

Social Capital and Sustainable Urban Development

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ABSTRACT

Social capital is a new concept that today is discussed in, economic and social studies and modern societies studying this approach has several projects in economic, social and environmental development, indicating the important role of social structures and relationships between people (social capital) on the development of the variables of dimension all. Economic theorists believe the capacity of countries to achieve economic and social goals related to their ability to govern cities urban development has today significant. Cities in national income, the transfer of information technology and build social capital through human resources play a crucial role. According to report of Human settlements Centre the United Nations by contemporary societies development is primarily due to the growth of management and urban development. Social capital and its recognition as a capital what in macroeconomic management level of the developing countries and in the management level organizations and businesses can create new knowledge of economic systems and social and assist managers in the conduct or management systems. This object of this article introduces the concept and subject of social capital and its functional role in the sustainable development of the urban. the research method and study is documentary type. This means that the analysis of documents and writings of various scholars, attempted to identify the logic connection and to take paid to analyze the relationships and links among the concepts. So while describing concepts and theories approaches relevant also are discussed their analysis. This paper points out that the existence of social capital among groups, organizations, agencies, and between them can be bring effectively operation sustainable development.

KEYWORDS: Development- Sustainability- sustainable Development- urban sustainable Development- social capital

1- INTRODUCTION

History of use from the term social capital refers to the year 1916, When this concept was first was raised by Hannifin he was a reform school, then in 1961, John Jacob, who was a city planner, can be used this term. According to him believe, for a city networks have social capital statement (Ranani, 2006,18). Now has spoken in many disciplines of social capital, including sociology, political science, economics, also, in the policies level of the national and local. Also in some international organizations like the World Bank is memory from this concept. The World Bank in accounting system of the wealth of nations. Four factors determine that include natural capital, produced assets, human resources and social capital.

Today's organizations successful couldn't evaluated only in the accumulation of material wealth and equipped with the latest facilities and technologies, because financial capital, physical and human without capital without social is lack of effective performance. in the other word the optimal use of financial, physical and human capital in the organization without The network of mutual relationships between members of organization with confidence, love and friendship and is maintain organizational values and norms, would not be possible. Term of investment to accumulate wealth (especially used to production higher) is used and social word show that social capital that The resources within business networks or personal networks are not considered as personal assets and No single person owns them only Social capital is relations the man who knows create connection and have role means size, quality and diversity of business networks and personal communication networks where humans of it.

STUDY LITERATURE

Mir Najafi Mousavi and et al (2012) in the article have paid to examines Space Analysis The relationship between social capital and sustainable development in the city of West Azarbaijan province. Shafea mohammad ali and et al (2012) in the article have paid to examines the relationship between sustainable development and social capital between the informal settlers new Shemiran. Baratali Khakpour and et al (2009) an article have paid to examine the role of social capital in sustainable development of Sajadieh local in Mashhad.

Seyed Ahmad Firuz Abadi and *et al* (2006) in the article have paid to examine social capital and sustainable economic and social development in the metropolis of Tehran. Yargan and *et al* (2002) have examined the effect of social capital on participation of people, in waste collection in different areas of Dhaka, Bangladesh. Putnam (1993) in an article knows social capital the main source of capital for communities, cities and even nations. Narayan and Pritchett (1999) in a study have paid examining the relationship between sustainable development and social capital in Tanzania. Grutart (1999) have paid studied the relationship between social capital and urban poverty and social welfare in Indonesia cities.

This paper tried have paid to examine the role of social capital in sustainable development of cities.

2- Theoretical Foundations:

2-1 Development

Scholars of the social sciences have various definitions from development:

Michael Todaro believes that development should be multi-dimensional flow that requires fundamental changes in the social structure, Public attitudes and national institutions as well as the acceleration of economic growth, reducing inequalities and eradicating absolute poverty, development have to show originally that the complex social system, in concert with diverse constitutional requirements and desires of individuals and social groups within the system, and out of undesirable the last life and leads to the state or condition of life that is materially and spiritually better (Todaro, 2007,135). Dad Lee Sears, also sees the development of multi-dimensional flow that the reorganization and orientation of different socio-economic systems as well (Azkia, 1998,8). Bruggild also defines:

The development is progress towards of the welfare goals such as reducing poverty, unemployment and inequality reduction (Lahsaee zadeh, 2002,9).

2-2-stability

Stability is referred to ability of community, ecosystem, or any system the current activity that can continue to operate without The uncertain future without erosion or depletion of key resources to obligation order directed to the fall (Jafarian, Abdolhossein pour, 2006,3).

2-3- Sustainable Development

The term sustainable development was presented the first formally by Tost Brandt Land in the year 1987 (1987 AP) in report "Our Common Future". sustainable development word to broad concept is includes " Proper and efficient administration and operation from basic resources, natural resources, financial and manpower resources to achieve optimal energy consumption pattern along with the use of technical facilities and infrastructure for meet the needs of present and future generations as Continuous and satisfaction (maknon, 1995,1).

Sustainable development is planning process that economic growth, social justice and environmental sustainability resources has been emphasized, this process will follow all aspects of the development based on improving the quality of human life and protection of the environment (Khatoon Abadi, 2005,37). The overall sustainable development define as a system of objective integration of social, economic and Environmental (Zahedi, Najafi, 2006,43). World Commission on Environment defined sustainable Development follows: "Sustainable development is a process of change in the use of resources, the direction of investments, direction of technological development and institutional change is which is consistent with the needs of the future » (UNESCO,1997). However, if the purpose is expanding development the possibilities of human life, so Inevitably must be drawn it dimensions with an saw to the future. Consideration that have been done various definitions and descriptions from sustainable development. Therefore, sustainable development "concept is not formed, rather, the process of transformation of systems social relations, the natural and economic and express its stages . "

2-4- Social capital

according to Bourdieu, social capital refers to capital and resources that individuals and groups from joining, they can earn (Abdullahi and *et al*, 2004,68). existence social terms in the concept of social capital is further emphasized in these resources are not personal property. Human capital is what you know, but social capital depends on who you know and you are communicating with whom. (Size of the communication, quality, a variety of communication networks).

term of capital is also emphasized that social capital is such as human capital or financial productive This investment will enable you to gain valuable work to do, to achieve your goal, your mission done in life and play a role in the world. (Chalabi, 1996,38).

There are three basic for capital by Bourdieu:

Economy: it is becoming money and It is institutionalized in the form of property rights.

Culture: In some circumstances be converted into economic capital and be institutionalized to the quality of

training form.

Social capital: that it made of the social commitments and under some circumstances can be converted into economic capital and may be institutionalized in the form of a title of nobility. (Akbari, 2006,23).

Fukuyama offers another definition. He defines social capital:

"Social capital can be defined simply as existence of a certain set of informal values or values that group members are permitted to cooperate between them and share to it. participation in the values and norms. Social capital is not itself produced, because these values may be negative values" (Fukuyama, 2000,11).

2-5- Urban Sustainability development

The rapid development of the city, in recent decades, various aspects are affected from social, Economic, cultural, political, environmental, and human life dimensions. Introduction of sustainable development as the main theme of the third millennium resulting from the effects of cities on a range of the biosphere and different aspects of human life. No doubt the issue of sustainability and sustainable development would be meaningless regardless of cities and urbanization. Cities as the main factor are causing instability in the world. In fact, urban sustainability and global sustainability are both single concepts (Gharakhlou, Hosseini, 2006,157). With urban development and introduction of the principle of sustainable development, according to the principle of sustainability is increasingly questioned. And existing problems, especially in cities indicate the non-fulfillment of their stability characteristics. (Shakouie, 2002,28).

Sustainable urban development theory is the result of discussions among environmentalists who advocate about environmental issues particularly the urban environment. Seeking theory of "Sustainable Development" was presented in support of environmental resources. In this theory, the issue of maintenance resources are offered for now and future through the efficient use of land and entering minimal waste to renewable resource. In this theory, from city sustainability, sustainable pattern of settlements, effective model for the transport in fuel consumption and also the city have been examined in the hierarchy of urban areas because the city making just knows to urbanites enjoy (Ziyari, 1999,18).

The main concern that stimulates reflection and serious attention of experts and urban planners to the concept of "sustainable urban development" has attracted, rapid growth of urbanization is a reality in today's world and its continuation in the future on the one hand and the growth of large cities is surprising landslide especially in countries of the South and its harmful consequences for the inhabitants of these areas that charting a sustainable pattern of urban themes are strategic role because of economic sustainability, social sustainability and cultural and environmental sustainability (Rahnemaei, Mousavi, 2006,178).

The World Bank, increasing of environmental quality and sustainable urban development depends on the fulfillment of the following conditions are considered:

1. being habitable (safe environment, social security, welfare, public participation, employment opportunities, etc.)

2. Having an efficient local management: an efficient and effective system of administrative and local provides for promote the efficiency of urban land, housing, traffic and urban planning.

3. Competitiveness

4. Having a system of banking credit: (financial system of stable and equitable growth for employment and income) (Bahman Pour Moharamnejad, 2007,4).

city of urban sustainability is safeguard and promote the welfare of the inhabitants of a city in the long term, what is the average period that also achieved the highest quality of human life (Jafarian, Abdolhossein Pour, 2006,6).

3-DISCUSSION

3-1- Indicators of Sustainable city

In 1994, the International Agency of Urban Environment of Europe;

benchmark 9 provides a for urban sustainability: 1. healthy environment and good 2. access to green space

3. efficiency in the use of renewable energy sources 4. Then to renewable energy to non renewable energy 5.

Green Economy 6. Life 7. Then to of nongovernmental organizations (NGO) to the total population 8. Social

Justice 9. Consent of urban quality, welfare (Jafarian, Abdolhossein Pour, 2006,6).

Foundations for sustainable cities in seven titles or dimension study :

A. Urban sustainable economy: employment and decent

B. urban sustainable community: solidarity and social integration

C. urban sustainable housing: affordable decent housing for all

D. urban sustainable environment: a stable and sustainable ecosystem

E. access to sustainable urban: mobility with environmental protection

F. sustainable urban life: the creation of environmental city

G. urban sustainable democracy: citizen empowerment (sarafi, 2001,15).

The McLaren, Some key features urban sustainability following: intergenerational equity, intra-generational equity (Including social equity, geographic equity and equality in the state)

Protection of the natural environment, using a minimum of resources renewable, Economic viability and diversity, self-reliant community, and meet the basic needs communication people (Musa Kazemi Mohammad, 2001,101).

Social and cultural sustainability with ecological sustainability and economic sustainability, is one of the dimensions of sustainable development. Changes that are essential for the sustainable development success , always it is Social culture of every society and it needs to change and revision patterns and social values of the differential and restoring beliefs, traditions and patterns that rooted in the historical culture of a society complies and is consistent with sustainable thinking. The first step in this process is to guarantee certain basic needs of society (Akbari, 2004,5). Also economists explain the social system in the process of achieving sustainable social development with using the principle of human capital (Human Capital) and social capital (Social Capital).

Regretfully sustainable community is a community where balance symbiosis of human society and the natural environment establish in order to the socio-economic benefit of both. Characteristics of such a society is include:

A) adequate utilization from the main assets / b) eligibility / including (Racial and cultural diversity and to increase social capital) / c) enjoyment of health and welfare / d) enjoyment of training / e) and promote social interaction and / or) enjoyment of the principles and values of sustainable (Jafarian, Abdolhossein pour, 2006,8).

3-2- Components of Social Capital

By examining the literature and writing of social capital is characterized that this capital has two components.

- A) physical bonds between people. (Link individuals together)
- B) mental link. (Trust and positive emotions between people)

Trust is including individuals the willingness to take risks in a social situation so this tendency is based on a sense of confidence to the point that the others are expected to act and it will be adopted to supportive approach. In the words of Fukuyama, "Trust is the expectation that in a community of regular, honest and shows cooperative behavior itself »

Ties between individuals can be of two types:

- A) They can be to communicate with each other as informal to way by choosing friends and other types of network connections.
- B) Apart from informal connections with others person can be a through formal membership in associations and voluntary groups communicate with others.

In general can be represented social capital as follows: (Bdlhy et al, 2004,75).

Communication			
more	low		
the lack of social capital	the lack of social capital	low	trust
the existence of social capital	the lack of social capital	more	

“main factors including related to social capital is trust and partnership. People trust to each other, people to the government and the institutions of main society, trust of above institutions to each other and confidence government and this institutions to people and the institutions of represent different aspects of social trust shape. By honesty , integrity, deliver, fairness and justice are include trusting values freedom and civil activities don't closing the way and the establishment of independent from power and large government is stimulus constituting the participation of the public"(Abdi, 2006: Internet) .

Two-way or two types of social capital:

- 1) intergroup social capital (e.g. family)
- 2)out-group Social Capital

One of the problems related to previous theoretical work on social capital is researchers often had assumed that capital always has a positive effect. But given the fact that social capital can be exist at different levels it helps to understand that social capital always for all members of the community contains no positive effects. While it can be expected the social capital within a particular group have positive consequences for its members, this does not necessarily mean score for the whole community.

When trust between groups is small but trust intergroup is high, it is expected that social capital is low and it would have a negative impact on the entire community. Social capital at the community level will be high when the positive link between people in different groups is based on trust (Abdollahi et al, 2004,77).

At the micro level, there are two types of social capital: One cognitive and other structural. A part of social capital that is less tangible and visible is cognitive social capital

Which includes values, beliefs, attitudes, behaviors and social norms and values include: trust, solidarity and mutual relation that are shared among members of a community and the conditions necessary to provide for communities to work together to good governance.

Social capital of structural includes:

Construction and operation of formal and informal institutions at the local level that provide the necessary tools for social development structural social capital through horizontal networks and organizations that the decision making processes are transparent and collectively and also accountable leaders and perform well due to the collective action (Akbari, 2006,10).

3-3 -The role of social capital in achieving to sustainable development

Sustainable development given a new concept of economic development, human and provides environmental that are considered the actual development of human development and the environment. The sustainable development of environmental resources are considered such assets that the protection of their is main responsibility of organizations and the development is acceptable in which to preserve nature, man does not lose its value and dignity. Based on the idea of sustainable development has known certainly. Managers are faced with a new structure of development it is not only the economic objectives in mind,

Environmental and human aspects are emphasized, but also abundant. Progress and economic efficiency, conserve natural resources, poverty alleviation, development of social justice making equal opportunities for the advancement of public are one of the main goals of a tripartite model of sustainable development.

In this model, economics, and human and nature are considered simultaneously and managers should try using this model that bring a convergence in three approaches to economic, human and environmental welcome to go ahead with this attitude. Views of economic experts to maximize human welfare due to resource constraints, views ecological perspectives in field of preservation of the human environment as natural capital and that all feasible and sociologists' views about the value and importance of human as the core of development play roles in the development of a comprehensive model of sustainable development. The favorable development in our age of moral and human development. Long time, short-sighted financial criteria are based governing economic decisions. It is time now to environmental and human realities back into economics. Numerous and significant benefits can be referred to social capital; the main advantage of social capital is the provision of high data with low cost little time for the actors who play the main role in social capital.

Collecting of power and influence is social capital advantages. Coleman noted in his writings to the word "Club Assembly" is in fact, talk of "power". Some agents have more power than the other delegates; because they have different commitments with other agents for their own and the credibility of commitments use for legitimize to their own behavior.

A major player such power (the social capital) allows to achieve its goals. Another advantage of social capital "unity" among the members. Tightening the norms and beliefs create strong social networks that including customs and laws concerning special these norms are replaced by official controls. In this regard, Ouchi (1980) argued tribal organizations with strong common norms enjoy low-cost monitoring and have a high commitment to the fact social capital (Adler 1999) In addition to the above advantages, the use of social capital have benefits at the organizational level, such as: creating flexible working organization, flexible teams, provide mechanisms to improve the performance management team, promoting the development of immaterial assets and an increase in the commitment of member and staff are committed to the interests of the public (Leana, Burren, 1999).

3-4- Social capital and its role in sustainable development

Sure sustainable development will not be achieved without the creation of appropriate field that it provides the possibility to make flourish and given that this development should be created among the community thus, the presence of social capital can be enormous impact on sustainable development in any society. So officials and citizens can by providing development social capital fielding to create sustainable development in cities and helping the community. Affection of social capital on society:

3-4-1- increase the level of national production:

With entering to the modernity become talk of its individuality. Individualism is include cultural belief that the success or failure everyone depends on her own efforts and abilities.

Social capital is somewhat contradicts with the myth of individualism. Because individualism means that it is the message that success personal.

James Coleman, one of the most influential sociologists in recent decades, believes individualism is the popular myth of modern society. This legend assumed that society is composed of many independent persons, each of these individuals reach their goals independently and social system combines the functions are independent actors. But it should be noted that networks play an important role in the discovery and realization of natural talent, intelligence, effort and even a chance. In addition, the level of unemployment and duration of

unemployment whatever is the cost function working. Networks which are the main components of social capital can be an effective mechanism to facilitate the job search process. If the market is efficient operation, this requires that there be a clear definition of property rights in the community, contracts can be implemented easily, low cost of doing the work and is available useful information. Fokuyama believes that the great corporate related to personal sector there is a high level of social trust is needed (Abdollahi et al, 2004,77).

3-4-2- increasing adherence to ethics:

Strengthening social cohesion and social capital, comes enforcement against those who accepted norms and behaviors and violating. Social capital is created by building relationships based on ethics this makes of officials and citizens applying the ethics principles in the performance and organizational decisions. Of course, there are many difficulties in defining and clarifying the ethical principles and couldn't achieved the same principle that is agreed and accepted, simply (Rahmanpour, 2003,45) .

3-4-3- social capital can lead to a person's health:

Extensive social relations effect on person health because it has affects upon way of the individual's perception of their social status. Durkheim was one of the first researchers paid to examine the relationship between suicide and social relations and was observed a strong relationship between these two variables. Research conducted in America indicates that states with the social capital few deaths occur in younger age groups, such as the southern states (Abdollahi et al, 2004,138).

3-4-4- contribute to the unity of the people with the community:

One of the issues that caused the loss of social capital, managers separation with community that appears the different effects of "us" and "them". In such a case, managers see themselves different from others and the separation between themselves and the patients feel.

This kind of attitude has a negative effect on decisions and behaviors of managers leave and undermines confidence in the organization. To build social capital managers must overcome the separation of a unity and feel oneness with others. They need to know that employees, clients, customers, citizens and neighbors 'they' are not, but as part of our affiliate managers continue to "we" are. If they are damaged, we will see the damage (ghamari, No. 40,8).

3-4-5- strengthenof feel the social responsibility in people:

Organization and the community established together in a dynamic, interactive, and in this respect individuals and community members are willing to contrast, the responsibility for and not think only to profit and organizational advantage. Whenever citizens ensure that organizations manage their responsibility towards their and to be responsive to the community speaks, considered positive attitude in the face . It was produced in this atmosphere of confidence and trust and social capital (ghamari, No. 40,8).

3-4-6- increase citizen participation in the community:

One way of achieving the goals of sustainable development is increased participation in both formal and informal contexts. Participation in society, there are different species, but more than anything, and are shaped based on certain events. The ongoing partnership for sustainable development has never been seen in public. One of the strategies for the development of such partnerships in the development is social capital through which people share in development gains will be realized. This way not only to increase participation, but also reinforces the need for its continuation thus, Agenda 21 also emphasis on the importance of public participation in urban and rural and, moreover, the importance of youth participation is a serious concern. Since our country has a young population structure, therefore it is very important (Latifi, 2004,56).

3-4-7- efforts to build trust in the organization:

One of the most important in this regard, the efforts of managers and organization leader is build confidence between the leader of the group members and organizational units and between different units. Trust is created simply by making regular communication and continuous shape. After getting a good understanding of the evolution of human beings from each other, shaping the trust. This applies to the relations between people of different units within the organization and however and it is important in relationships between organizations. Unfortunately, in many organizations, kind of organizational communication is forming that individuals and organizational units do not gain a real understanding of each other. and naturally don't provides the necessary context for creating networks of trust (Rahmanpour, 2003,105).

3-4-8- continued emphasis on education:

Creation and use of social capital are needed to changes in behavior and thinking. Comprehensive educational programs, appropriate model for those who wish to learn new behaviors, observe, explore and run. Hence, an important task for managers to build social capital, is persistent and significant opportunities for

internal training and outside the organization to plan and prepare an annual program for all levels of jobs and be communicated to employees (cappelli 2002.2).

3-4-9- jobs rotation:

One of the major goals of job rotation, creating and strengthening human and social capital. Job rotation, have the opportunity to employees while identifying the tasks and activities of other businesses and increase self ability increase communication and interaction with each other and therefore to expand the collective trust spirit (which is the essence of social capital) this will provide a framework for the development of society. There are too many directives and circulars, several regulatory agencies, administrative violations, spreading rumors are weakness the signs and indifference towards the organization of social capital or in other words it is organization weaknesses in the creation of social capital (Beaker, 2003,86).

3-4-10- increase job satisfaction of personnel:

Physical capital with making changes in materials to form tools and occurs facilitate production tools. Human capital by changing people's attitudes, enhancing their skills and abilities. Social capital also arise when be changed that relations between staff in a way

That either of them could easily do their job role. So the environment is based on understanding, integrity, trust and cooperation can increase job satisfaction finally organizational productivity (Latifi, 2004,87).

4- conclusion:

In general we can say that social capital is facilities which are networks of trust and culture components in a social system pose to economic prosperity. Trust networks moreover to reduce administrative costs it will be cause that the time and resources dedicated to main activities. In addition, it is leads to knowledge transfer among group members that provide proper flow of learning and knowledge between them And this would also in reduce administrative costs, social development, economic environmental are very effective.

Social capital can help create the conditions and vibrant and healthy network linking economic development, Environmental, and social networks are the foundation of sustainable development that are of concern to all scientists in the world.

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