Survey the Social Capital through the Social Network
(Case Study: Modir Almolk area in Kerman city of Iran)
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ABSTRACT
Four aspects of social capital at micro-level consist of: communication network and social linkages, confidence, participation, assistant actions. In this research, we have studied social network after a review on concept and definitions of social capital social networks are divided to two groups in order that the rate of personal and public (generalized) networks is assessed in that network that finally the rate of social network of district’s people is defined by combination of all the speeches of mentioned variable. Cochran's formula is used to obtain the sample size in this study based on which the number of sample is equal to 130, with 5% of error was 0.745. Personal network and public network are the strongest (2.66) and weakest (2.19) indices of mentioned variable.

Keywords: Social capital, Social network, Modir Almolk area

1. INTRODUCTION
A growing number of sociologists, political scientists, economists, and organizational theorists have invoked the concept of social capital in the search for answers to a broadening range of questions being confronted in their own fields.(Adler & Kwan,2002)

Human inherently supplies his needs and manages to live through encounter and interaction with others, the effects of these mutual actions and their roles is to such an extent that life is impossible without them. Mean while, scientists have identified these actions in societies with a cautious attitude and found a collection of factors which called it social capital (moayed far, 2012).

World Health Organization (WHO) considers social capital as degree of social correlation which implies to communication process among citizens in order that provide coordination in group participation to achieve purposes and human social benefits in social areas in base of forming norms and social confidence.

Asian Overlpenment Bank (AOB), known social capital as combination of confidence, mutual behavior, norms and networks of social occupations which facilitates function coordination for achievement of purposes (Poor jafar, Mahmoodi nejad,2008).

2. LITERATURE REVIEW
The value of the concept of social capital lies first in the fact that it identifies certain aspects of social structure by their functions, just as the concept "chair" identifies certain physical objects by their function, despite differences in form, appearance and construction. The function identified by the concept of "social capital" is the value of these aspects of social structure to actors as resources that they can use to achieve their interests.(Dasgupta & Serageldin,2000)

Capital has derived from cap root which means head and the meanings of principal, original and great of cap letters is originated from capital and includes each good, money and wealth which could be maintained and increased. Capital is one of the four elements of production in addition to land, work, organization and management (Sarookhani, 1994). Structural social capital includes plans, rules, procedures, and traditions as social networks which induce current patterns of social actions. Cognitive social capital includes values, norms, attitudes and beliefs which encourage people for cooperation (Up off, 2000). In district scale, social capital includes resources in district gatherings which is produced through high confidence, interaction and counteraction, behavioral common norms, common affiliations and obligation and commitments, formal and informal networks and effective channels of information. This capital might be used by individuals and groups in order to facilitation of service for society(Key, 2005). Social capital is considered a collection of actual or potential resources which is produced as the result of social networks in base of institutionalized communications. These resources cause important of urban life and citizens satisfaction. Meanwhile, social capital is considered an elemental exist in human stable development which is developed in format of social common values and norms, confidence and capability due to it (Poor jafari, 2011).
But what is made prevalent as social capital in sociology and urban planning field today is the result of James Kolman's efforts and his research in participation in school affairs in Chicago city and then pier Berdio Rabert Pantam's efforts in 1990s for studying of democratic institutions in Italy (Winter, 2000).

Social network

Social network implies the degree of family and friendly intercourse between individuals as well as the level, extent and warmth of individuals, relationships with other individuals and groups (Zahedi, Maleki, Heydari, 1999).

Putnam like other theorists of social network, introduce social relationships and interactions of individuals with each other as fundamental part of social capital (Putnam, 2000).

Social network facilitates and accelerate circulation and exchange of information and provide helpful information about various opportunities and options for individuals and reduce expenses significantly in social interactions. These networks support and reinforce social linkages and lead to accumulation of social power. This matter an important role in decisions and selection of social actors, policy. Some of the social linkages include valuable resources for the reason of strategic occasions, which increase the power of decision making and influencing power. The network defend individual against invasions and aggressions, as well social networks reinforce individuals identify and recognition. Individuals could access resources through networks and could reinforce their competence by social linkages (Alipoor, Shahrokht, 2013).

Putnum believe that the more the networks are compressed, the more is the possibility of citizens, cooperation in direction of mutual benefits and it causes that potential expense of breach of promise in each deal (Shabanjoola, Shokooh far, Sadat Kermani, 1391).

Previous work on network structure and social capital highlight two issues. First, it is not clear which kind of social capital, bridging or bonding, is associated with the network structure around individuals and their success in the organization. At the time, the researchers drew from concepts such as the strength of weak ties (Granovetter, 1973), arguing that success was largely the result of bridging social capital, as we refer to the term today. While network structure might influence bridging social capital, one can expect that bonding support within these organizations might also have influenced the outcome of these individuals’ success. Hence this raises the following question: Can the structure of social ties around an individual independently help us predict the constructs of bridging social capital and bonding social capital?

Second, individual differences can play a role in how positional advantages offered by network structure are leveraged. For example, certain individuals may have no inhibitions in approaching a distant tie for help in obtaining a job, while others might not be comfortable doing so. Thus, opportunities to leverage network ties and structure need not necessarily turn into social capital. Therefore, in addition to understanding how network structure influences social capital, it becomes important to understand: how do individual differences in personality affect the leveraging of network structure for social capital?

3. METHODOLOGY

In the present study we measured the social network, one of the social capital dimensions, in Modir Almolk area of Kerman City in Iran. Social network is divided to two parts: Public network and Individual network. The current study, according to its purpose, is an applied research and also is kind of descriptive surveys of the area of field studies considering the data collection method. The sample size is very important to generalize the results to the community. There are several methods for determining sample size which among them mathematical methods are the most accurate ones for calculating the sample size. In this was exploiting by Morgan.

Cochran's formula is used to obtain the sample size in this study based on which the number of sample is equal to 130, with 5% of error was 0.745. After collecting the needed data and information through questionnaires, statistical software SPSS was used.

4. DATA ANALYSIS

Therefore in order to measuring social network, the questions were divided to two parts in order that the rate of personal and public (generalized) networks is assessed in that network that finally the rate of social network of districts people is defined by combination of all the questions of mentioned variable.

In order to measure the social network of respondents, it is requested that they state the degree of relationships and/or inclination for relationship with families, neighbors and other individuals, finally, 6 speeches are set forth in format of likert scale with 1-4 range scores.

4.1 Personal Network

Consider question: How is your relation with the members of your family?
Frequency distribution of the data of above question indicates that about %82 of respondents have selected good and very good options altogether, as well it is characterized that 68 individuals of 130 respondents have selected good option and 6 of respondents have selected, my relation is bad option, which have been respectively the most and the least selected options which is indicative of strong personal network of residents, in other words, a great part of the residents of Modiromolk district have good relationship with members of their family which is evaluated desirable.

Consider question: Do you define your daily works for members of your family?

Frequency distribution of the data of above question indicates that about %53 of respondents have selected quite and seldom options, as well it is characterized that 40 individuals of 130 respondents have selected often option and 21 individuals have selected very often option which have been respectively the most and the least selected options which is indicative relative balance in personal network of residence, in other words, approximately a half of the residents of Modiromolk district do not define their daily works for members of their family?

Consider question: Do you give money to your relations in order to help them?

Frequency distribution of the data of above question indicates that about %59 of respondents have selected often and very often options altogether, as well it is characterized that 66 individuals of 130 respondents have selected often option and 11 of respondents have selected very often option which have been respectively the most and the least selected options of above question which is indicative of relative strong personal network of residents, in other words, a great part of the residents of Modiromolk district give money to their relations in order to help them, which is evaluated desirable.

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Table 1: Personal Network

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Valid percent</th>
<th>Cumulative Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seldom</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quite</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Often</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2 Public Network

Consider question: How often do you attend in stadium, ceremonies (celebration, religious ceremonies, discourse,…), restaurant, market?

Frequency distribution of the data of above question indicates that about %61 of respondents have selected quite and seldom options, as well it is characterized that 56 individuals of 130 respondents have selected quite option, 13 of respondents have selected very often option which have been respectively the most and the least selected options of mentioned question which is indicative of relatively weak public network of residents, in other words, a great part of the residents of Modiromolk district have inclination for attendance in stadium, ceremonies, restaurant and market which is not evaluated desirable.

Consider question: Do you arbitrate between neighbors in case of quarrel?

Frequency distribution of the data of above question indicates that about %50 of respondents have selected quite and seldom options altogether, as well it is characterized the 47 individuals of 130 respondents have selected often option and 18 of respondents have selected very often option which have been respectively the most and the least selected options of mentioned question which is indicative of relatively appropriate public network of residents, in other words, half of the residents of Modiromolk district have inclination for arbitration between neighbors in case of quarrel which is evaluated desirable.

Consider question: Are there any people in your district for whom you could describe your grievances?

Frequency distribution of the data of above question indicates that about %70 of respondents have selected quite
and seldom options altogether, as well it is characterized that 56 individuals of 130 respondents have selected seldom option and 5 of respondents have selected very often option which have been respectively the most and the least selected options of above question which is indicative of weak public network of residents, in other words, a great part of the residents of Modiromolk district for whom you could describe your grievances which is not evaluated desirable.

Table 3: Public Network

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Valid percent</th>
<th>Cumulative Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seldom</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quite</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Often</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very often</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How often do you attend in stadium, ceremonies (celebration, religious ceremonies, discourse,…), restaurant, market?</th>
<th>Do you arbitrate between neighbors in case of quarrel?</th>
<th>Are there any people in your district for whom you could describe your grievances?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N 130</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean 2.32</td>
<td>2.36</td>
<td>1.91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.3 Summation of the Status of Variable Indices of Social Network in Modirolmolk District

Social Network variable Modirolmolk is evaluated close to average level and each of the indices of personal network and social network gained respectively 2.66 and 2.19 from 4 points, so that personal network and public network (generalized) are the strongest and weakest indices of mentioned variable.

REFERENCES


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