - Improving the level of expectations in the neighborhood - Consolidation of beliefs, vision, and attitude in the neighborhood - Cooperation to resolve the shortages in the neighborhood - Attention to the concept of growth and education for participatory planning and activism - Attention to the economic and cultural level of people in education for participation
	Activity of NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encouraging residents to form local NGOs and service organizations - Investigating and identifying NGOs active in the district and holding meetings with them - Taking advantage of the power of NGOs to play the role of local facilitators and help neighborhood plan consultants - Guiding NGOs in specialized fields according to the needs of the neighborhood - The need for the presence of NGOs and neighborhood development offices - Creating an executive guarantee for the activities of NGOs - Paying attention to the activities of NGOs to create social capital
	Facilitator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitator's knowledge of different tools to solve neighborhood problems - Paying attention to the feedback of the facilitation process in the neighborhood - Creating the role of demand and facilitation for the residents - Interpreting the neighborhood's need for urban management by councilors - Establishing the neighborhood development institution and facilitator for the use of trusted and caring people in the neighborhood - Using councils as an alternative institution of urban management - Paying attention to the role of activism and demands of councilors - Providing a sustainable solution by the facilitator in the neighborhood - Forming the initial circle of neighborhood trustees for the collaborative project by the facilitator - paying attention to the advisory role of the facilitator - Paying attention to the coaching role of the facilitator - Paying attention to the instructive role of the facilitator - Paying attention to the leadership role of the facilitator - Paying attention to the training task of the neighborhood facilitator - Choosing a facilitator from among the people of the neighborhood - Not considering the education level for selection of the facilitator in the neighborhood - Choosing a facilitator from among the old residents of the neighborhood - Filling the gap between city management and people by the facilitator - Compliance with the training principles as facilitators - Considering the facilitator for all urban construction projects - The need for an expert group to implement the facilitation process

Dimension	Component	Indicator
Interfering Factors	Supportive Role of Municipalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encouraging and supporting the planning system of the programs implemented in the neighborhoods - Urban planning for neighborhoods based on neighborhood capability - The support of the planning system for the intellectual participation of the residents - Creating coordination between the officials' expectations and the residents' capabilities - Using people's opinions from the lowest to the highest level of participation - Interaction of municipalities with neighborhood residents - Allocating a suitable place for presenting criticisms and suggestions - Proper interaction between the social deputy of the municipalities and the people - Paying attention to urban governance - Informing citizens - Integration of people's opinions and official decision-making bodies about the neighborhood - Supporting constructive ideas in solving neighborhood problems - Identification of audience groups by city management - Creating two-way communication between the city administration and the residents of the neighborhood - Receiving suggestions from the residents of the neighborhood regarding the determination of the municipality's facilities and potential for the neighborhood
Phenomenon-Orientedness	Application of Social Capital in Neighborhood-Oriented Cultural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trust in city management - Trust in residents - Residents' interaction with city management - Residents interaction - Social interactions - social solidarity - Social Welfare - Feeling responsible for the health and cleanliness of the neighborhood - Careful use of neighborhood services and facilities - A sense of belonging to the facilities of the neighborhood - Efforts to preserve and maintain the property of the neighborhood - Avoiding unreal criticisms - Creating a culture of a necessary look at the environment in the residents of the neighborhood - Creating a citizenship platform for culture-building - Metropolitan culture - The need to create a culture of activism toward neighborhood issues - Paying attention to the multicultural nature of cities
Strategies	Entrusting the Executive Responsibility of Approved Neighborhood Plans to the People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Taking advantage of the capacities of people's participation in the implementation of projects - Granting long-term and interest-free financial facilities to residents to participate in organizing and strengthening the neighborhood's texture - Forming the neighborhood council and entrusting executive issues to the people and their representatives - Using the potential of trusted people to bring related organizations - Handing over the main sources of income and neighborhood assets to local institutions in exchange for the self-management of development activities in the neighborhood - Providing opportunities for the cooperation of people living in the neighborhood to use new technologies and methods to solve the physical, social, economic, and cultural problems - Trying to form a common literature for neighborhood optimization - Two-way interaction between residents and municipalities - Receiving citizens' opinions on various urban issues - Avoiding conflict between city management and citizens in making decisions and implementing city management plans - Choosing quick-yielding strategies at the beginning of the facilitation activity - Solving the deep problems of the neighborhood by choosing long-term strategies - Municipal policies for citizens' decision-making - Considering the right of citizens to question the municipality - Municipal policy-making around social, cultural, and economic issues - Changing the form of belonging and participation in the urban area

Dimension	Component	Indicator
Strategies	The Supervisory Role of Councilors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Defining the necessary mechanisms to apply councilors' supervision for the density of buildings and worn-out neighborhoods - Supervision of the councilors on compliance with urban planning standards in urban plans - Selection of council members from among the residents of the neighborhood
	Administrative Bureaucracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Streamlining and removing administrative, legal, and financial obstacles to increase trust in the municipality and increase participation - Accountability of councilors for the opinions and suggestions presented - Avoiding administrative bureaucracy in municipalities
	Citizen Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducting citizenship education courses to promote citizens' rights - Creating skill training centers along with education - Educating people in different age groups to change their attitude towards worn-out textures - Turning citizens into facilitators - Transforming a passive citizen into an active citizen - Putting efforts to train residents - Making citizenship education fruitful - Training residents to present their demands correctly - The presence of schools as educational and cultural institutions - Training on waste recycling - Holding a citizenship education program - Paying attention to the social school plan - Analyzing the problems of the neighborhood by the school and providing solutions by the students - Holding meetings to resolve neighborhood problems in schools, mosques, etc. - paying attention to the role of virtual space in citizenship education - Creating diversity in people's participation platforms - Using today's innovations and technologies to make citizens concerned
	Investing in Social Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Payment of duties and taxes - Avoid charging extra costs for services to residents
Consequences	Improvement and Renovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishing proper communication and coordination between the old and new context of the neighborhood - Creating a desire to renovate worn-out structures by investors considering its profitability and economic advantages - The possibility of earning a legitimate income from the process of demolition, improvement, and renovation in the neighborhood - Strengthening the neighborhood against earthquakes
	Satisfaction with the Neighborhood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quick and easy access to services provided in the neighborhood - Satisfaction with the level of quality of services provided in the neighborhood - Increasing satisfaction with living in the neighborhood
	Social Sustainability of the Neighborhood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Solving neighborhood traffic problems - Creating bus and taxi lines in the neighborhood - Increasing sustainable incomes of the residents of the neighborhood through cooperation between the municipality and business units - Creating job opportunities for the residents of the neighborhood in the center of the neighborhood for the greater prosperity of the neighborhood
	Cleanliness of the Neighborhood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appropriate and timely collection of neighborhood waste - Installing suitable containers in proper places to collect neighborhood waste - Training on waste separation from the source - Improving the condition of road pavements - Securing windows facing the street
	Creating Appropriate Infrastructure Services in the Neighborhood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing appropriate services in the water sector of the neighborhood - Providing appropriate services in the electricity sector of the neighborhood - Providing suitable services in the gas sector of the neighborhood - Establishing government-based educational and medical centers in the neighborhood - Creating sports facilities for women - Creating suitable green space for the neighborhood - Creating the required space for relief services in the neighborhood - Organizing passages and sidewalks to strengthen the culture of walking and reduce reliance on cars

Dimension	Component	Indicator
Consequences	Life Quality	- Creating peace and comfort for the residents of the neighborhood
		- Improving personal and social health
		- Improving sports facilities
		- Improving the sewage system
		- Reducing risky behaviors in neighborhoods
		- Avoiding instability of residence

The first component is background factors that are effective on strategies, and related to internal and specific factors of phenomenon-orientedness. Background factors such as social integration, sense of belonging, social trust, security, and seeking justice in the neighborhoods were considered in the present study. In the first indicator, on the one hand, the councilors are supported and aided by effective and trusted people in the neighborhood and manage to improve the conditions. On the other hand, if people participate in the payment of the fees for services provided to them and think positively about them, mutual aids improve the neighborhood status. Each neighborhood has social assets consisting of the residents' and managers' participation which can be asked for in participatory plans. People's compliance with this participation is indicative of their tendency to participate, cooperation, and improvement of the neighborhood conditions. In the second indicator, identity, attachment, bonds, and locational belonging lead to a sense of belonging to the neighborhood. Locational belonging is realized through the identification of the neighborhood and considering a cultural identity for it. For example, physical solidarity between Tehrani citizens creates a sense of belonging to the city and neighborhood. In other metropolises also, the decrease in the sense of belonging can be due to irregular migration and ignoring the neighborhood's problems. In the third indicator, the trust between economic, social, environmental, and governmental institutions as well as the relatives and neighbors is formed. Mutual trust between the residents and managers requires creation of the grounds for trust and participation by the municipality and other managers at the local level, which can increase people's trust in economic, social, and environmental institutions. Also, trusting relatives and neighbors facilitates this process. The outcome of this mutual trust is the improvement of the economic, social, and environmental conditions of the society. According to the fourth indicator, in a neighborhood, there should be relative security, efficient organizations in crisis management, and the implementation of approved plans, so that the situation of the neighborhood can improve. The result of relative security is an increase in satisfaction and a sense of security among the residents. The presence of appropriate laws and regulations that are guaranteed to be implemented can lead to an increase in residents' trust in managers and the success of the plan. According to the fifth indicator,

in a neighborhood, city laws are strictly followed by citizens, plans of city managers are clarified for people, conflicts of interest are not visible in the decisions of official institutions, personal interests are left aside in decisions, city managers are among the components of norms and customs, law and ethics are distinguished, participatory and justice-oriented management are considered in urban management, and organizational culture is created so that people's participation in municipalities is accepted.

The second component is the causal conditions that create or develop category-orientedness. These conditions include indicators such as the creation of a change attitude, and recognition of the neighborhood's demands, residents' benefits, and urban management problems. In the first indicator, the first steps to achieve an active, responsible, and law-abiding society are taken, which coincide with the residents' concerns so that the living conditions are improved and the problems are solved. Strengthening the demands and changing the attitudes of the residents are the results of new learning methods and skilling the residents. In the second indicator, supply and demand are matched so that the challenges are resolved and the living conditions in the neighborhood are improved. To do so, demand groups are formed based on local and public needs, and the problems are solved on a small scale. This solution also improves the neighborhood conditions. Besides, the demand-orientedness of the urban planners' and policy-makers' decisions and services improves the neighborhood's conditions. In the third indicator, policy-makers such as municipalities and local managers provide the citizens with proper services when they consider their demands and do the affairs with clarity. The main purpose of the actions is to consider the interests of the residents. According to the fourth indicator, there are problems in the neighborhood that should be solved. Economic defects in the management area delay important projects and as a result, the neighborhood's condition which is dependent on these projects would not be clear. For example, with financing, the land use in the urban area can be converted into residential so that the neighborhood's identity and character can be improved. Cleaning, improving, and, if necessary, replacing worn-out city vehicles, guarantee the health and comfort of residents. Increasing the green area leads to obviation of mental and physical disorders. Passages and alleys can be adapted and the urban platforms can be developed so that the neighborhood conditions can be improved. Improvement of the

neighborhood depends on a neighborhood-oriented attitude towards the urban area problems and improvement of the residents' information and vision. Finally, there should be a relationship between the municipality, residents, and administrative centers so that the neighborhood's conditions can be improved. The third component is phenomenon-orientedness which is a subjective state of the research process. Phenomenon-orientedness in the present study is the use of social capital for neighborhood-oriented cultural development. Regarding this indicator, trust in managers and residents, interaction of residents with management and with each other, communication and social cohesion, social well-being, and sense of responsibility for the health of the neighborhood are all important for improving the neighborhood and residents' well-being. In this regard, optimal use of services and facilities, sense of belonging to the public facilities, protection of the property, and avoidance of ungrounded criticisms are effective. In addition, creating a demand-oriented attitude towards the environment among the residents, creating a citizen platform for culturalization, and metropolitan culture, paying attention to cultural variety in the cities, and the need to activism for neighborhood problems are important for sustainable development of the neighborhood and improvement of the residents' lives.

The fourth component, which is the facilitator factors, affects the strategies. The strategies and their implementation are affected by these factors. Facilitators in the present study include participation components, residents' awareness, social cohesion and solidarity, the creation of a public network, measures of the NGOs, and the supportive role of the municipalities. In the first indicator, people's interest in participating in the improvement of the neighborhood, improving the quality and amount of people's participation, making people familiar with the costs of participation, creating a positive view in people towards the officials' acceptance of participation, people's involvement in funds, people's political interactions and criticism of decisions and how they are implemented in the neighborhood, constructive and religious involvement for change, incentives for participation in the neighborhood, participation in the creation of added value for residents' properties, obtaining pilot views of citizens on participatory projects, and the interaction of long-term residents of the neighborhood facilitate the improvement of neighborhood conditions. In the second indicator, the necessity of informing the residents about the neighborhood's problems and municipality has been emphasized. It includes familiarity with the way councilors are elected, their duties, construction plans, urban social institutions, and the performance of active groups and institutions. According to the third indicator, stabilization of the relationships and promotion of social participation

to improve the life quality in the neighborhoods is very important. It includes stabilization of the social criteria, residents' accountability for their duties, presence of emotional relationships between the residents, residents responsibility, solidarity between the local groups, residents' helping each other, paying attention to the opinions of the youth in terms of participation and decision-making, and increasing the education index through the use of local forces. According to the fourth indicator, informing about the participatory concepts and developing them in the neighborhood is very important. It includes knowledge about new topics, training and participation of the residents, creation of attachment and motivation due to participation, and raising the expectations and stabilizing the beliefs and attitudes in the neighborhood. According to the fifth indicator, NGOs are a place for the social and economic development of the neighborhood. Residents are encouraged to create local NGOs find active NGOs, and take advantage of their capacity to play the role of local facilitator and guide in specialized areas based on the needs of the neighborhood and participation with neighborhood development offices. In the sixth indicator, facilitating problem-solving and social and economic improvement, consideration for the demands and feedback, and improving the social and economic capabilities of the residents have been emphasized. This process includes the identification of various tools to solve the problems, paying attention to process feedback, creating a demanding and facilitating role among the residents, transferring the neighborhood needs to the management by the mediators (councilors), providing sustainable responses by the facilitator, and paying attention to the counseling, training, and leadership role. In terms of the seventh indicator, urban planning and an effective mutual relationship between the manager and people are important. It includes the planning system's support of the implemented plans, urban planning based on people's capabilities and mental participation, coordination between the authorities' expectations and residents' capabilities, mutual relationship between the municipality and residents, consideration for urban governance, informing people, supporting useful plans, creating a mutual relationship between the management residents, and receiving the plans proposed by people. In this interpretation, the importance of mutual and effective relationships between the authorities and residents, their active participation in planning, planning, and solving problems, sustainable development, and improvement of the life quality in the neighborhoods have been emphasized.

The fifth component includes strategies, i.e., measures or activities created to respond to category-orientedness and affected by facilitators. These components are actions that are effective in the advertisement of goods and cultural services. The

indicators of this research consist of assigning the executive responsibility of approved neighborhood plans to residents, administrative bureaucracy, citizenship education, investing in social issues, and the supervisory role of councilors. Regarding the first indicator, urban management uses the capability of people's participation to implement plans and order and strengthen the neighborhood's texture, in a way that residents and municipalities interact and the people's views of city affairs are obtained. Meanwhile, the municipality's policies are more about the social, cultural, and economic issues, and focus the attachment and participation in city affairs. In the second indicator, a general interpretation of urban management is presented in which the environmental quality in the neighborhood should be preserved and urban rules should be observed. This indicator considers councilors an institution that represents the residents of a neighborhood. Their function is to define necessary strategies to control building density and worn-out textures. According to the third indicator, urban management is participatory and citizens' participation will be sought for decision-making processes, in a way that administrative, legal, and economic obstacles are removed and these processes will be facilitated so that people trust the municipalities more and are encouraged to actively participate. Based on the fourth indicator, the management of a city is participatory, and citizens are trained to participate more in city affairs and realize the city's goals. By holding citizenship education courses, creating skill training centers for children and teenagers, and educating people in different age groups, the mentioned index seeks to change the citizens' perspective towards dilapidated buildings and increase the capability of citizens in making decisions. In the fifth indicator, for the financial management of the city, the citizens are encouraged to pay their dues and taxes on time, so that extra costs will be avoided when providing services. Urban resources and budgets are obtained through various sources such as duties and taxes that encourage citizens to seek optimal use of these resources. The sixth component, which is the consequences, considers the results obtained from the implementation of strategies, and in fact, are the outcome of the application of strategies. The present study considers the consequences as indicators of improvement and renovation, satisfaction with the neighborhood, social stability of the neighborhood, cleaning and cleanliness of the neighborhood, creation of suitable infrastructure services in the neighborhood, and quality of life. According to the first indicator,

sustainable urban development depends on renovation and reconstruction of the worn-out texture and strengthening the neighborhood against natural disasters. Besides, citizens should be able to legally earn money by themselves through demolition, improvement, and renovation in the neighborhood, and according to this authority, cities are developed and neighborhoods are improved. According to the second indicator, the citizens should have easy access to the services. The quality of these services and citizens' satisfaction with residing in the neighborhoods should be increased in a way that public spaces and social services should be provided proportionate to the needs of residents so that a sense of belonging to the neighborhood is created. In the third indicator, the residents' transportation in the neighborhoods and public transportation are prioritized. Through the creation of appropriate jobs, the residents should have a sustainable source of income so that their economic and social status is improved. On the other hand, there should be cooperation and interaction between the municipalities and commercial units so that they can play a role in this regard. Based on the fourth indicator, cleaning the neighborhoods by preventing the accumulation of garbage, placing the tools to collect them appropriately, teaching the residents to separate them from the source, proper paving of the passages, and monitoring the security of buildings that have windows facing the street, and creating and developing green spaces in addition to beautifying the city can help and provide a healthy environment for the residents. According to the fifth indicator, preparation and provision of suitable services such as water, electricity, and gas, establishment of educational, medical, and sports centers especially for women, creation of green areas and relief services, and organizing roads and sidewalks are effective in improvement of the living conditions. Among the external manifestations of the sixth indicator, the improvement of residents' comfort, development and improvement of social and personal hygiene, sports facilities and sewage system, decreased risky behaviors, and avoidance of residence unsustainability can be named.

5. VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY

5.1. Validity of the Conceptual Model

To evaluate the validity of the research, the data were analyzed by the members. The data were triangulated and peer debriefed by the colleagues so that the research validity is determined as follows:

Table 7. Validity of the Conceptual Model

Validity Check Methods in the Conceptual Model		
Methods Used	How the Method is Evaluated	Researcher's Investigations
Data source Triangulation	Triangulation refers to researching a specific question from different sources and using different methods. To put it more simply, get our findings from various channels so that we can better judge whether the obtained findings are correct or not. In the present research, the researcher has used data source triangulation. Data source triangulation refers to the use of multiple data sources to analyze the same phenomenon.	Three main sources, i.e. experts, managers, and academics, were used in the current research to obtain more comprehensive information from various sources involved in the subject. This work led to the collection of data from different perspectives to improve the breadth and depth of the data. In addition to these three sources, the theoretical and research literature on participation was another source that provided the researcher with more comprehensive information about the studied phenomenon. It was indicated that the triangulation was done properly and the phenomenon was investigated from the angle of different sources.
Peer Debriefing	In this method, the data analysis process and the obtained results are provided to the experts and peers who participate in the research to provide the correctness of the process and results. If they are satisfied with the process and the results obtained, the validity of the analysis and results can be assured. Peer review is an interaction between the researcher and others who have experience in research methodology (e.g., research associates, and research advisors) and guide research design, data collection, and data analysis.	In this research, in addition to obtaining the opinions of two faculty members in the field of research, data analysis, and its results were provided to several experts. It was concluded that these people accepted 75 codes out of 247 extracted open codes and the final conceptual model includes 6 selective codes, 24 core codes, and 75 open codes.
Member Checking (Interviewees)	It is a quality control process that seeks to verify the findings obtained or recheck them by referring back to the interviewees. To do so, after analyzing the data, the researcher summarized them and presented them to several interviewees to review the findings. More clearly, at this stage, the researcher looks for whether he has a correct understanding of the comments of the interviewees or not. In addition, the degree of fit with the real intention of the interviewees and the logicalness of the findings are also examined. The interviewees are asked if there are any contradictions between the researcher's perception and their real intention and specify them for correction.	In this research, the obtained findings were provided to the interviewees and some results were modified based on their opinions.

5.2. Reliability of the Conceptual Model

In the present study, the test-retest, intercoder agreement, and intra-subject agreement were used

to calculate the reliability of the interviews. The procedure of each method is provided in the following:

Table 8. Reliability of the Conceptual Model

Methods to Evaluate the Reliability of the Conceptual Model																				
Method	Procedure	Researcher's Investigation																		
Test-Retest	The test-retest method is used to evaluate the researcher's coding stability. To calculate the reliability of this method, a few interviews are selected as samples from among the conducted interviews, and each of them is coded twice in a certain time interval by the researcher himself. Then the specified codes are compared in a two-time interval for each interview. In each of the selected interviews, codes that are similar in the two-time interval are identified as agreement codes and non-similar codes are identified as non-agreement codes. The formula for estimating reliability between coding in the two-time interval is as follows: Retest reliability percentage = (2 x number of agreements) / (total number of codes) x 100	After re-coding by the researcher, the retest reliability percentage was calculated as 87%, which proves that the proposed conceptual model has high reliability.																		
Inter-Rater Reliability (Kappa Coefficient)	The inter-coder agreement is the agreement of two or more raters regarding the codes used for a part of the interview text (show that another rater' codes the text with the same or similar codes). To calculate the reliability of the interview with the inter-coder intra-subject agreement method, a Ph.D candidate was asked to participate in the research as a research associate (coder). He was taught the necessary training and techniques for coding (even though he was familiar with coding). Then the researcher together with this person coded four interviews and the percentage of intra-subject agreement (agreement between two coders) was calculated using the following formula: $K = \frac{\text{Observed agreements} - \text{Random agreements}}{1 - \text{Random agreements}}$ In this case, either the entire work or all the required items are given to two experts in the form of a checklist with two values (yes/no) for ease of answering and saving time. After receiving opinions, the Kappa coefficient of agreement is calculated using the following formula, which is a number between 1 and +1. If the amount is close to +1, it indicates high reliability, if it is close to -1, it indicates zero agreement, and if it is close to zero, it indicates zero reliability.	In this research, the most important cases were given to two professors and based on their opinions, the kappa coefficient was calculated as 0.84 based on the following formula. <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Person</th> <th colspan="3">Researcher's Opinion</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Opinion of Another Expert</td> <td>Yes</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>C</td> <td>D</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td colspan="2"></td> <td>N</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> $\text{Observed agreements} = \frac{A + D}{N}$ $\text{Random agreements} = \frac{A + B}{N} \times \frac{A + C}{N} \times \frac{C + D}{N} \times \frac{B + D}{N}$ $\kappa = \frac{P_0 - P_E}{1 - P_0} = \frac{0.884 - 0.787}{1 - 0.884} = 0.84$	Person	Researcher's Opinion			Yes	No	Total	Opinion of Another Expert	Yes	A	B	No	C	D	Total			N
Person	Researcher's Opinion																			
	Yes	No	Total																	
Opinion of Another Expert	Yes	A	B																	
	No	C	D																	
Total			N																	

6. FINDINGS

6.1. Model Design

Findings in the previous chapters, research questions, and the results obtained lead to a model by which a framework or results in the form of a chart or table can be presented. The model can be referred to if its validity and reliability have been measured and

confirmed. After that, the data are presented in the following form based on the grounded theory. In the model of social capital in neighborhood-oriented cultural development, the findings are presented in six dimensions namely the causal, background, interfering, phenomenon-oriented, strategies, and consequences factors.

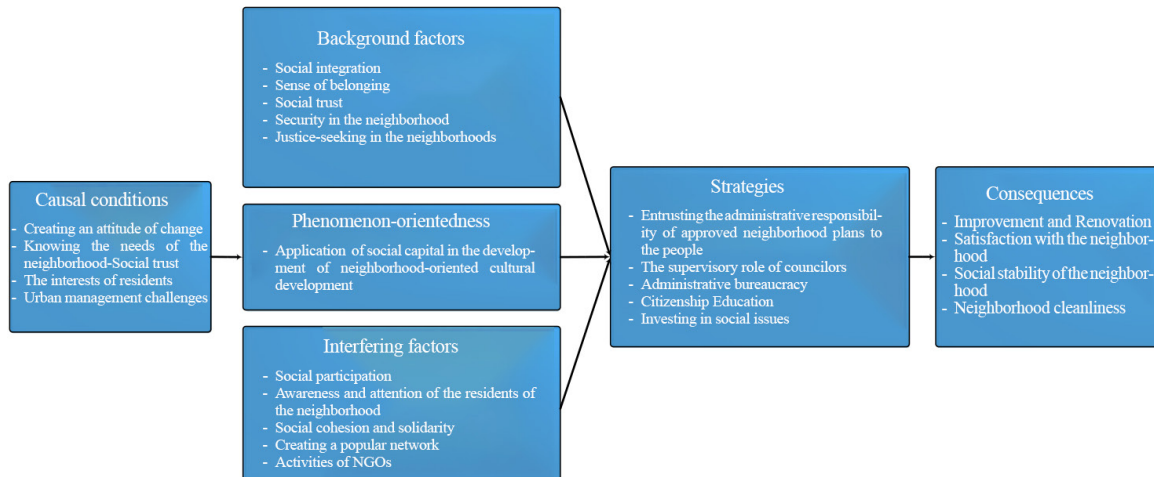


Fig. 3. Model of Social Capital in Neighborhood-Oriented Cultural Development with a Meta-Synthesis Approach

6.2. Elaboration of the Model's Dimensions

The present study aimed to propose a model of social capital in neighborhood-oriented cultural development. This qualitative research used the meta-synthesis approach. The studied sources were generally obtained and classified from the model of social capital in neighborhood-oriented cultural development (6 dimensions, 28 components, and 247 indicators). The six dimensions included the causal, background, interfering, phenomenon-oriented, strategies, and consequences factors of social capital in neighborhood-oriented cultural development.

Any of the above dimensions included indicators as follows:

Background factors include components such as social trust, security in the neighborhood, justice-seeking, social integration, and a sense of belonging. Paying attention to the neighborhood property and asking for people's participation in the projects indicate that residents want to improve the neighborhood conditions in a participatory manner. Maintaining and preserving the sense of belonging to the neighborhood based on locational belonging and identity and the social bonds and emotional and locational attachment provide sustainable cities as well as a shared life in the urban communities. Ensuring people about the governmental institutions and urban management and creating the grounds for such trust, and the presence of relative security beside efficient organizations manage crises in the neighborhoods improve the social, environmental, and economic conditions of the society. Observance of the urban rules, transparent plans, avoidance of conflict of interests in decision-making, distinguishing between the law, ethics, norms, and convention, and creation of an organizational culture of acceptance of public participation in the municipalities can lead to justice-seeking in neighborhoods. These results are in line

with a part of the results obtained by Karimi Zadeh Ardakani (2017), Bardi Anamoradnejad et al., (2013), Rajabi (2011), Edrisi and Shojaei (2012), and Zabihi and Fouladi (2014).

Causal factors include components such as the creation of an attitude for change, recognition of the neighborhood's needs, residents' interests, and urban management challenges. As was mentioned before, the creation of a change requires efforts to create an active and responsible society based on the neighborhood needs and consistency with the city rules. Forming demand groups around the public and local needs and solving neighborhood problems on a small scale are the solutions for neighborhood conditions. Paying attention to the specific local needs and prioritizing the residents' interests are the main goals of urban management. Besides, proper planning and active cooperation between the municipality, residents, and related centers are important for the improvement of the neighborhood's conditions. These findings are in line with a part of findings of Karimi Zadeh Ardakani (2017), Rajabi (2011), Safaeipour (2017), Khoshfar et al., (2010), and Azimi Amoli and Ershadi Vahram (2017).

If the basis for neighborhood development and improvement is the social capital as a phenomenon, creating and strengthening this capital in the neighborhood would play a very important role in neighborhood-oriented cultural development. The increase in residents' solidarity, paying attention to neighborhoods' problems and issues and cooperating to resolve them, developing a citizenship and responsibility culture, and creating a secure and sustainable space in the neighborhood can lead to the improvement of the neighborhood's cultural conditions and promotion of the life quality of the residents. In addition, creating a need-oriented view of the environment among the residents and developing a metropolitan culture would also lead

to the sustainable development of the neighborhood and the promotion of life quality. These findings are in line with a part of findings of Fakhraei and Marzi (2017), Souri (2014), Siberdi et al. (2001), Putnam (2013), Fukuyama (2007), and Eghtesadi (2013). Interfering factors include the increase in transparency and residents' trust in urban management, improvement of the neighborhood's condition, increase in residents' satisfaction and social responsibility due to their participation in neighborhood's affairs, creating the proper ground for people participation in affairs and creation of solidarity, and promotion of the knowledge and experience level. To involve the citizens in urban management, components of training and informing about the urban issues and creating spaces for their participation are considerable. In this regard, urban managers and planners should put their efforts into improving the communication and citizenship culture, transparency in neighborhood affairs, and attraction of people participation in urban management. Creating a public network and NGOs in the neighborhoods are also important for their social and economic development. It can lead to an increase in people's participation in creating job opportunities and economic development, social and economic capabilities of people, and solving local issues. The "facilitator" indicator is generally interpreted as the importance of facilitating neighborhood problem-solving and social and economic development. Also, "The supporting role of minimalities" means the importance of active participation of the residents in planning and solving the neighborhood's problems, sustainable development and promotion of life quality in neighborhoods, and active interaction between the urban managers and residents. These two indicators, with the comprehensive interaction of local NGOs, city management, neighborhood residents, and facilitators, lead to the improvement of the neighborhood to create a favorable environment for life and work. These results are in line with part of the results obtained by Izadi and Mohammadi (2016), Misetic and Krnic (2012), Samei Kashi and Janbaz Ghobadi (2013), Rosenstein (2009), and Karimi Zadeh Ardakani (2017). Neighborhood-oriented cultural development strategies include the main indicators of the supervisory role of councilors. Administrative bureaucracy, citizen training, investing in social affairs, and entrusting administrative responsibilities to residents. Public participation capability can be used in the implementation of the plans and strengthening of the neighborhood's texture by the urban management, and the responsibility for the implementation of the plans can be entrusted to people. In these strategies, the municipality's policies revolve around the manner of attachment and participation in urban management, realizing the citizens' right of questioning, and social, cultural, and economic affairs. As representatives of the people, councilors provide necessary strategies

to supervise the buildings' density and worn-out textures regulate urbanism standards, maintain the environmental quality, and observe urban regulations. According to this approach, residents are the members of the councils (councilors) which means entrusting the residents with the power to decide about neighborhood affairs. Also, the councilors should avoid administrative bureaucracy in municipalities and be accountable for the opinions of the citizens. Citizenship training plays an important role in increased participation and realization of urban objectives. It can be achieved through training centers and education of various age groups. The purpose of this training is to change the citizens into facilitators, activate the inactive citizens, hold sessions to solve the problems, use renovations and modern technologies, and hold training courses. To invest in social affairs in urban financial management, the taxes and duties should be paid, extra costs to provide services to people should be avoided, and the resources should be optimally used. Optimization of transportation networks and, optimization of water and energy sources, development of new technologies, etc. facilitate this process. The results obtained are in line with a part of the results obtained by Rezaei and Negintaji (2015), Daneshpour et al. (2017), Sagaeipour (2017), Karimizadeh Ardakani (2017), and Sadeghi Nasab (2018). In the present study, consequences include indicators such as satisfaction with the neighborhood, neighborhood social sustainability, neighborhood cleanliness, creation of infrastructural services, life quality, and improvement and renovation. Increasing the neighborhood's resistance against earthquakes by improving and renovating worn-out texture is important in sustainable urban development. In terms of "satisfaction with the neighborhood", the increase in the quality of services, residents' satisfaction, and easy and quick access to services are among the important cases in the improvement of the life quality of the residents. The creation of public spaces and proper social services for the residents allows for the residents' sense of belonging to the neighborhood. In terms of "neighborhood social sustainability", creating bus and taxi lines, increasing sustainable incomes of the residents of the neighborhood, creating job opportunities, and solving traffic problems are effective in improving the economic and social conditions of the residents in the neighborhood. These results are in line with a part of the results obtained by Oljenickzak et al. (2019), Brentzen and Johnson (2016), Smordall et al. (2016), and Azimi Amoli and Ershadi Vahram (2017).

7. CONCLUSION

An urban structure is formed based on norms that are fake and alien to the will and values of the people. This conflict of interests leads to increasing chaos in cities

which results in the effectiveness of these physical, intrinsic, traffic, etc. problems and issues on citizens' social behaviors so that they will be less attached to the urban area. Regarding the fact that public spaces are increased in a metropolis like Tehran, cultural, social, economic, and technological changes have reduced the neighborhood relations between residents and neighbors, while the same component is the most important factor in the social and personal lives of citizens. The increase in population movement speed in Tehran, the formation of cultural texture, and even the social class of the residents are the outcomes of the political and economic conditions that rule the society. Therefore, urban managers are faced with many complex issues such as indifference to the place of residence, irresponsibility, and lack of sensitivity and awareness of the rights and duties of citizens, etc. for policy-making and planning.

According to the findings, it seems that residents' satisfaction with the environmental services and facilities is directly correlated with a sense of social trust and citizenship responsibility. Accordingly, there is a direct correlation between satisfaction with the services provided by urban managers and a

strengthened sense of belonging to living places and the application of social capital. The result of this positive interaction is the increase in commitment to citizen duties and acceptance of urbanism culture. Meanwhile, the satisfaction and responsibility of the residents are directly correlated with volunteer participation and easy acceptance of the changes. It will lead to neighborhood-oriented cultural development. The social satisfaction of the residents, when coinciding and interacting with the change in urban management approach, can strengthen the mutual relationship between social capital and collective solidarity. Neighborhood-oriented approach would be a solution to solve the existing problems in the cities and urban management through changing the upstream development approach, facilitating the ways for people participation in the neighborhood level, and developing participation culture by the urban management and citizens.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results, the following recommendations can be provided:

Table 9. Practical Suggestions

Row	Topic	Suggestions
1	Management/Planning	Re-evaluation of the administration law of the City Council of Tehran and review of the voting process in Tehran city regarding the expansion of zones and neighborhoods
2		Future research, foresight, and detailed planning for the use of smart technologies and the use of the virtual space platform to attract the participation of citizens.
3		Constructive interaction between NGOs managers and citizens
4		Providing public spaces for residents' gatherings such as mobile libraries in neighborhood parks, holding various fairs such as health, creating appropriate sidewalks and public spaces for various groups (children, elderly, and women)
5		Formulation of plans based on participatory budgeting
6	Participation	Finding new and efficient strategies to create more social solidarity among the neighborhood citizens by encouraging them to participate in local decision-making and seminars
7		Identification of locally famous, elite, expert, or volunteer people and using their capabilities, expertise, and experience to advance the neighborhood's development goals
8		Attracting citizens' trust to participate in local activities
9	Policy-Making	Strengthening value grounds such as honesty, trust, and cooperation as the most important components of residents' cooperation with local groups and institutions for neighborhood development planning
10		Strengthening the participatory approaches to neighborhood institutions such as religious congregations, financial and charitable loan centers, job groups, social harm centers, etc.
11		Creation of a competitive and cooperative space between neighborhood institutions to entrust the spatial-physical and sociocultural affairs
12		The use of a local database for prioritization of the policy-making process and implementation of the neighborhood policies

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This article wasn't supported by any financial or spiritual sponsors.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

MORAL APPROVAL

The authors commit to observe all the ethical principles of the publication of the scientific work based on the ethical principles of COPE. In case of any violation of the ethical principles, even after the publication of the article, they give the journal the right to delete the article and follow up on the matter.

PARTICIPATION PERCENTAGE

The authors state that they have directly participated in the stages of conducting research and writing the article.

REFERENCES

- Ahmadipoor, Zahra, and Mostafa Ghaderi Hajat. 2015. *Political Organizing and Planning of Urban Space*. Tehran: SAMT publication. [in Persian]
- Azani, Mehri, Reza Malekbadi Mokhtarie, and Shohreh Birgani Molaei. 2013. Investigating Neighborhood Sustainable Development (Case Study; district 13 of Esfahan city). *Spatial Planing* 3(2): 119-142. magiran.com/p1230374. [in Persian]
- Azimi Amoli, Jalal, and Samar Ershadi Vahram. 2017. Urban management based on neighborhood participatory planning approach (Case Study: Neighborhood Urban areas of Tehran 1st District). *Journal of Geography (Regional planning)* 7(2): 21-40. doi: [20.1001.1.22286462.1396.7.2.2.4](https://doi.org/10.1001.1.22286462.1396.7.2.2.4). [In Persian]
- Banerjee, Tridib, Anastasia Loukaitou Sideris. 2011. *Companion to Urban Design*. Translated by Reza Basiri Mojdehi, Navid Pourmohammadreza, Hamideh Farhmandian. Tehran: Tahan Publications. [in Persian]
- Blarc, Yalda. 2009. *A new perspective on urbanization and urbanization in the third world*. Tehran: Fakhrakia Publication.
- Bordi Anamoradnejad, Rahim, Sima Bouzari, and Soudabeh Hosseinidoušt. 2013. The Role of Public Participation in Urban Economy and Management (The Case of the City of Amol). *Journal of Urban Economics and Management* 1(3). magiran.com/p1222159. [in Persian]
- Bourdieu, Pierre. 2001. *Raisons Pratiques: Sur La Theorie De L'action*. Translated by Morteza Mardiha. Tehran: Naghshonegar Publication. [in Persian]
- Broumand, Jamshid. 2014. *City and Urban Space*. Tehran: Sorosh publication. [in Persian]
- Bullen, Paul. 2000. Social Capital. Family Support Services and Neighborhood and Community Centers in New South Wales. <http://www.mapl.com.au>
- Burgel, Guy. 2013. *City*. Translated by Narciss M. Sohrabi. Tehran: Shoor Afarin. [in Persian]
- Cassidy, Tony. 2010. *Environmental Psychology*. UK: Psychology Press.
- Cathleen, Johnson. 2012. *A Model of Building Social Capital*. Translate by Barzan Ghafouri, Zaribar. [in Persian]
- Danaie Fard, Hassan, and Hosien Kazemi. 2011. *Promoting Interpretive Research in Organization: Overview of Hilosophical Assumption and Executing of Phenomenography in Organizations*. Tehran: Imam Sadiq University.
- Daneshpour, Seyed Abdolhadi, Mostafa Behzadfar, Naser Barakpour, and Marjan Sharafi. 2017. Participatory Planning Environment: A Conceptual Model for Analysis of Effective Factors in Citizen Participation in Planning. *Journal of Architecture and Urban Planning* 9(18): 23-41. <https://www.sid.ir/paper/215871/en>. [in Persian]
- Delavar, Ali. 2014. *Educational and Psychological Research*. Tehran: Virayesh Publication institute. [in Persian]
- Delli, Priscoli. 2003. Jerme: Participation Consensus Building and Conflict Management Training. UNESCO.
- Donyamali, Ahmad, Rahim Sarvar. *Urban Planning and Management with an Urban Landscape Approach*. Tehran: Kian Publication, Rayaneh Sabz. [in Persian]
- Edrisi, Afsaneh, and Marjan Shojaei. 2013. Examination of the Factors Affecting the Inhabitant's Social Participation in Urban Development Project: A Case Study of Building Pedestrian Ways in the Historical Texture of Tehran (Region 12). *Social Development & Welfare Planing* 4(13): 115-158. magiran.com/p1200578. [in Persian]
- Egtesadi, Nahal. 2013. Citizen Participation, The Key to Social Sustainable Development in Urban Communities. *Hoviatshahr* 7(16). <https://sanad.iau.ir/Journal/hoviatshahr/Article/795492>. [in Persian]
- Fakhraei, Abbas, and Rozhin Marzi. 2017. Investigate the relationship between citizen participation, and the main factors of urban management Case Study: Tehran. *Haft Hesar J. Environ Stud* 6(21): 17-26. <http://hafthesar.iauh.ac.ir/article-1-466-fa.html>
- Fani, Zohre. 2013. City and Cultural Discourse. *Geographical Quarterly of the Land* 1(4): 75-80. [in Persian]
- Friedman, John. 2005. Globalization and Emerging Culture of Planning. *Progress in Planning* 64: 183-234.
- Fukoyama, Francis. 2007. The End of the Order. Translated by Gholam Hossein Tavassoli. Tehran: Hekayat Galamenovin Publication. [in Persian]
- Habibi, Mohsen, and Malihah Maghsoudi. 2016. *Urban Renovation*. Tehran: University of Tehran Press. [in Persian]
- Hafeznia, Mohammadreza. 2016. *An Introduction to the Research Method in Humanities*. Tehran: SAMT Publications. [in Persian]
- Hajipour, Khalil. 2006. Community Based Planning, An Efficient Approach for Sustainable Urban Management. *Journal Honar-ha-ye-Ziba* (26). <https://www.sid.ir/paper/5844/en>. [in Persian]
- Henderson, Vernon. 2002. Urbanization in developing countries. *The world bank research observer* 17: 89-112. <http://mazaheri.mytehran.ir/Default.aspx?tabid=71515>
- Hosseinzadeh Dalir, Karim, Mohammad Akbarpour Saraskanroud, and Mohammad Hossein Hosseini. 2012. City

- Management in Middle Cities of Iran. *Journal Geographic Space* 12(37). <https://www.sid.ir/paper/91334/en>. [in Persian]
- Izadi, Malihe, and Jamal Mohammad. 2016. The Roles of Neighborhood Cultural spaces in the development of Citizenship Culture. *Journal of Modern Applied Science* 10(3): 89-94. [in Persian]
 - Jahanbin, Nima. 2009. Presenting the Definition of City Nature and the Indexes and Criteria for Surveying its Situation in Contemporary ERA. *Journal Hoviatshahr* 3(4). <https://www.sid.ir/paper/154682/fa>. [in Persian]
 - Karimizadeh Ardakani, Somaieh. 2017. Community –based consequences, community –based management, community involvement. *Geographical Resarches* 32(3): 100-113. <http://georesearch.ir/article-1-157-fa.html>. doi: [10.29252/geores.32.3.100](https://doi.org/10.29252/geores.32.3.100). [in Persian]
 - Khushfar, Gholamreza, Samia Khosravi, and Mojtaba Hosseinnejad. 2018. neighborhood-oriented urban management; A step towards the realization of sustainable urban development. *the first sustainable urban development conference, Tehran*. [in Persian]
 - Masoumi, Salman, H. Imani Jajermi, and S. R. Mostafavi. 2018. Neighborhood development in line with the sustainability of Tehran metropolis, General Department of Social and Cultural Studies of Tehran Municipality. first edition. Tehran: Society and Culture Publication. [in Persian]
 - Mousai, Maitham, and Behzad Razavi Elhashem. 2018. Survey (SWOT) of citizens' participation in urban affairs. *Social welfare quarterly* 11(41): 123-152. <http://refahj.uswr.ac.ir/article-1-715-fa.html>. [in Persian]
 - Mousavi, Seyyed Ahmad. 2008. Neighborhood development planning with an emphasis on social capital (a case study of Mashhad Talab). Supervisor: Dr. Ali Akbar Taqvai, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran.
 - Misetic, Anka, and Raselika Krnic. 2012. Actors in the Planning and Development of Varazdin: The Contribution of Social Sustainability Research in the Urban Context. *Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar, Zagreb* 6(12): 143-165.
 - McGill, Ronald. 1998. Urban Management in Development Countries. *Cities* 15(6).
 - Pacione, Michael. 2011. Introduction: urban growth patterns- trends and policy issues. Edward Elgar publishing limited.
 - Pakseresht, Soleiman. 2014. Considerations and Strategies of Enhancing Social Capital. *Journal Strategy for Culture* 7(25). <https://www.sid.ir/paper/149312/fa>. [in Persian]
 - Papoli Yazdi, Mohammad Hossein, and Hossein Rajabi Sanajerdi. 2015. *The Theory of Urban and Surrounding*. Tehran: SAMT Publications. [in Persian]
 - Peris, Jordi, Míriam Acebillo-Baqué, Cebillo-baque, and Carola Calabuing. 2011. Scrutinizing the link between Participatory Governance and Urban Environmental Management, The Experience in Arequipa During 2003-2006. *Habitat International* 35: 84-92. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.habitatint.2010.04.003>
 - Putnam, Robert D. 2013. *Making Democracy Work: Civic Tradition in Modern Italy*. Translated by Mohammad Taghi Delafrouz. Tehran: Salam Publications. [in Persian]
 - Rahmani, Mohammad. 2013. City with development concept. Tehran: Omid Enghelab publication. [in Persian]
 - Rajabi, Azita. 2012. The Methods of Citizen Participation in The Process of Urban Development. *Journal Environmental Based Territorial Planning (Amayesh)* 4(12). <https://www.sid.ir/paper/130512/en>. [in Persian]
 - Rezaie, Mohammad Reza, and Soodeh Negintaji. 2015. Explore Effective Ways to Strategies for Creation of Sustainable Neighborhoods with Participatory Planning Approach (Case Study: Yassouj Rahnamaei Neighborhood). *Journal: Research and Urban Planning* 6(20). <https://www.sid.ir/paper/220219/fa>. [in Persian]
 - Rosenstein, Carole. 2009. Cultural development and City Neighborhoods. *Journal of Charting Civil Society* (21): 1-10.
 - Sadeghi Nesab, Shahin. 2017. *Designing a framework for the construction and application of social capital for university faculty members and middle managers of government agencies in improving the performance of the administrative system of the Islamic Republic of Iran*. Tehran: Faculty of Management and Accounting, Farabi Campus, University Tehran. [in Persian]
 - Safaipour, Zahra. 2017. Investigating factors affecting people's participation in urban development; Case study: Ilam city. *Journal of urban development studies* 1(1): 111-140. [in Persian]
 - Samee Kashi, Seyeda Soheila, and Gholamreza Janbaz Ghobadi. 2013. The Role of Citizen Participation in Sustainable Development of Urban Areas (Case Study: Qaemshahr City). *International Research Journal of Applied and Basic Sciences* 6(7): 910-916.
 - Sandelowski, Margarete, Julie Barroso, and Corrine Voils. 2007. Using qualitative metasummary to synthesize qualitative and quantitative descriptive findings. *Research in nursing & health* 30(1): 99-111.
 - Sanoff, Henry. 2000. *Community Participation Methods in design and Planning*. John Wiley & Sons, INC.
 - Seibert, Scott, Maria Kraimer, and Robert Linden. 2001. A Social Capital Theory of Career Success. *Academy of Management Journal* 44(2).

Jang Zargari, M. et al.

- Souri, Ali. 2014. Social Capital and its Growth in Iran. *Journal of Economic Research and Policis* 22(69). magiran.com/p1275969. [in Persian]
- Singhal, Shaleen, Jim Berry, and Stanley MCGreal. 2009. A Framework for Assessing Regeneration, Business Strategies and Urban Competitiveness. *Local Economy* 24(2): 111-124.
- Tavassoli, Mahmoud. 2016. *Urban Space Design Rules and Criteria*. Tehran: UARC. [in Persian]
- Uffelen, Chris Van. 2012. *Urban Spaces: Plazas, Squares & Streetscapes (Architecture in Focus)*. Braun Publish, Csi.
- United nations. 2010. World urbanization prospects: the 2009 revision.
- WCED. 1987. *World Commission on Environment and Development: Our Common Future*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Zabihi, Hosein, and Mansoureh Fouladi. 2017. Sustainable development with an emphasis on the neighborhood-oriented system and social justice studied: Sharq neighborhood, District 7, Tehran metropolis. *Seventh Congress of the Iranian Geopolitical Association (Political Geography of the City)*, Tehran. <https://civilica.com/doc/371282>. [in Persian]
- Zarin Kaviani, Azim. 2014. *Urban Management with Emphasis on Socool Issues*. Tehran: Applied Research in Geographical Sciences. [in Persian]
- Zeiary, Keramatolah, Mariam Rezaei, and Mandana Masoudi. 2015. Analysis and Assessment of Management Problems of Small and Medium Cities (Case Study: Ilam City). *Ilam Culture* 15(44). magiran.com/p1477557. [in Persian]
- Zeinali Ghotbabadi, Amineh. 2016. Investigation Patterns of natural components in the creation of Urban identity (Case Study: Shahre-e-Babak). *Journal of Urban Landsape Research* 2(4). magiran.com/p1499213. [in Persian]

HOW TO CITE THIS ARTICLE

Jang Zargari, Maryam, Esmacel Kavousi, and Habib Saboori KhosroShahi. 2024. Explanation of Social Capital on Neighborhood-Oriented Cultural Development: A Meta-Synthesis Approach. *Armanshahr Architecture & Urban Development Journal* 17(46): 145-168.

DOI: 10.22034/AAUD.2023.391741.2777

URL: https://www.armanshahrjournal.com/article_185164.html



COPYRIGHTS

Copyright for this article is retained by the author(s), with publication rights granted to the Armanshahr Architecture & Urban Development Journal. This is an open- access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution License.

<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

