

## Social Capital (Public Confidence) and Generable Incorporative

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### ABSTRACT

This article investigates social capital and its effect on generable incorporative. Social capital is among unofficial norms which create a relationship and cooperation between two or more people. These norms can contain mutual relationship of two hands to complex trainings. This article starts with aiming at studying the degree of peoples in corporative with institution that benefit from social capital and then it studies the role of social capital in providing the quick organizational dynamic and organ ability. Descriptive method is applied in this research. Research population includes active and dynamic institutions in Marvdasht city, and the sample includes the staffs and clients in Marvdasht Municipality Office. Statistical data are analyzed in SPSS and six hypotheses are considered in this research. the first hypothesis is to study the relationship between social capital and quick cash achievement and the hypothesis has been accepted with correlation coefficient equals to 0.730. The second hypothesis has studied the relationship between social capital and activities of people based organizations which the hypothesis has also been accepted with correlation coefficient of 0.437. The third hypothesis has also been accepted with correlation coefficient of 0.632 which was about the relationship between social capital and quick implementing of civil projects the fourth hypothesis studied the relationship between social capital and organ ability which it has been accepted with the correlation coefficient of 0.808. The fifth and sixth hypothesis studied the relationship between social capital on one side and organ dynamic and creating social alacrity on the other side. Which everyone has been accepted with the correlation coefficient of 0.691 for the first and 0.824 for the latter?

**KEYWORDS:** social capital- generable incorporative, incorporative management, organizational dynamic, organs ability, social alacrity.

### INTRODUCTION

During the recent years, the term "social capital" has changed into one of famous concepts which has sociologically entered the routine conversations. Many reviews and articles have been published about this issue and they have presented it as if the social capital is going to solve all the problems in today's society and cure all the common social disease and infections either inside the family or out of it. Social capital is a new, complex and of course important concept besides other concepts in social systems and societies.

Today, the concept of social capital is considered one of the most important criteria in developing and improving each society. The society certainly needs the relationship between people and systems in order to improve and develop but unfortunately these relationships are rare to find in developing countries. While the decrease and extreme fall in social capital, causes a lot of problem in each society, it results in social tail spin and stramash. Now, if we are aware that social capital creates a confidence which attracts people to those organs, why aren't we considering it?

#### Specifying the research topic:

Social capital is among unofficial norms which causes a relationship and cooperation between two or more people. These norms can involve a mutual relationship of two hands to complex trainings.

These norms should be obviously presented in people's potential relationships: The norm of mutual relationship potentially exists in all the relationship, we make with all people, but it turn into action. Only in relationship with our friends. Considering this definition, confidence, networks, civil society and etc. Which are related to social capital, are all the result of third phenomenon and are caused by social capital but they do not make the social capital themselves [1]. Now, these norms must end in the rise in the group cooperation. These norms are also related to virtues like honesty, loyalty, truth fullness, mutual relationship and concepts like these. Edward

Banifield who was describing the people from south Italy, says: assume a person who trust his/her family but s/he thinks that s/he is allowed to abuse everyone else, in this case, there is no social capital out of family. James Coleman is the great founder of social capital concept, he also claimed once that social capital is among public goods, so it is not made enough by private agents. It is obviously wrong. Since most people need cooperation so as to set their goals, so it is logical to consider the social capital as a private good. As Dasgupta mentioned, "social capital is private good which plenty of positive or negative outer effects are governing it [1]. Many people gain this internal cohesion of their group against the benefit of people who are out of group, which they may behave them suspiciously, as if they are their enemies. Sometimes they argue that social capital is different from other forms of capital. Because it has unpleasant consequences. Some results like making hating groups or involute Bureaucracy but this characteristic does not exclude the social capital as a form of capital.

Physical capital can also present as a weapon for killing people or as a human capital which can make ways against peoples torture. Since, each society has same strategies to prevent producing bad affairs we can believe that most official forms of social capital are going to be like all the other forms of capitals as long people consider them as a good and nice means to achieve their goals.

### **Research importance:**

Social capital is intrinsically a simple theory and is summarized in a term called relationship. Members of society and group can cooperate by making relationship and contacting each other and making it constant and so achieve their goals which are not able to achieve them lonely or seem difficult to achieve. Human beings are connected to different systems via these relationship and like to create common values among themselves. By increase in these systems, a person can make a capital for her/himself which is useful in its first basis and can be useful in other fields too.

Now, the more you know people and systems and the more a common sense they share, the more capital you will have. Today, social capital plays a more important role than human and physical capital in societies. Social and group networks make cohesion among people and organizations. So in absence of social capital, all other capital will be ineffective and achieving. Cultural and economical development and improvement would be difficult without social capital.

### **Specifying the research hypothesis:**

1. There is a relationship between social capital (people trust to people-based institutions) and quick cash provision in order to implement programs which are useful for public.
2. There is a positive relationship between social capital and generable cooperative with activities of people-based institutions.
3. There is a positive relationship between people cooperative, as a social capital and quick implementation of civil projects.
4. There is a positive relationship between providing social capital for institutions and their abilities.
5. There is a relationship between social capital and social dynamic and alacrity.
6. There is a relationship between people incorporative as social capital in implementing projects and creating social alacrity.

### **Research variables:**

According to hypothesis and the type of questionnaire, this research involves dependent and independent variables that each one corresponds one of hypothesis. In this article, based on available hypothesis, the independent variable includes: social capital (public confidence) and based on available hypothesis, the independent variable includes: 1- quick cash provision, 2- organizations activities, 3- quick implementation of civil projects, 4- organization abilities, 5- organization activity and dynamic, 6- creating social alacrity.

### **Defining the concept of social capital:**

The term "social capital" was first mentioned by L.F. Hanifan from West Virginia University before 1916. But it was first used in a classic by Jane Jacobs named *Death and Life of American Cities* (1961) where he had explained that compact social networks in a span of old and complex urban confines, from a land of social capital and they show more sense of responsibility relating to cleanliness, preventing crime and street violence and other decisions on life quality improvement when it is compared to official like police and supporting forces.

In 1970s, Glenn Loury, the economist also used the term, social capital to develop the domestic economy, as Ivan Light had used it before. James Coleman, the sociologist in 1980s, also used this term in an expanded concept. The second person who presented a fervent presentation about social capital and civil society both in Italy and the United States, was Putnam, the scientist in political science. "The use of this concept has gradually increased since 1990s

in thesis and university articles specially in fields like sociology, economy politics and education with works people like James Coleman, Pierre Brodiou, Robert Pantham and Francis Fukuyama" [1]

"According to globalization procedure and castrate in the role of national government the use of social capital concept has been considered an applicable solution of developmental problems in politics and social policy at level of local societies" [2].

The first usage which economist defined for social capital was that the concept of social capital as financial possessions or objective background belonged to society.

There is a definition for social capital one of economical cultures that says: "All the capitals available in an economy involves not only the building and manufactured machines but also equipment's like hospital, institute and defense industries" [1]. By limiting the definition. The definition is predicated to some governmental costs.

Another term which is very close to social capital and is related to it is human capital which means investing on training and educating a healthy and years before pre-elementary school to achieve a better sanitation and soon.

Another common definition of social capital that has been considered in the main.

Stream of America's sociology especially in performance – based procedures.

Involves mutual relationships, interactions and the networks which are formed among human groups and these relationships creates a confidence and trust among a special group and society as a consequence of commitments and norms which are connected to social structure.

Social capital is defined with its function. social capital is not a single thing but it is a type of various thing which have two common features.

- 1- All of them contain an aspect of a social structure.
- 2- They facilitate certain functions of people who are inside the structure.

Social capital is a productive capital and achieving certain goals which are difficult with them. Would be possible, with them.

Social capital is not changeable like other capitals. but it is changeable compared to special activities. Social capital does not exist neither in people nor in physical tools.

There are different definition for social capital. One of famous definition is the social capital is the "combination of norms which are available in social systems that would enhance cooperation level among social members and would decrease interactive costs and relations" [3].

The word, social capital as a term of social capital does not mean that these sources, are not considered personal possessions. no one is lonely their owner. These sources are placed in the middle of relation networks.

The term, capital also indicates that social capital has a productive and generative nature like other capitals such as human or economical capital.

It means that it provides us with creating value, we are living in as far as we can. When we say that social capital is productive and generative, we mean that nobody is successful without it and will not survive. Some people think that they continue to live without it but they are intrinsically using it theories of social capital

To conceptualize the social capital, three theories are used.

- 1- Weak ties theory 2- structural hole theory 3- social resource theory the first and second theory emphasize the relation networks and the last theory is focused on the content of relationships in networks

#### **1. Weak ties theory :**

Weak ties theory says that the stronger the relationship among the network members are, the less valuable the more valuable the social capital would be.

"Granovetter, the weak ties theorist, believes that the social capital can be measured based on intense, frequency and inclusion of different types of relationship between friendships, cooperation's and etc. The strength and intense of relationships in a social group causes weakness in relationships of on outer groups and results in creating social capital" [1].

#### **2. Structural hole theory**

The structural hole theory was delivered by Burt in 1992. It deals with the relationships between the person and his/her coworkers in a network and also the relationship among coworkers themselves.

In this theory, the hole means the lack of relationship between two people in a social networks that is intrinsically a priority for the organ.

According to this theory, If a person in a social network makes his/her relationship with the assistants or coworkers who are not in touch or have a rare relationship with each other, he/she would take the most advantage enhancing holed networks has some advantages, including:

1. Quick and unique assessment of information.
2. Double haggling power.
3. Increasing control power on sources and result.

This theory can be studied the other way. The structural hole theory assumes that the market and the organizations which are related and if their relationships are defined as unorganized and scrambled relationship. They will be assumed as a profiting capital for them. The more organized and structured these relationships are, they would decrease the capital.

All in all this theory says that formality and structural legitimacy contradict with social capital. This theory defines the social capital in a structural network as if it is influenced by some effects like:

- a) Network size: large and expand networks are less imposed and there would be less force for membership in them.
- b) Network density: networks in which, the relationships are based on a dominant relationship, more and more force will be imposed. According to the structural hole theory to measure the amount of social capital, three main factors should be considered:

The wider the network size and the less the density and hierarchy is, the capital will increase.

### **3. Social resource theory:**

"This theory that roots in line & coauthor studies in 1981, doesn't consider the network bonds to be efficient without its internal resources. This theory believes that the sources which are available in side the network can be considered as a capital. For example network members may have many sources like authority, high education and etc. and they may be considered as valuable sources, but these sources are only taken as capital if the person really needs them. In this recent example, if the person needs his/her coworker's authority to achieve a goal, that source would be his or her capital. There for the other sources like high education, will not be a capital. Generally, this theory lives that network member have valuable resources that can help people to achieve his/her goals. Reviewing research literature on conceptualizing social capital, we can generalize that weak ties theory deals whit the nature of inter personal relations and interactions structural hole theory emphasizes these bounds patterns and relationships between network members and social resource theory mentions the characteristics of relationships and members interactions and relationship content. In other words, weak ties theory and structural hole theory both focus on network structure, while social resource theory takes the network content into attention [1].

#### **Social capital:**

Social capital refers to the sources which are made by sum of networks and their inter relationships. A network which supports people and provide them with public capital and credit. These relationships can be either guaranteed using a common name or using a complete actions taken to inform people who are concerned in that relationship.

The amount of a person's social depends on the size of network connections. It means how many networks, the person is in or how much s/he is involved in those relationships and also this amount of social capital is occupied by people whom are connected to. It means that although social capital may be completely related to the person's cultural and economical capital, it is rather inevitable. Membership in a group causes cohesion among people and these cohesions are all advantageous for people. This advantage doesn't necessarily mean that the person would be consciously aware. Some times that person may not know but s/he is taking those advantages. Here, we consider the objective advantages to be the services gained by useful relationships, and symbolic profits like accompanying a certain group who are prominent and reliable.

"Creating a network of bounds and relationships is not a natural or even social Gift that is formed by a certain action nor is not introduced by a genealogical family relationship that is the obvious feature of every society in a family group. This network is the result of an endless effort to organize affair whose basis is the symbol of vital moments which are really necessary in creation and recreation of constant and useful relationships which are able to provide the person with objective or symbolic profits [4].

The greatness of a social capital that is made by a special relationship depends on how much the person takes advantage of this capital that can be social, cultural or even economical. People who have an inheritable social capital, can change their relationship into a constant relationship during a specific time. These people are the type who can attract others since they are reliable enough just because of social capital.

#### **Different forms of social capital:**

Here, we want to consider the issue that which characteristic of social relationships can make a useful capital sources for people.

##### **A) Commitments and expectations:**

If A person does some thing for B person and since this person would do something in return in future, it makes an expectation in A and a commitment in B to create confidence and trust. This commitment can be considered as a credit for the first person. If the first person has many of these credits, he will have the equal financial capital. Total number of these credits form a combination of great credits.

Two factors are vital in this form of social capital: 1- The amount of reliability in social circumstance. 2- The real amount of commitments which s/he has assumed.

Another situation in which, great reliability, facilitate some actions, is the position of governors. Another case, is the mutual confidence system that shows the importance of reliability as a form of social capital. The difference in social structures is formed by different reasons from the amount of important commitments. These reasons, in addition to the level of reliability which leads to compensation of those commitments, involve real needs of people.

People in social structures will have much more social capital that they can use it when the amount of unpaid commitment is increasing and it doesn't need to assume what the commitment sources are. Density of unpaid commitments actually means that general advantage of visible sources that users own in that social structure, would increase by user's access [1].

The potential capacity of information: Another element of social capital is the potential capacity of information. This form is one of the most important and intrinsic and inevitable part of social relations.

This form of capital, introduces information as the most important basis to provide social capital. But you must take it into consideration that accessing information takes a lot of cost.

The first point that should be considered in accessing information is to take care that is always ignored. One of means to access information is social relationships. "Katez and Lazars field show that how this phenomenon is true about women in different fields of life. For example , a woman who is interested in following fashion, but does not like to be a fashion pioneer , can use special friends who follow fashion as on information source. Another example is a person who is not interested in current events but he needs to know about important events , can save his time in reading newspaper by gaining information from a friend who is interested in such things [1].

These are examples which form social relationship that facilitate a form of social capital in providing necessary information .

C) Norms and effective administrative guarantees.

Effective norms can from a powerful type of social but sometimes they are to break that social capital. Effective norms that prevent sin and crime in a society make it possible for women to walk freely in the street at nights. and elderly to leave their homes without any fear, As it shows, effective norms can from a powerful type of social capital but this social capital not only can facilitate certain actions but also they can confine other actions . For example strong and effective actions about behavior of young people can prevent them having fun and enjoying their time . Effective norms in a certain field can result in decrease in another field and not only it can confine corrupted actions which are destructive for others in other fields but also it can confine corrupted actions which are useful for everybody.

5) Power relationships :

"If the A user, has transferred the control law of certain actions to B user , then B will have a social capital as a control law . If some users have transferred the same control law to B, then B will have plenty of social capital , that can focus on certain activities. It is obvious that it makes B very powerful but what is ambiguous (14) is that the focus of this law in a unique user , can increase the total amount of social capital by overcoming an easy problem that is applied by people with common advantages but without common advantages but without common power. It actually seems that this trend is necessary for social capital to solve common problem that makes people in certain circumstance to give power to a powerful leader [1]."

Adopting social organs: volunteer organization are made in order to lead and guide the goals of people who have based them. organizations are generally made and formed to achieve goals but besides them , they can help to achieve other goals , and so they make a social capital that is easy to achieve .

Deliberately organization: The basic use of social capital depends on the fact that social capital is the deliberate product of the activities for other targets.

The most prominent sample is marketing organization that the owners of financial capital base for earning income. Another form of deliberate organization are volunteer unions which provides public supplies and advantages. "But the organization make two derivative products as social capital while it is active. One is the derivative product that was described in the previous chapter and meaning the organs adaptation for other purposes. And the second is the derivative product that is described here. Since the organization provides a public advantage, running it by a subgroup of people , makes it available to others, whether they are cooperating in it or not. For example, disciplinary criteria that are made by parents and made by parents and teachers union, changes the school in a way that is advantageous for people who haven't cooperated besides people have been active in this process [1].

### **Cooperation:**

National development of developing countries is mostly dependent to active cooperation more than everything. Lack of this cooperation, causes contrast, contradiction, disagreement and discrepancy in performance of different parts of

society (public or private) and great number of these rare sources in this country are taken to attack these undesirable consequences.

Codifying a procedure based on human organization which are related to policies in order to arrange people's cooperation, is of a great importance and necessity. We should mention that cooperation policies will not be able to have a positive influence on desirability and efficiency of organs and offices without accompanying policies which are introduced to make an economical justice and equality. After providing people's cooperation in his/her own affairs, people's innovation and authorship will be reinforced and will be used in the best way people are interaction with executing staffs in a real and visible way therefore the gap between government, local government and people and of course the contradiction of interest will decrease.

The concept of cooperation:

As a word, cooperation means taking part cooperation is a kind of behavior toward people that enable them to have crucial effects on events. That is why they must enjoy the pure freedom including the right to state opinions. Alan Pyrfyt writes in a work called "what is public effect and cooperation ": Cooperation is counseling for deciding in which there is a right to have personal opinion and care to make decision and change its results.

Research method: Different methods are used and research usually disagree on a certain definition on research methods and different division are based on it .According to the topic, this research is the descriptive type .

Population: Statistical population of this research is organization in Marvdasht city which are in relation with people.

Sampling method:

Because of large population in this research, available samples are used. Statistical sample is the clerks and clients to Marvdasht municipality .According to the topic and purpose of research, questionnaire is used as the data gathering method to obtain information. In this current research, 40 clerks and clients in Marvdasht municipality filled out a questionnaire that was provided by the researcher in order to assess the social capital in determined variables .Among those 40 questionnaire, 30 questionnaire were suitable to be applied in data analysis method.

First, we study the age of people who filled out the questionnaires. Among them, there were 24 men and 6 women.

The population who answered the question, there were of 4 level of education: 1.seven people with Diploma 2.4 people with A.A 3.16 people with B.A and 4.three people with M.A

To measure the research validity and the research questionnaire Cronbach's Alpha has been used.

**Table1**

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.884	20

According to table 1,cronbach's Alpha equals 88.4 percents that is a reliable amount. For the first hypothesis, we consider the relationship between social capital ( people's confidence to people - based organs) and quick provision .In this hypothesis, independent variable is the social capital and dependent variable is quick cash provision .

According to the following tables 2 and 3, statistical data analysis is as follow: According to statistics, correlation coefficient is 0.730 in this hypothesis. It means that there is a relationship between the variables of social capital and cash provision and since  $\text{sig} < 0.5$ , so null hypothesis is rejected and the hypothesis is accepted.

In the second hypothesis, we consider the relationship between social capital and people's cooperation .independent variable is the social capital and dependent variable is people's cooperation.

According to statistics in Table 3, correlation coefficient is 0.937 in this hypothesis that means, there is a relationship between social capital variable and people's cooperation variable and since  $\text{sig} < 0.5$ , so null hypothesis is rejected and the hypothesis is accepted. In the third hypothesis we consider the relationship between social capital and accelerating civil projects. In this hypothesis, independent variable is social capital and dependent variable is accelerated civil projects.

According to statistics in Table 4, correlation coefficient is 0.632 in this hypothesis and it means that there is a relationship between social capital variable and accelerating civil projects and since  $\text{sig} < 0.5$  so, null hypothesis is rejected and the hypothesis is accepted.

In the fourth hypothesis, we consider the relationship between social capital and enabling the organ. In this hypothesis, independent variable is social capital and dependent variable is enabling the organs.

According to statistics in Table 5, correlation coefficient is 0.808 in this hypothesis. It means that there is a relationship between the social capital variable and enabling organ and since sig is  $<.5$ , so the null hypothesis is rejected and the hypothesis is accepted. In the fifth hypothesis, we consider the relationship between social capital and organ dynamic and vivacity. Independent variable is social capital and dependent variable is organ's dynamic and vivacity, in this hypothesis.

According to statistics in Table 6, correlation coefficient is 0.691 in this hypothesis. It means that there is a relationship between social capital variable and enabling organs and since sig is  $<.5$ , so the null hypothesis is rejected and the hypothesis is accepted. In the fifth hypothesis, we consider the relationship between social capital and creating social vivacity. In this hypothesis, independent variable is social capital and dependent variable is creating social vivacity.

According to statistics in Table 7, correlation coefficient is 0.826. It means there is a relationship between social capital variable and social vivacity and since sig is  $<0.5$ , so the null hypothesis is rejected and the hypothesis is accepted.

**Table2.**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval for B	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1	(Constant)	-1.944	2.619		-.742	.464	-7.310	3.421
	sarmay	.168	.030	.730	5.654	.000	.107	.229

**Table3.**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval for B	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1	(Constant)	-1.291	2.279		-.567	.576	-5.958	3.376
	sarmay	.367	.026	.937	14.203	.000	.314	.420

**Table4.**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval for B	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1	(Constant)	.712	1.850		.385	.703	-3.077	4.501
	sarmay	.091	.021	.632	4.319	.000	.048	.134

**Table5.**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval for B	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1	(Constant)	-.932	.739		-1.261	.218	-2.445	.582
	sarmay	.061	.008	.808	7.246	.000	.044	.078

**Table6.**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval for B	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1	(Constant)	3.079	2.043		1.507	.143	-1.106	7.263
	sarmay	.117	.023	.691	5.058	.000	.070	.165

Table 7

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval for B	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1	(Constant)	.377	2.229		.169	.867	-4.189	4.942
	sarmay	.196	.025	.826	7.746	.000	.144	.248

## RESULT

Since the main objective of this research is to study the effect of social capital (public confidence to organs) on current variables, the following results are obtained:

In the first hypothesis, we consider the relationship between social capital (people's confidence to people - based organs) and quick cash provision in order to implement projects which are useful to everybody. Since, today, most public institutions need people so as to follow their financial affairs, there for, if organs are reliable enough among people, this confidence can itself provide that organ with social capital. People's confidence causes them to move forward that organ and invest through it and when people start investing in the organ, it can increase the organ's cash

In the second hypothesis, we considered the relationship between social capital and people's cooperation with people's organized activities. As we claimed if an organ is reliable in the society where it is located, people would actually trust it and they would incorporate the organ in performing the projects. Sometimes, when the organ is well reliable among people of that society, people would spend their time and energy in order to improve the organ's performance.

In the third hypothesis, we considered the relationship between people's cooperation as a social capital and acceleration of civil projects. Today, this nation is one of the most important subjects in organs. The organs have shown interest in acceleration in performing projects so that they can perform them better and gain enough profit. One of the reasons why the organ can accelerate performing projects, is motivating people in order to cooperate in performing projects.

To make people cooperate there, a person should trust organs or it is better to say, organs should have an acceptable social capital so that they can finish performing their project.

In the fourth hypothesis, we considered the relationship between forming social capital for organs and their abilities. When an organ has social capital in a society, people trust that organ and support it. So the organ would be more able and can invest on bigger project and begin larger projects with a greater confidence.

In the fifth hypothesis, we considered the relationship between social capital and organ dynamic and activity. When an organ has an acceptable capital, it can be easily flexible in its project and take part in different projects. As people trust the organ, so performing these projects is more flexible. Social capital creates dynamic and activity in the organ just by provoking flexibility.

In the sixth hypothesis, we consider the relationship between people's cooperation as a social capital in performing projects and creating social vivacity. When an organ can make a good cooperation with people, people of that society would be more motivated to cooperate in more activities and the organ would be more interested in doing more activities with people and a special vivacity will present in the society.

Therefore there was no evidence indicating the rejection of those six hypothesis with that defined criteria. "The major point is that the process of research is endless a research's findings are always an experiment and it is obvious that more detailed research may prove the results to be false" [2].

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