

A Study of the Relationship between the Components of Social Capital and Social Development

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Abstract: This research is making efforts to link the components of social capital and social development in regions 7-district 18 of Tehran Municipality's employees are evaluated and measured in this study, we refer to the concept of social capital and the economic and public interest aspects of social capital and how to create, maintain and destroy social capital mentioned, after it has been attempted to explain social development, at the end of the model to the role of social capital in community development staff in district 18 of Tehran Municipality's area 7 is discussed. This study in term of goal is applied and in term of method is descriptive. The survey is of 18 managers and experts of the seven municipalities in the 7 region. Due to the fact that the number of the sample was about 300 all cases examined, sampling is required. In other words, the target population in this study is the sample size ($N = n$) and the total number of methods are used. This study includes a questionnaire with 20 questions measuring device for measuring the components of social capital and a 34-question questionnaire to measure staff's social development and the projection is based on a survey approach and the first person to answer general questions such as gender, education, age, and job responds. The results showed that the components of social capital in community development staff in district 18 of Tehran Municipality's 7 areas have a moderate effect.

Keywords: social capital, community development workers, 7-district of 18 district of Tehran Municipality.

Introduction

Discussion of social capital, before 1916, an article by Hani van presented for first time as one of West Virginia University. However, despite its importance in social research since 1960 by Jane Jacobs was applied in urban planning, was neglected in 1970 by Lowry's theory into the realm of economics. Interdisciplinary social capital concept in sociology, economics, psychology and other social fields is applicable. (Renani, 2006) Today's successful organizations not only in the accumulation of material wealth and equipped with the latest features and technologies are evaluated, because financial capital, physical, human and social capital lacks efficiency without effective. The optimal use of financial and physical capital and human interrelationships between members of the network organization with trust, love and friendship in order to maintain the organization's values and norms, may be made.

Term investment to accumulate wealth (the one used to generate higher) is used social and I show that resources within a network of social capital networks, business or personal, are not considered personal property no single person owns them. Social capital is a man who knows a relationship is established. I.e. size, quality and diversity of networks of business and personal communication networks where humans are involved. There are many definitions of social capital is presented. One definition is: The social capital of norms in social systems that promote the cooperation of its members and lowering the costs of the transactions and relationships (Fukuyama 1999). World Bank sees social capital as a phenomenon that affected social institutions, relationships and norms on the quality and quantity of

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social interaction the experiences of these organizations has shown that this phenomenon has a significant impact on the economy and development of several countries. Unlike other physical capital, social capital is lacking, but the result of social interaction and group norms, and its growth can cause a serious drop in the costs of the Department of Community and operational costs of the organizations. Social capital is a key element in the success of employees and organizations in this century (the period) is considered. Social capital, reserves and accumulated resources is based on relationships, through which we can realize our objectives. The traditional school of management, economic capital, physical and human resources were the most important role, but at present, development managers, rather than the economic capital, physical and human resources are needed, social capital needs; Because of organizational social capital is lacking, the capital will be used to optimally balance the capital truncation or go to waste. Social capital, human capital and physical properties suitable for exploitation and is seen as a way to achieve organizational success and managers and employees who work in organizations that build social capital, and organizational career success paved the way (Alvani, 140: 1999). Social capital can be achieved in a social system are the following phenomena:

Mutual trust, reciprocal social interaction, social groups, a sense of collective identity, a feeling of a shared vision of the future; teamwork.

A useful concept in explaining the concept of social capital is "trust network". Trust network is a group of people based on mutual trust, information, norms and values are the same in their exchanges. The important role of trust in facilitating and reducing the costs associated with these transactions. Network of trust between members of a group or between groups can arise from different organizations. The next good idea is "radius of trust". All social groups have a certain amount of expansion of the circle of radius trusted that the concept of cooperation and trust between members of a group. In conclusion, we can say that all social groups have a higher radius of trust, social capital will be higher. If a social group is Extraversion is positively than members of other groups, the radius of trust in this group far exceeds its interior. In regard to the overall level of organizations in the social, political, cultural and external communication networks is discussed there are two types of social capital at the micro level within the organization. The first type of social capital at the micro level, "cognitive social capital" is, in relation to phenomena such as values, attitudes, commitment, partnership, trust in social systems is the second type of "structural social capital" is called in relation to the structures and processes of accountability of managers and leaders responsible for performance management, transparency in decision making and action based on teamwork. Trust is necessary for the formation of social ties and treaties. Social trust, build cooperation and assistance in this case are only and there are also differences in the ability to solve problems of social trust and social commitment from the Justice and Equality and Social Security is their creator. Anthony Giddens 2 Trust and its impact on the development process and the underlying infrastructure of the modern society knows, wherever high level of social trust, social participation and cooperation in the field of higher and lower social damage (Akbari, 2004) Social cohesion: Emile Durkheim's concept of social solidarity necessary for every society knows Jonathan Turner says, quoting Durkheim, integration occurs when affections are set by cultural symbols, where people are connected to the congregation and community, where the action is organized and coordinated by the norms and inequalities where they are supposed to be legal. (Akbari 2004: S17-189)

For Durkheim, the division of labor advances that would have been a great development in the comprehensive climate and the fact that the traditional division of labor in industrial society based on mechanical solidarity to organic solidarity becomes (at 18) Durkheim's growth and increasing complexity of the interactions of people and become more specialized division of labor and moral density leads moving from the public to interpret gay Roche consequently would be very high degree of culture and therefore the intensity of the civilization in a society that is integrity of the organic type. Social participation: participation, dating back the length of human social life. During his long life behind the evolution and transformation due to the circumstances of time and place of their own, has seen several definitions. Kayotry believes that the circumstances of time and place, has seen several definitions. Kayvtry believes that participation is as old as human history as the history and practice of participation within the community and in terms of the attachment, alliances, partnerships, associations,

etc. lies traditionally, social and anthropological foundation for the emergence of the human species is considered (Akbari, 2004: p 19). Social participation refers to those voluntary activities through which members of a community in the neighborhood, town and village enterprises and directly or indirectly involved in shaping social life (Mohseni Tabrizi, 1980) another advantage of the power and influence of social capital. Another advantage of social capital integration is among the members. Tightening the norms and beliefs create strong social networks and specific rules concerning the customs and norms of official controls to be replaced if we make the process of developing the tools, rules, and relations between physical, spiritual and social life in order to achieve the development goals of the community and transforms) Akbari, 1999, p 107) The concept of "social development", the word "social" is more important and the most complete definitions taken from categories of definitions of the concept of social development based on social capital and social cohesion. Health indicators of social capital are also one of the most important factors. Health status and health in particular by including the key indicators of social development in any country, considered to be the overall outcome in life expectancy and health status of developing countries, including a large impact on society.

The document of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health and combating HIV and AIDS and other major diseases as targets for developing countries, especially developing countries is considered. Life expectancy, the percentage of children with low weight and access to safe drinking water, there are important health indicators for measuring social development are used. According to the constitution of fundamental values such as justice, development, equality and the conformity of laws with Islam is particular attention to these issues. Constitution emphasis on concepts such as social development, there are clear, but emphasized that the community brings to social development, frequently in the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the show looking legislator in making laws is with such an approach, social development, indicating the quality of the social system to achieve social justice, (p 2) of integration and social cohesion and improving the quality of human life (Kalantari 1998); social development of the community by improving the lives Stowe consideration and evaluation of policies and social developments will be emphasized, to change in an organization or institution specified) Azkia, 2000, p 35). For this reason, most indicators of social and human development, special emphasis on education, employment, consumption, wealth, income and health.) Cohen, 1997, p 9) but can be used with the engineering culture, education and IRIB and culture changes in social institutions and organizations to create. In this study, the researcher aims to link the components of social capital and community development staff in District 18 will be assessed and measured.

Social Capital

The term social capital before 1916, in an article by Hany van was introduced from West Virginia University. But, for the first time in the classic Jane Jacob: *Death and Life of Great American Cities* (1961) is used, in which he explained was the compression of social networks in older suburban and urban mixed, constitute a form of social capital in connection with maintaining cleanliness, absence of street crime and other decisions about improving quality of life, compared with the official institutions such as the police force the security forces were responsible for more them. Glenn Lowry, as an economist, sociologist Ivan Light describes the term social capital in the 1970s as a problem of economic development within the city to work. In the 1980s, in the widest sense of the term by sociologist James Coleman was welcomed and political scientist Robert Putnam, who was the second person of strong and passionate debate about social capital and civil society in Italy and rose in the United States _ (Fukuyama, 2000, page 10). Social capital is a concept that I do not have a long history. The application of this concept gradually from the 1990s onwards in theses and academic articles - particularly in the fields of sociology, economics, politics and education - the work of people like James Coleman, Pierre Bourdieu, Robert Putnam and Francis Fukuyama has increased (Wall, 1998, page 259). The use of the concept of social capital due to globalization and the weakening of national governments, as an applicable solution to the problems of development at the community level, social policy has been addressed by policymakers and officials _ (Warner, 1999, page 126).

A common definition of social capital in the mainstream of American sociology - particularly on account of its objective function - the bilateral relations, interactions and networks that are emerging among human groups and a certain level of trust among community groups and, as a result of commitments and norms associated with social structure, are found. In contrast, European Sociological Review It applies the concept of how dynamic links to social networking, social hierarchies and power to enhance differentiation. However, the common points of the two views on the usefulness of social capital in enhancing certain attributes, such as education, social mobility, economic growth, political and ultimately lead development (Wall, 1998, page 304). The Lowry (1977-1987), social capital resources is inherent in family relations and in community social organization and social and cognitive development of the child or young or beneficial. This resource is different for different people and can be an important advantage for children and youth in the development of their human capital (Coleman, 1998: 458-459). In fact Lowry concept of social capital is useful for identifying community resources for the development of human capital into the economy (Coleman, 1998: 460). Coleman, believes social organization, social capital can be generated and achieve the purpose for which it was not able to obtain or impossible to obtain more cost-facilitates (Coleman, 1998: 464). Francis Fukuyama (2000), in his work called "final order" states social capital can be as simple as there are a certain set of informal norms or values defined cooperation and collaboration among team members that it is permissible to share. Participation in values and norms does not in itself produce social capital, because these values may be negative values. Rather, the norms that produce social capital are essentially should Sjayayy such as honesty, communication and mutual obligations of paying. Ronald Burt (1992), in his work called "structural gap" Social capital is defined. He believes that "social capital resources that maintains a network of communication and the communication structure. For those connections you have contact with them, community structure and describes how your contact with them "(Burt, 1992: 12).

Pvrtz (1998) definition of social capital has been widely accepted. Social capital refers to individual ability to achieve and mobilize scarce resources through relationships in a social structure or social networks. Nahapyt and Ghoshal (1998) Actual and potential sources of social capital consider the influence of individual or social unit is the network of relationships that are rooted is available through the local network and the networks have been resulted. Thus, social capital and network assets may be provided by the network. According to Cohen, D and Prusak (2001) Social capital: the trust, mutual understanding, shared values and behaviors that the members of human networks and communities and make cooperative action possible to bind it. Narayan (1999) defines social capital as the norms and social relations rooted in the social structures of society and to coordinate action to achieve desired goals and provide for the people. Wole Cook & Narayan (2000), many of the definitions and the results have been combined: The basic idea of social capital is that family, friends and associates constitute an important asset that the crisis could go to them, to enjoy their own in order to obtain material benefits from their use. Moreover, what is true for individuals, for the group as well. Communities and social networks and collaborations with the gift of citizenship, to deal with poverty and vulnerability, resolve disputes, and won new opportunities in the stronger position. Set of definitions of social capital published by the World Bank:

Table (1): a set of definitions of social capital Source: (Francis, 2002)

<p>Bourdieu: Total resources or potential to join that network reliability is more or less institutionalized relationships of mutual acquaintance or recognition is obtained.</p> <p>Putnam: The main components of social organization, such as trust, norms and networks that can facilitate interactions with coordinated improve social efficiency.</p> <p>Grootaert and Van Bastelaer: institutions, relationships, attitudes, values which manages the interactions between individuals and to help the social and economic development.</p> <p>Bebbington relations between the entities in which they invest, and create a stream of benefits.</p> <p>Fafchamps: a network of social phenomena (in particular, the role that interpersonal relationships, membership in clubs and social networks in an efficient social dialogue plays)</p> <p>Robison and Siles feeling of sympathy, concern, empathy, respect, a sense of obligation and trust in a person or group with one or another group.</p>

Ostrom social capital, knowledge, perceptions, norms, rules and shared expectations about patterns of interactions that groups of individuals in dealing with the complex issue of social situations and the action to the country. . . People's expectations and procedures should enhance mutual trust to overcome the temptations of short circular uncomfortable.

Social Development

Social development has different meanings from different perspectives including: the transition from traditional society to a modern industrial or through the division of labor was discussed in terms of beliefs and others as a means of social capital, human dignity, rationality, communication, trust, and so became a man. This sense of identity and confidence in social indicators is necessary. Community development means to fight poverty was introduced in 1995 the primary responsibility rests with national governments to deal with poverty and its monitoring by the international community had been laid. The Geneva Declaration on human rights monitoring, external debt relief for poor countries, foreign trade, investment in the social sectors and the role of the World Bank insisted. Development indicators are also included: access to education, the percentage of literate population, life expectancy, infant mortality, malnutrition, and nutrition, hygiene and disease control, affordable housing, gender equality and the Subject to the terms of human development and that means dealing with poverty and inequality in practice is that social policies should can be provided (Azkia, 2000). Social development is divided into four areas of social life, political, economic, social and cultural specifically been and its components on the integration and unification of the identity and relative autonomy and a certain internal logic. Due to the lack of integration and unification in the form of social pathology the freshness and vitality of social life is threatened. Focus of community development society (Societal Community), according to which all aspects of political, economic, cultural and social life, both at micro and macro levels, and both objective and subjective aspects.

Social development requires an understanding of the social ontology of a situation now where we are and objective social science draws and a normative ideal situation, and the possibility of the capabilities and limitations refers to the transition from the current state to the desired face. Studies show that the community of a society consisting of "us" are very numerous, varied, and sometimes contradictory. This means that communities and formal organizational or institutional affiliations in society is very weak, associations, political parties, community councils, trade unions are very weak, thus the gap between the formal and informal social life of the people there are great the principal source of social chaos or anomie. The specific objective outcomes such as collectivism, selfish individualism, and a variety of floss and floss behavior are functional. On the other hand in the informal aspects of social life in the form of groups, social strata, ethnic, family is relatively strong. The natural communities (Communities) warm relationships, emotional attachment and dependency is severe. The society's dominant social aspect of Aboriginal communities and determines the orientation of a particular culture and society. (Akbari, 1999), the variables in this study include:

- Independent Variable: The independent variable in this study, the components of social capital (social trust, social participation, social cohesion, mutual reciprocity and mutual knowledge and understanding).
- Dependent Variable: The dependent variable in the study of social development in the region of 18 municipal employees.

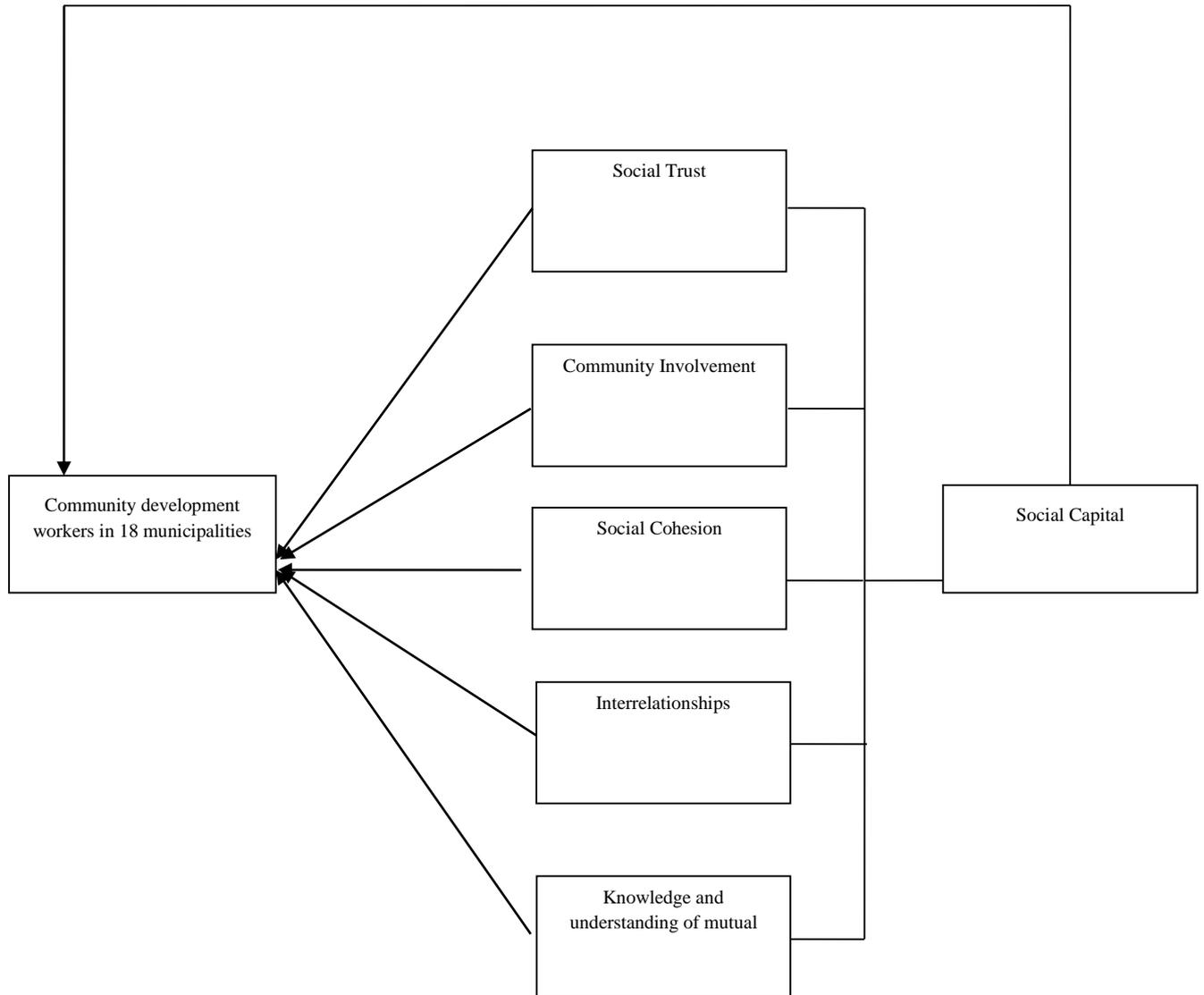


Figure (1): Model analytical study - which the literature researcher made

Research Objectives

The Overall Goal

Examine the relationship between social capital and community development component of municipality of region employees in region 18

Secondary Objectives

- Examine the relationship between social trust and social development in municipality of region 18 employees
- Examine the relationship between community participation and community development staff in municipality of region 18
- Examine the relationship between social cohesion and community development staff in municipality of region 18
- Study on the relationship between the developments of social relations staff in municipality of region 18
- Examining the relationship between knowledge and understanding by developing a social worker in municipality of region 18

Research Hypotheses

The General Hypothesis

There is significant relationship between the components of social capital and community development in municipality of region 18 employees.

Sub-hypotheses

- There is significant relationship between social trust and social development in municipality of region 18 employees.
- There is significant relationship between social participation and social development in municipality of region 18 employees.
- There is significant relationship between social cohesion and community development in municipality of region 18 employees.
- There is significant relationship between reciprocity and community development in municipality of region 18 employees.
- There is significant relationship between knowledge and understanding and community development in municipality of region 18 employees.

Materials and Methods

This research in term of purpose is applied research and in term of method that is collected information is survey

Community sample

The research population included all seven areas of municipality of region 18 are managers and specialists.

In this study, sampling the entire range is used. Due to the fact that the number of the sample of 300 cases and all cases examined, the population is the sample size ($N = n$). Statistical analysis of the test method analysis and analysis of data collected in this study the descriptive and inferential analyzes were conducted. Descriptive level of variable frequency, percentage, tables, and indexes distributional and inferential statistics appropriate test methods used. The variables in this study due to the different type of hypothesis testing and the relationship of both groups have been used. The study of such tests, Kolmogorov-Smirnov, Pearson correlation and multiple regression analysis were used.

Inferential Statistics

Investigate the normal distribution of the variables in this section; we first study to evaluate the normality of the variables studied. Test the null hypothesis: the normal distribution of the variables evaluated assume the opposite: non-normally distributed variables evaluated if the significance level of the test is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis can be rejected with 95% confidence that the data distribution is not normal. If the significance level of the test is greater than 0.05, the null hypothesis and accept the data is normally distributed.

Table (2): examining the distributions of research

Variable	Statistic k.s	Significance level (sig)	Results
Trust	1.346	0.053	Sig> 0.05 is normally distributed variables.
Participation	1.167	0.131	Sig> 0.05 is normally distributed variables.
Cohesion	1.125	0.159	Sig> 0.05 is normally distributed variables.
Interrelationships	0.975	0.298	Sig> 0.05 is normally distributed variables.
Knowledge and understanding against	1.052	0.219	Sig> 0.05 is normally distributed variables.
Social Development	0.586	0.883	Sig> 0.05 is normally distributed variables.

According to Table (2) the significant variables normality test rejects the null hypothesis, therefore, is more than 0.05 no one can say with 95% data distribution is normal. Therefore, to examine the assumptions of parametric tests (Pearson correlation and multiple linear regression tests) will be used.

Examining Research Hypotheses

The first hypothesis: There is significant relationship between social trust and social development in municipality of region 18 employees.

Null hypothesis: There is not significant relationship between social trust and social development in municipality of region 18 employees.

Alternative hypothesis: There is significant relationship between social trust and social development in municipality of region 18 employees.

Table (3): Correlation Study (H1)

Variable		Statistic k.s	Significance level (sig)	Results
social trust	social development	0.486**	0.000	Sig. <0.05 - significant correlation.

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

According to Table (3) show, using a significance level of 0.000, which is less than 0.01 (R error rate (0.01)) thus, the null hypothesis is rejected with 99% confidence we can say that there is a significant relationship between two variables, therefore, the hypothesis that there is a significant correlation between the two variables of social trust and social development may be approved. Due to the positive value of the correlation coefficient between two variables can be said to be a positive correlation between social trust and community development workers, there is direct relationship between the two variables. In other words, the increase is also increased.

The second hypothesis: There is significant relationship between social participation and social development in municipality of region 18 employees.

Null hypothesis: There is not significant relationship between social participation and social development in municipality of region 18 employees.

Alternative hypothesis: There is significant relationship between social participation and social development in municipality of region 18 employees.

Table (4): Correlation Study (H2)

Variable		Statistic k.s	Significance level (sig)	Results
social participation	social development	0.611**	0.000	Sig. <0.05 - significant correlation.

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

According to Table (4) observed, the significance level of the test is 0.000, which is less than 0.01 (R error rate (0.01)) thus, the null hypothesis is rejected with 99% confidence we can say that there is a significant relationship between two variables, so the above hypothesis that there is a significant relationship between two variables, social participation and social development may be approved. Due to the positive value of the correlation coefficient between two variables can be said to be a positive correlation between social participation and community development workers and the relationship between two variables is direct. In other words, the increase is also increased.

The third hypothesis: There is significant relationship between social cohesion and community development in municipality of region 18 employees.

Null hypothesis: There is not significant relationship between social cohesion and community development in municipality of region 18 employees.

Alternative hypothesis: There is significant relationship between social cohesion and community development in municipality of region 18 employees.

Table (5): Correlation Study (H3)

Variable		Statistic k.s	Significance level (sig)	Results
social cohesion	community development	0.451**	0.000	Sig. <0.05 - significant correlation.

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

According to Table (5), the significance level of the test is 0.000, which is less than 0.01 (R error rate (0.01)) thus, the null hypothesis is rejected with 99% confidence we can say that there is a significant relationship between two variables, therefore, the hypothesis that there is a significant relationship between two variables, social cohesion and social development may be approved. Due to the positive value of the correlation coefficient between two variables can be said to be a positive correlation between social cohesion and community development workers, there is direct relationship between the two variables. In other words, the increase is also increased.

The fourth hypothesis: There is significant relationship between reciprocity and community development in municipality of region 18 employees.

Null hypothesis: There is not significant relationship between reciprocity and community development in municipality of region 18 employees.

Alternative hypothesis: There is significant relationship between reciprocity and community development in municipality of region 18 employees.

Table (6): Correlation Study (H4)

Variable		Statistic k.s	Significance level (sig)	Results
reciprocity	community development	0.558**	0.000	Sig. <0.05 - significant correlation.

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

According to Table (6) observed, the significance level of the test is 0.000, which is less than 0.01 (R error rate (0.01)) thus, the null hypothesis is rejected with 99% confidence we can say that there is a significant relationship between two variables, so the above hypothesis that there is a significant relationship between two variables and their interactions with social development may be approved. Due to the positive value of the correlation coefficient between two variables can be said to be a positive correlation between reciprocity and community development workers, there is direct relationship between the two variables.

In other words, the increase is also increased.

The fifth hypothesis: There is significant relationship between knowledge and understanding of community development in municipality of region 18 employees.

Null hypothesis: There is not significant relationship between knowledge and understanding of community development in municipality of region 18 employees.

Alternative hypothesis: There is significant relationship between knowledge and understanding and community development in municipality of region 18 employees.

Table (7): Correlation Study (H5)

Variable		Statistic k.s	Significance level (sig)	Results
knowledge and understanding	community development	0.775**	0.000	Sig. <0.05 - significant correlation.

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

According to Table (7) observed, the significance level of the test is 0.000, which is less than 0.01 (R error rate (0.01)) thus, the null hypothesis is rejected with 99% confidence we can say that there is a significant relationship between two variables, therefore, the hypothesis that there is a significant relationship between two variables, mutual awareness and understanding of social development may be approved. Due to the positive value of the correlation coefficient we can say that the knowledge and understanding between the two variables are positively correlated with community development workers and the relationship between two variables is direct. In other words, the increase is also increased.

Regression Model

To identify which component (trust, cooperation, solidarity, reciprocity and knowledge and understanding of the other) that has the most impact on social development, we used multiple linear regressions. By using this technique, judgment, objectivity rate increases. The regression coefficient of determination is a measure to assess the adequacy of the fitted model. The coefficient measures the proportion of variance in the dependent variable explained by the independent variables. In separate regression coefficients are standardized beta weights for each variable regression and show its contribution to the change in another variable. The effect of independent variables on the dependent standardized beta coefficients using regression equations is obtained.

Table (8): summarizes the results of a descriptive model

correlation coefficient	Coefficient of determination	Adjusted coefficient of determination	Watson Statistic camera	F statistics	Significant level
0.713	0.508	0.456	1.907	109.864	0.000

Thus, as shown in Table (8), but the amount of Durbin Watson Statistic is located between 1.5 to 2.5 so, assuming there is no correlation between the regression errors cannot be ruled out and used. Valued according to the F test Statistic significant at a confidence level of 95% is valid regression equation and the results are analyzed. This confirms that the coefficient of determination is 0.508 of the variability 50.8% can be explained by the independent variables.

Normal P-P Plot of Regression Standardized Residual

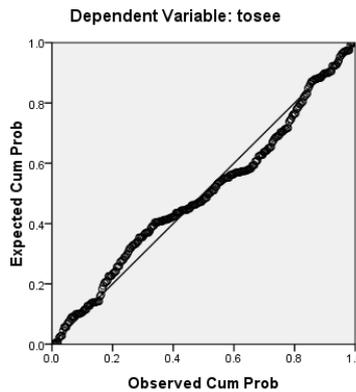


Figure (2): Check the normality of the regression residues

According to Figure 2, the distribution is normal regression residues.

Table (9): Regression Analysis and Regression

Variable	B	Standard error	BETA (Standardized coefficient beta)	T-statistics	Significant level
Constant	1.068	0.170	-	6.282	0.000
Trust	0.386	0.044	0.352	8.772	0.000
Participation	0.546	0.050	0.548	11.283	0.000
Cohesion	0.353	0.031	0.294	11.387	0.000
Interrelationships	0.477	0.029	0.410	16.448	0.000
Knowledge and understanding against	0.666	0.038	0.665	17.404	0.000

According to Table (9) is less than the significance level for all variables, so all independent variables entered into the regression model is 0.05. Due to the positive regression coefficient (B) there is a direct

positive relationship between trust, participation, solidarity, reciprocity and knowledge and understanding of the social development front. Due to the absolute value of the standardized beta coefficients were varied knowledge and understanding can be said against the standardized beta coefficient (0.665) is the largest contribution to social development changes consistency with standardized beta coefficient variable (0.294) has minimal effect on community development.

Conclusion

In general, social capital resources are available, including information, ideas, tips, business opportunities, financial capital, power and influence, emotional support, compassion, trust and cooperation. The word community as social capital implies that these resources are not your personal property; individual is not alone. These resources are located in the heart of the network. If you assume you know what your human capital (the sum of knowledge, skills and your business), then you know who has access to social capital depends on the size, quality and diversity of business networks and Personal communication networks it is effective. But beyond that, social capital also depends on those who do not know you, but if you stay in contact with them indirectly through your network. Major social problems in Iranian society are: 1) the predominance of instrumental values (wealth and power) and intrinsic values (i.e., temporary action), 2) the multiplicity of social conflict, collective action patterns and rules in parallel with the source and source of unease and anomie and social conditions in the conflict between the elites of the situation has escalated, 3) a plurality of command and prohibition and social swelling sometimes contradictory in theory and practice;

4) integration of family, clan, ethnic and commitment to the task in small, informal gatherings and special interests take precedence minded individual, family, community of interests of the public, particularly minded collectivism and individualism, self-serving smaller communities in the larger communities; 5) Social backwardness and regency relative to other areas of society; 6) The structural diversity - Manufacturing Sector and the Intergroup Relations, 7) security order based on the similarity of flexibility in the ways of feeling, thinking and acting with violent external pressure; 8) hybrid manifestation of personality and popularity, flattery, lies and deception, 9) mental frustrations, public discontent and extraversion, norm-breaking, illegality, illegalities and vulnerability in the face of cultural aggression, increased social crises, especially moral crisis.

Favorable conditions for social development and strengthen the extension and widening of the social community and the larger society in which more general social commitment, first, the General Social cohesion as a social order based on the ability to maintain different identities; Secondly, tolerance and Third: identity, mass media society as a fundamental aspect to look inside and out and is set inside and outside the community, fourthly, social cohesion and collective commitment extended to the general principles of mass action and civil society and the concept of citizenship and solidarity and the realization of synergy that comes from; and others, including generic collective identity, general social trust, unity of personality and self-discovery, expansion of public morality and social cohesion and the development of communicative rationality form. The transition from the current state to the desired state hand toward social development can include three scenarios: 1) continuation of the status quo - with the possibility of very poor, 2) worsening of the situation - most likely, 3) the existing situation and reach desirable - assessment. But this is likely to be contingent on identifying existing problems, drawing landscape of the future, the possibility of a practical and accurate assessment and planning for social development. Social development of the practical and social importance and the need is great. Today's society of social and structural development of the database is suffering. We need solidarity, public morality, civil society and social trust in the way we are and if we do not seek damages and social turmoil and rebellion are struggling. Work on the development of a balanced and comprehensive knowledge of the following and in the practical implementation should seriously be considered.

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