

Study of Social Capital Effect on Earthquake Disaster Management with Emphasis on Resiliency (Case: Tehran City Region 9)

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Abstract

Social capital could very useful for community prevention and readiness in disaster effects relief when it seen as a coherent networked persons and organization. The purpose of this paper is analysis of social capital and risk management impact with emphasis on resiliency. This research method, base on purpose, is practical and base on the approach is descriptive-analytic. In order to gathering data, we used both documentary and field study methods. The case study of this paper is 9 district of Tehran city include 158425 and the sample size is 384 calculated based on Cochran method. Base on the documentary results, the social capital indices are participation, trust, social coherence, efficiency and effectiveness and social support and risk management indices include awareness, knowledge, ability and attitude that studied with T-Test, Pierson Correlation and Regression. The results indicate that the situation of social capital and risk management in region 9 is relatively good. The social capital indices have meaningful effects on risk management on region 9 too.

Keywords

Resiliency, Risk management, Social capital.

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The Relationship between Social Capital and Prevention of Crime (Case: Malard County)

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Abstract

This research aimed to show reactive relationship between social capital and Prevention of Crime measures in the city of Mallard. One view, in this paper, is a narrow point of view which interprets confrontation of social capital with formal measures, and another one is seeking the interaction of social capital beliefs with social centered views in a developing manner. So, the author tries to know that how much is the direct relation between crime preventive measures and social capital in the light of the second point of view. Thus the purpose of this research is utility and its method to collect data is a cross-sectional method. For this research, 382 individuals were randomly selected as the statistical sample. Data has been analyzed in two approaches: descriptive and deductive. Analysis's results show that there is a direct relation between social capital and improving the formation of public and civil institutions in preventing of crimes.

Keywords

Civil institutions, Prevention of Crime, Social capital, Social participation.

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Measuring and Comparing of Social Capital in Provinces of the Country

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Abstract

Social capital is the economic impact of the cultural components of an asocial system. Therefore, it is related with the economic, physical and human capital, and this relationship doubles its importance. Social capital is a suitable platform for increasing productivity of other capitals and a way to success. Along with the development of this concept about capital, its measurement and assays are also widely considered. Considering the lack of statistics the social capital, in this study, the measurement of social capital in the provinces of the country has been considered during the period of 2006-2013. According to the Putnam and Coleman's approach to measuring this indicator, three levels of partnership, trust and integrity are considered. In order to combine the indicators used in this study, factor analysis method was used and different provinces were ranked according to the level of social capital based on the results of factor analysis. The results showed that Zanjan province has highest level of social capital and the Tehran and Ilam provinces have the lowest level of social capital in the period under study. In the nation scale, can be seen a fairly steady trend in the country's social capital. Considering the role of this type of capital in utilizing the capacity of other existing capital in the country, it is suggested that appropriate planning and policy making be made to increase the level of social capital of the country as a perfect goal.

Keywords

Integrity, Partnership, Social Capital, Trust.

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Socio-Strategic Analysis of the Relationship between National Identity and Social Capital of Students in Yasouj University

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Abstract

The social capital is one of important variables which have been considered by sociologists and social thinkers. Using a synthetic theoretical framework, this paper aimed to evaluate the relationship between National Identity and social capital of students. Using survey method, Statistics society had been Yasouj university students; from which 400 persons were determined based on Lin Sampling Table (1976) as sample size and were selected by classified-multi stage random sampling method. A standard questionnaire was used as research tool for data collection, which face validity and Cronbach's alpha (National Identity=0.88 & Social capital=0.953) were used for its validity and reliability evaluation, respectively. The findings showed that there was a significant direct relationship between students' national identity and social capital and there was a significant relationship between national identity and "communications, "structural" and "cognitive" dimensions of social capital and there was not a significant relationship between the "historical" dimension of national identity and "structural" and "cognitive" dimensions of social capital. The national identity could explain 4.9 percent of social capital. The national identity and social capital have convergence with each other.

Keywords

National Identity, Social Capital, Socio-Strategic Analysis.

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Understanding the Decline of Social Capital in Iran

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Abstract

Many researches show that the decline of social capital is a phenomenon that is common and most of the world's countries have experienced it. This research aims to identify factors affecting the decline of social capital. To this Purpose, in a qualitative research, faculty members and citizens have been selected as population. 12 professors and 8 of the citizens have been selected by Purposive method as sample. The data collection instruments are interview and focus group. Collected data is analyzed using the theme analysis method. The results of the research show that in sum 94 factors contribute to the decline of social capital. The identified factors are categorized into four dimensions including social (44 factors), political (28 factors), economic (15 factors) and technological (10 factors). Among the identified factors, the increase of individualism with frequency of 7 and weaknesses in performance of managers with a frequency of 6 have been identified as the most important factors affecting the decline of social capital.

Keywords

Economical factors, Political factors, Social capital, Social factors, Technological factors.

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The Impact of Social Capital on Psychological Empowerment: Mediating Role of Subjective Well-being

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Abstract

Today, many organizations pay attention to the quality and empowerment of human resources, which are important factors in survival and organizational life. Social capital as well as Subjective Well-being is some of the concepts that influence the level of empowerment and provide the basis for reinforcement and enhancing performance and organizational improvement. In this present study we attempt to investigate the potential mediating role of Subjective Well-being in the impact of Social Capital on Psychological empowerment in Technical and Vocational Training Organization of Guilan province. The method of this research for achieving mentioned aim is practical and the data collection method is descriptive and correlational which has been gathered by the questionnaires and survey required data. The research included all employees in Technical and Vocational Training Organization of Guilan province, 395 employees were considered as statistical population and 198 people were chosen as sample by simple classified sampling method (Quota) and Corcoran formula. The statistical research results have been studied using Smart PLS 2 and SPSS 20. The research findings indicate that Subjective Well-being has a partial mediating role in the impact of Structural and Cognitive dimensions of Social capital on Psychological empowerment and a full mediator role mediating role in the impact of Relational dimension of Social capital on Psychological empowerment.

Keywords

Psychological Empowerment, Social Capital, Subjective Well-being.

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The Effect of Social Trust on the Abnormal Behavioral Potential in Urban and Rural Areas of Kohgiluyeh and Boyerahmad Provinces

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Abstract

All societies are exposed to abnormal behaviors. In an abnormal condition, the rate of social harms increases and the social order is shaken. Today, one of the basic conditions creates a healthy community, social trust among members, and the public and government officials. The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of social trust on the potential of abnormal behaviors. Survey research methods and statistical society, were all citizens of urban and rural areas of 65 to 18 years old in Kohgiluyeh and Boyerahmad provinces. The sample size was 450 people were selected using Cluster sampling method. The Research tool was a researcher-made questionnaire whose validity was verified using content validity and structural validity by confirmatory factor analysis and its reliability was measured by Kuder Richardson and Alpha Cronbach. According to the research findings, the abnormal behaviors' potential and social trust in the statistical society are less than average. The results of structural equation modeling showed that Social trust has a negative effect on the potential for abnormal behavior and able to explain 56 percent of the variation of the dependent variable. Also, the causal coefficient of social trust is based on the potential of abnormal behaviors (-0.67), which is significant due to the value of t (8.7) of this coefficient, and shows that for each unit, the change in social trust in the potential Abnormal behavior changes.

Keywords

Abnormality, Potential for abnormality, Social trust.

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