Evaluating the social trust on tendency to participate in the realization and revitalization of the deteriorated regions of Takab

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Abstract: The aim of this study is evaluating the social trust on tendency to participate in the realization and revitalization of the deteriorated regions of Takab. This study's statistical population consisted of all households residing in the deteriorated regions of Takab in 2014. The sample size of 225 was selected in this study by using Cochran's formula and proportionate stratified sampling. A questionnaire was used as the primary means of data collection in this study. After collecting the information, data was processed and each of the variables, the way of their distribution and relationships among them was evaluated and tested by using the statistical methods, according to the measure's level. Results of regression analysis showed that the social trust's components have been allocated 96.6 percent of participation changes in revitalizing the deteriorated regions. The correlation between two variables of social trust and participation showed that there is a significant and positive relationship between these two variables. The correlation's results among the income, history of residence and education level with social participation variables showed a significant and positive relationship. The results of variance analysis related to the social participation amount of residents in revitalizing the deteriorated regions showed a significant difference in terms of ethnicity and possession pattern.

Key words: Social Trust - Participation - Revitalizing - Deteriorated regions

Introduction

Nowadays, urban deteriorated areas are among the most important problems that gripped cities. These areas are mainly parts of the city that have been separated from the evolutionary cycle of its life and have become the center of the shortcomings and problems. Hence, the plan of realization of renewal developing and amendment of urban deteriorated areas has been the main objectives of renewal of cities. Doubtless, identifying the fields of deterioration and evaluating the process of creating deteriorated areas and also, its influencing factors can help to find an appropriate solution. In principle, deterioration is not limited to the body but also it is recommender of the existence of conditions that threaten different aspects of human life. Over consecutive years many solutions have been presented to the city authorities to resolve these problems. But these approaches have been largely ended in defeat, because of merely body attitudes, merely designing tendencies and to ignore the will of the residents of these areas.

Given that urban renewal is carried out in order to improve the quality of life it is necessary all aspects of body and non-body (social, economic and cultural) of the city to be considered and since people are the users and the main beneficiaries of urban plans (Poorjafar & Ardestani, 2008). Organizing and reconstruction of urban deteriorated areas is impossible or very difficult without the participation of the people. Discussion of participation has a long history in our country. In the past, collaboration, cooperation, empathy and co-operation were words that had a lot of high value and application in our culture. But trust and popular participation in authorities planning for the renewal and reconstruction of deteriorated areas is a new approach and requires to a lot of discussion and evaluation (Barzgar & et al, 2013).

"Kurt Luin" believes that the participation reduces people endurance against transformation, renewal and recreation and increases their adaptability. In the space of participatory, conflicts and contentious are replaced by cooperation and collaboration. Oakley that has specific tendency to the application aspects of the concept of participation believes that participation is to people sensitization and ultimately increase of acceptance and their ability to respond to the development programs by involving them in decision-making, implementation and evaluation of the program, based on organized efforts (Tusi, 1991:5).

Social trust is one of the most important variables that affect on the amount of social participation of persons. In the opinion of Inglehart, social trust is charged one of the prerequisites of civic culture and creating stable democracy. Trust is one
of the factors of participation. So, participation is combined with a sense of trust. Simmel believes that trust, strengthens social relations and in today’s societies, uncertainty and different social experience are doubled the need of trust with increasing individualism. Coleman believes that the participation between potential reliant leads to greater reliable. In addition, trusting is considered a kind of participation (Coleman, 2007:172).

Nowadays, trust is known as a key of participation in the realization of urban plans. Because urban projects interconnected with the quality of the living environment, economic fluctuations, environmental conditions and various factors that place humans and human groups against the interests or harms.

Participation and trust is based on the belief that all people have the right to feel responsible about the affairs that relate to their own; think about it. Express their thought fearlessly and interfere on decisions that affect their lives (Habibi, 2006). This research seeks to answer this question: Is social trust of citizens deteriorated areas related with a desire to participate in the renewal and amendment of deteriorated areas of TAKAB city or not? And what factors can be effective in this relation? The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between social trust (fundamental, generalized, interpersonal and institutional) with the participation of citizens in the renewal and amendment of deteriorated areas of Takab city.

The views available in the field of deteriorated areas

The functionalism views

This view in the early twentieth century was affected on many geographical researches. Based on this view area is considered a functional unit. It means an organism which is more than the sum of his parts. In principle functional Urbanism was raised in the first statement of 30th International congress of modern architecture in 1928 that is based on the firm belief that shapes (Forms) should indicate functions that a building is constructed because of them. So, the main objectives of Urbanism in this theory is inclined to facilitate urban functions and strengthening urban proficiency (Mehdizade: 2001, 73).

Museum attitude (ritual thinking)

This view is based on the rudiments protection of culture heritage area and does not accept any intervention on old areas except in the direction of protect them (Kalantari & Poorahmad: 2005, 34). In this attitude protecting the identity and heritage of an ancestors are preferred to the exigencies of contemporary life. As a result, the inhabitants of these areas due to the impossibility of doing adequate changes to their needed everyday life and also, the shortcomings and insufficiencies of urban infrastructure rooted in such an insight vision, they are forced to leave area. Followed by the disintegration of the social area, the body area is also, exposed destruction (Khangolzade: 2007, 34).

Renewal ideology (modernization)

Date of birth of renewal returns to the 1950s namely the time when the United States became a world superpower. So, researchers of social sciences in America were mobilized to adjust and provide solutions to the advance of renewal in the newly arrived independent countries of the third world. The aforesaid researchers also, under the extreme influence of the evolutionism theory, imagined the concept of renewal in the form of a phased process, irreversible, progressive and long lasting that traveled to the society pattern of America. Also, under the influence of functionalism theory of Parsons, They assumed renewal and tradition, two concepts of quite different and incompatible (Ghaffari& Niazi, 2007, 39). As a result, scholars of social sciences in America were advised to the third world countries to copy the American values and also, rely on loans and economic aid of America for creating change in their traditional institutions (Asadian & Sayyahi, 2011). However, when ideology of renewal in the late 1960s was exposed to invasion of criticisms, researchers corrected and revised these basic assumptions. According to the latest contents approved by ideology of renewal, tradition can play a useful role in developing and third world countries can each choose their own specific pattern of development. These new reforms in ideology of renewal have been the beginning of a new line of research that has mentioned it as a new renewal studies (Alvin, y, su, 1979).

Background of research

Jim Antonio (1998), in a research as the old and historical area of Cairo has been evaluated its developments by evaluating background of Cairo in various periods. In 1996, Steven Teasdale, with his working group by renewed evaluating the quality of urban historic neighborhoods has been evaluating Payoneer and Pasterz in the cities of Seattle and New York of America and published it in a work with the same title(Habibi& others 2007).

Ozlemgazi (2009) evaluates the ways of amendment and revitalization of non-inhabited and deteriorated residential areas in Ankara city and knows revitalization and amendment of these areas a strategic space for giving identity to the residents of these areas and increasing the required equipment of citizen.

Urban renewal programs for urban sustainable development in the Nigeria: Issues and challenges (Gbadegesi, 2010) in which has been pointed out: Large cities are faced with the dilemma of falling in heritage and its roots as an identity crisis. So, the revitalization of urban centers, demanding to return of alacrity to the urban centers means to design absorption centers.
However, in order to ensure of urban sustainable development, it is important to note, proper training and enlightenment of the people is at priority.

Edward (2009) in a study entitled the role of social trust on participation of residents in renewal of urban deteriorated areas of GlassCo, came to the conclusion that the study has been indicated significantly high relationship between the two indicators of sense of belonging to the community and institutional trust of the neighborhood with the amount of the residents participation in deteriorated areas and also, the lack of a significant relationship between indicators of social solidarity and the amount of the residents participation in the process of renewal of urban deteriorated areas.

In the other study, Hermes and Zola (2011) have been evaluated participation seeking approach and renewal and amendment of urban deteriorated areas of 11 region of Amsterdam. They found that the participation seeking approach can be the key of designers and urban planners in the realization of renewal and amendment projects of the urban deteriorated areas.

Zaly& et al (2015) in a research entitled evaluation of amendment and renewal of deteriorated areas in old house neighborhood of Rasht Metropolis by approach of popular participation have been concluded that The formation of local councils across the city, manage to organize construction activities, the creation of local funds in loans and savings, identifying city investor, holding meetings with various organizations across the city / F correct informing, using of youth, promotion of culture level, reducing social damages, creating social security, confidence-building between the people and strengthen the social participation are the most important executive programs for amendment and renewal of the old house neighborhood of Rasht Metropolis.

Mahdavinejad and Mr. Mehr (2012) focused on the design of adaptable evaluation of intervention experiences in deteriorated areas and providing strategies based on public participation that organizing deteriorated areas is a multi-dimensional issue and requires the cooperation of all agents and responsible organizations and effective and people and also, reminded that the key to success of organizing project is the active participation of people with urban management.

Nazmfar and Attar (2014) during the study entitled the role of social capital with resident’s participation in renewal of urban deteriorated areas of Ardabil have been concluded that the study has been indicated significantly high relationship between the two indicators of sense of belonging to the community and institutional trust of the neighborhood with the amount of the residents participation in deteriorated areas and also, the lack of a significant relationship between indicators of social solidarity and the amount of the residents participation in the process of renewal of urban deteriorated areas.

In another study zarabi and Farid Tehrani (2009) have been evaluated cooperative seeking approach and renewal and amendment of the urban deteriorated areas. They found that the participation seeking approach can be the key of designers and urban planners in the realization of renewal and amendment projects of the urban deteriorated areas.

Sarvar (2011) in his master's thesis has been evaluated and analyzes the effective factors in forming and the development of informal residential bounds in Management Bridge in Tehran and concluded that with regard to the environmental conditions we have to displace the residents of this place and turn it into a green space.

Mr. Safari (2010), in an article has been evaluating the renewal and amendment of deteriorated area of good martyr's neighborhood. Findings and results, demonstrate the fact KhaBkht (Tehran) is more and a more severe of the role of agents available in this neighborhood by using the role of external factors model in renewal and amendment of deteriorated area of this neighborhood.

Research method

Research method is a survey method in this study. The way of distribution and relationships among the research's independent and dependent variables in the studied population are evaluated by applying the survey method. In other words this research is a survey research in terms of controlling the research conditions that is done as the cross-sectional in terms of time. The type of research is of correlation type. The statistical population of this study consisted of all households residing in the deteriorated regions of Takab in 2014. The number of households residing in the deteriorated regions is 766 units (Source: Municipal Department of Housing and Urban Development in Takab). We estimate the considered sample size by using the Cochran's formula that has been mentioned below:

According to the conducted studies “3 percent of the population is considered standard for urban studies.” (Habibi and Rezvani, 2004: 94)

So to follow that, in this research at least 225 samples should be obtained, due to residing of about 766 families in the study area.

So 225 individuals were selected by the proportionate (ratio) stratified sampling method through the obtained results of the analysis. In this research, we have used from the questionnaires as the primary means of data collection.

Used scale in the questionnaire is Likert scale, in other words, the items and questions of the questionnaire have been graded based on the Likert scale. After collecting information, data was processed by SPSS software and each variable, the way of distribution and relationships among variables are evaluated and tested by using the statistical techniques that have been embedded in this software in terms of the measure's level. Determined Cronbach's alpha value of the calculated reliability coefficient is of 0.87 through Spss software, so it has very high internal validity.
Findings

In this study, 23.6 percent of individuals are consisted of women and 76.4 percent of individuals are consisted of men. 20 percent has residence history of 5 years, 26.7 percent of 5 to 10 years, 22.2 percent of 10 to 15 years and 31.1 percent more than 15 years. 28 percent has been inherited, 47.6 percent has been purchased and 24.4 percent is of other cases. 6.7 percent are illiterate, 9.3 percent has the fifth elementary degree, 32.9 percent has the first to third guidance degree, 31.1 percent has diploma, 8.9 percent has associate degree, 7.6 percent has bachelor and 3.6 percent has master degree and above. The mean of the social trust and participation variables are respectively of 3.21 and 3.86, standard deviation of 0.758 and 1.059, minimum of 1.65 and 1.18 and maximum of 4.41 and 5.06. According to this that the Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic value is between -1.69 and +1.69 and the significance level is greater than 0.05, so distribution of data had been normal and it should be used of parametric tests.

Table 1. shows the significant test of the studied variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Social trust</th>
<th>Social participation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Numbers</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>56.03</td>
<td>65.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard deviation</td>
<td>12.920</td>
<td>17.831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kolmogorov-Smirnov value</td>
<td>1.16</td>
<td>1.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The level of significance</td>
<td>0.221</td>
<td>0.068</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hypotheses testing

There is no relationship between the citizens' social trust (basic, extended, interpersonal and institutional) with the participation of citizens in improving and revitalizing the deteriorated regions of Takab. For predicting the participation's dependent variable changes in improving of 4 independent variables including the fundamental trust, extended trust, interpersonal trust, and institutional trust has been used of a multiple regression model and Inter method. The following table shows the summary. The correlation coefficient is 0.984 among the variables, which shows there is a moderate correlation among the research independent and dependent variables (participation in developing). But the adjusted coefficient of determination value that is equal to 0.968 shows that 96.8 percent of total participation changes is dependent on four independent variables in the equation in the studied population, in other words, a set of independent variables predicts 96.8 percent of the participation variable's variance in improving of the deteriorated regions.

Table 2. shows the correlation among the variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard error</th>
<th>Adjusted coefficient of determination</th>
<th>The coefficient of determination</th>
<th>Correlation</th>
<th>Model</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.18856</td>
<td>.968</td>
<td>.969</td>
<td>.984a</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the below table, that shows the results of variance analysis, shows the obtained value of F (17.99) at the error level of less than 0.01 that independent variables have been had high explanatory power and they can explain the changes and variance of the dependent variable. In other words, the regression model is an appropriate model that can predict the dependent variable based on the independent variables.

Table 3. Analysis of Variance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Sum of squares</th>
<th>Degrees freedom</th>
<th>Mean of Squares</th>
<th>of F</th>
<th>The level of significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regression</td>
<td>243.618</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>60.904</td>
<td>17.99</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The regression remaining</td>
<td>7.822</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>.036</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>251.440</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
0.05. But the interpersonal trust variable has no significant effect on the participation value, because its error level is greater than 0.05. The most regression coefficient is justified by extended trust (0.400).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Not standardized regression coefficients</th>
<th>Standardized regression coefficients</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>The level of significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fundamental trust</td>
<td>.202</td>
<td>.074</td>
<td>.207</td>
<td>2.715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional trust</td>
<td>.292</td>
<td>.051</td>
<td>.302</td>
<td>5.685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interpersonal trust</td>
<td>.089</td>
<td>.080</td>
<td>.090</td>
<td>1.117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extended trust</td>
<td>.331</td>
<td>.039</td>
<td>.400</td>
<td>8.399</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is a relationship between the citizens' social trust with citizens' participation in improving and revitalizing of deteriorated regions in Takab.

Table 5. shows the correlation of the social trust and citizen participation variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social trust</th>
<th>Participation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pearson correlation</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The level of significance</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numbers</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearson correlation</td>
<td>.898**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The level of significance</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numbers</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is a relationship between income value with the social participation in improving and revitalizing of deteriorated regions in Takab.

Table 6. shows the correlation of the income value and citizen participation variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participation</th>
<th>Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pearson correlation</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The level of significance</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numbers</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearson correlation</td>
<td>.867**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The level of significance</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numbers</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Discussion and Conclusion

Today, the urban deteriorated regions are among the most important problems that have been gripped the city. These regions are mainly parts of the city that have been separated from its evolution of life and have been formed as the problems and shortcomings centers. Hence the development realization plan of the improving and revitalizing the urban deteriorated regions of cities has been considered of the main objectives of cities modernization.

Results of this research have been aligned and in line with the following researches' results and the social trust and participation value have a direct relationship in improving the deteriorated regions in most studies that similar results have been obtained in this study, too.
For example, Zali et al (2012) in a study entitled “Evaluating the improving and revitalizing the deteriorated regions of Pir Sarayeheh alley in metropolis of Rasht with the public participation approach”, concluded that forming the local councils in the city, managing the organization of the construction activities, creating the local funds of loans and savings, recognizing the city investor, holding meetings with various organizations in the city, informing correctly, applying the younger, promoting the culture level, reducing the social damages, making the social security, creating trust among people and strengthening the social participation are among the most important executive programs for improving and revitalizing of Pir Sarayeheh alley in metropolis of Rasht.

Doyran et al (2011) evaluated in a study the interference in organizing the deteriorated and inefficient regions of the city with the combined approach in Zainabiye alley in Zanjan.

Obtained results showed that using the combined approach is the best way to intervene in the deteriorated regions, so that the function-oriented and culture-oriented approaches' benefits are guaranteed with function-oriented and culture-oriented combination with the aim of promoting the ground value and exploiting of it and maintaining the identification and cultural and social factors of the deteriorated region.

Mahdavi Nejad and Mr Mehr (2012) emphasized in the intervention experiences comparative evaluation plan in the deteriorated regions and presenting the strategies based on public participation that organizing the deteriorated regions is a multi-dimensional concept and requires the cooperation of all factors and responsible organizations and effective and people and also mentioned that the key to success the organizing project is the active participation of people with urban management. Pourjafar and Ardestani (2007) concluded in a study entitled position of public participation in organizing the urban deteriorated regions that without using the participation approach it cannot be caused a progress in improving and revitalizing and organizing deteriorated regions and they regarded important people's training in this direction. Finally, it is suggested to evaluate other effective social components on amount of tendency to participate in the realization and revitalization of the deteriorated regions in future studies.

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