



University of Zabol
Graduate school
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**The Thesis Submitted for the Degree of M.Sc (in Geography
and rural planning, with a focus on sustainable rural
development management)**

**Analysis of resilience of villager's social
capital against corona virus epidemic
(Case study: villages in the central
region of Zabol county)**

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Abstract

The corona virus epidemic has faced major challenges in various aspects of the social life of the villagers. One of the dimensions of the social life of villagers that has been affected by the corona virus epidemic is their social capital. On the other hand, having a resilient social capital is one of the most important things that helps the villagers in how to manage the corona virus epidemic. Therefore, the current research was conducted with the aim of analyzing the resilience of the social capital of the villagers in the conditions of the corona virus epidemic in the rural settlements of the central part of Zabul city. The current research is applied in terms of purpose and descriptive-analytical and survey in terms of nature and method. Research data collection has been done using two library (documents) and field (based on questionnaire and interview) methods. The sample size of 17 villages was determined and the selection of the villages was done by stratified random method. Based on Cochran's formula, the sample size was 319 samples of household heads in the studied rural settlements, which were randomly distributed in the studied settlements. SPSS, Excel, ArcGIS software have been used to analyze research data and information according to research assumptions. In the qualitative section, 5 core categories, 10 sub-categories and 77 influential concepts were identified as factors affecting the resilience of rural social capital in the conditions of the corona virus epidemic. In the quantitative part, the results of the binomial test showed that the average of the resilience components of social capital in the studied area is lower than the average. The general condition of social capital resilience components in the conditions of the corona virus epidemic is statistically significant with an average of 2.92 in the studied community. The results of Friedman's ranking test showed that there is a significant difference between the resilience of social capital components in the conditions of the corona virus epidemic in the villages of the central part of Zabol city. The results of Friedman's ranking test showed that the component of social networks with an average rating of 4.32 has the highest rating and the component of resilience of social norms has the lowest rating with an average rating of 1.92. At the end, according to the results of the research, suggestions were presented.

Keywords: social capital, resilience, corona virus, social capital resilience, rural settlements.