

Understanding the Process of Social Capital Formation Using Holy Quran Teaching

Ali Hamidizadeh¹, Hadi Zafari², Salman Babaei Gavari^{3*}

1. Assistant Professor, Faculty of Management and Accounting, College of Farabi, University of Tehran, Qom, Iran

2. Ph.D. Student, Faculty of Theology, College of Farabi, University of Tehran, Qom, Iran

3. Ph.D. Student, Faculty of Management and Accounting, College of Farabi, University of Tehran, Qom, Iran

(Received: June 2, 2018; Accepted: November 5, 2018)

Abstract

Social capital is an important concept in the social sciences and modern sociology. Its existence is one of the most essential elements to achieve social excellence goals and social cohesion. Since the holy Quran is the main source of Islamic knowledge, the main purpose of this research is to express Quranic components of social capital; then it determines its strategies and causal factors which are influential, subjective, and interventional. In terms of purpose, the present research is fundamental and in terms of the method is qualitative with an inductive approach. To identify the model, we used grounded theory. After reviewing related verses, 56 codes were found. Based on the model of obscurity and the echoes of the foundations of social capital, three cognitive, structural, and communication dimensions can be derived. After using the Grounded theory Technique, it can be said that these basics require a series of important factors that, in the absence of them, social capital will not be created. Kindness, détente, social support, social cohesion, and normative are the most important factors that can increase social capital according to the teachings of the holy Quran. Finally, the components of holy Quran teaching are conceptualized.

Keywords

Social capital; Quran; Grounded theory.

* Corresponding Author, Email: salmanb367@gmail.com

A longitudinal, National Study on the Effect of Social Capital on Industrial Development

Ali Salar¹, Hossein Akbari^{2*}, Gholamreza Seddigh Ouraee²

1. Ph.D., Faculty of Letters and Humanities, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Mashhad, Iran

2. Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Faculty of Letters and Humanities, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Mashhad, Iran

(Received: January 30, 2019; Accepted: May 8, 2019)

Abstract

The purpose of this research is to study mechanisms of the effect of social capital on the level of industrial development in 139 societies over the period of 1990 to 2014. Due to some missing data for some societies and in some years, the data structure is unbalanced panel data structure and due to the importance of causal mechanisms, data analysis has been conducted using path analysis method. The results showed that the most important mechanism of the effect of social capital on the level of industrial development of societies is the institutional quality mechanism; high level of social capital in societies improves the institutional quality structure of societies and thus has a positive effect on the level of industrial development. The second casual mechanism is human capital, according to which increasing the level of social capital in societies leads to more investment of households on education and as a result, an increase in the level of human capital in society has a positive effect on the level of industrial development. Finally, the results showed that social mechanisms have a greater effect on industrial development compared to economic mechanisms.

Keywords

Longitudinal-National Study; Causal Mechanism; Industrial Development; Social Capital; Institutional Quality.

* Corresponding author, Email: h-akbari@um.ac.ir

The Mediating Role of Social Capital in the Impact of Organizational Justice and the Police Support for Crime Prevention

(Case study: The Police Stations in Qom Province)

Sayyad Darvishi*

Assistant Professor of Prevention, Amin Police University, Tehran, Iran

(Received: February 8, 2019; Accepted: June 19, 2019)

Abstract

Social capital contributes to increasing the productivity of police forces and the development of public participation in crime reduction. This research seeks to identify the impact of justice and the perceived organizational power of the police with a mediating role of social capital for crime prevention. The present research is a quantitative and objective, and in terms of its nature is a correlation study. The statistical population is Qom Provincial Police Chiefs. In order to gather the data, we used a researcher-made questionnaire. The instrument reliability was verified by Cronbach's alpha and to verify the validity we used confirmatory factor analysis. For analyzing data, mean tests and structural equation model have been used. The findings indicate that justice and perceived organizational support have a direct impact on crime prevention by 0.549 and 0.471 percent, respectively, and have 0.491 and 0.413 percent indirect impact through organizational capital. Also, justice and perceived support can predict 0.87 percent of social capital changes. The level of justice and perceived organizational effectiveness of crime prevention suggests that, in order to promote preventive actions by the police in their legal tasks, not only should the components and indicators of justice and organizational support be strengthened, but also variables such as social capital should be considered, reviewed, and strengthened.

Keywords

Organizational Justice; Organizational Support; Social Capital; Crime Prevention; The Police.

* Author's Email: s49darvishi@gmail.com

Predicting Social Happiness Based on Social Capital of Female Students

Fatemeh Radan*

Assistant Professor, Faculty of Social Sciences, Payame Noor University, Iran

(Received: February 12, 2019; Accepted: April 29, 2019)

Abstract

Social capital is in interaction with social happiness which is an element of quality of life and happiness. Regarding the influence of the female students on society, their happiness is a vital subject. The research has been developed with the aim of evaluating the rate of social happiness based on social capital of female students. The population of the research includes all female students in the P.N.U and I.A.U in Saveh which are 5244 students. Using the Cochran Formula, 373 students were chosen as sample population. To collect data, questionnaire for Oxford social happiness evaluation and a researcher-questionnaire made of social variables with structure credit have been used. Cronbach's Alpha of both questionnaires has been calculated as 0/87 and 0/81, respectively. Social capital has a significant relationship with social happiness in both structural and cognitive dimensions. Also, social happiness can be explained through the dimensions of social capital. In addition, the structural dimension of social capital, including participation, scope of activities, and social commitments, has more influence in comparison to the cognitive dimension of social capital, including cohesion, trust, values, and social attitudes.

Keyword

Cognitive Capital; Social Capital; Social Happiness; Structural Capital.

* Author's Email: radanfatemeh@yahoo.com

Reviving Potential Social Capital of Informal Settlements Using Incremental Housing (Case Study: Zurabad, Karaj, Iran)

Mohammadreza Allahyari¹, Mehdi Khakzand^{2*}

1. MSc. Student, Faculty of Architecture & Urbanism, Sooreh University, Tehran, Iran

2. Assistant Professor, Faculty of Architecture & Environmental Design, Iran University of Science and Technology, Tehran, Iran

(Received: January 12, 2019; Accepted: April 29, 2019)

Abstract

Considering the increase in an informal settlement among other phenomena, providing development-based infrastructures for urban settlements is an exigent issue to create social stability. The aim of the present study was to review and examine the social values derived from Zurabad neighborhood in Karaj, Iran as an informal settlement, and to provide solutions for identity improvement of the residents of this settlement. The study attempts to prove the necessity of valuing the social identity and to consider the elimination of social capital as the identifying factor among the slum residents. The latter is assumed to be the most significant reason for the formation of settlements of this nature. Also, a hypothesis would be proposed regarding whether the promotion of social capital is contingent on the interconnection with the habitat. According to the results, based on the grounded theory, this type of slum settlement in Zurabad, Karaj, faces with infrastructural, spatial, and social poverty caused by urban development. Providing such infrastructures calls for a model that is capable of incremental and developmental materialization over a course of time, making use of the potential capacities available in the given habitat.

Keywords

Slum Settlement; Social Capital; Habitat; Incremental Housing; Grounded Theory.

* Corresponding Author, Email: mkhakzand@iust.ac.ir

Evaluation of Social Impact Assessment of Mining-industrial Development in Central Iran (Case Study: Chadermollo Complex Impact on Behbaod County)

**Seyed Mahmood Mirabolghasemi Bahabadi¹, Hassan Beik Mohammadi^{2*},
Mohammad Hossein Ramesht³**

1. Ph.D. in Geography and Urban Planning, Islamic Azad University, Khorasgan Branch, Isfahan, Iran

2. Associate Professor of Geography and Urban Planning, University of Isfahan, Isfahan, Iran

3. Professor of Geomorphology, University of Isfahan, Isfahan, Iran

(Received: December 4, 2018; Accepted: March 16, 2019)

Abstract

Nowadays, the impact of developmental measures on social, economic, environmental, and physical dimensions is one of the most important factors in the success or failure of developmental measures and development patterns. In other words, a comprehensive assessment of the effects of developmental measures and development patterns will allow us to fully assess the effects and achieve a model of the impact of industrial-mineral facilities. In this regard, the present study is based on a comprehensive impact assessment approach and a review of the impacts of the Chadermulo mine on the city of Behbad in the search for a model of the impact of mineral-industrial centers on the settlements in the central regions of Iran. From the perspective of the nature of this research, it is a descriptive-analytical method that by collecting documentation, library and survey methods, collecting the information needed for research and then using both T-test and path analysis to analysis of the information has taken place. The results of the research show that the negative effects were higher in socio-cultural indicators and then the environmental indicators, and in the economic and physical indicators of the Chadermulo complex, there were more positive effects. The experience of mineral-industrial development in Central Iran, and especially in Beabad, shows that although this model is relatively successful from the economic point of view and at the provincial and national levels, from the perspective of the local economy, the environment as well as the socio-cultural areas has many negative impacts and has been challenging the issue of sustainable development at local scale. On the local scale, in contrast to what has been lost, there are no real and desirable results that can be described as "the sustainable and important role of mineral-industrial development in the process of developing central Iran", and unfortunately it should be considered as "legacy" Indemnified Mineral-Industrial Development on the Process of Destruction of Central Iranian Settlements".

Keywords

Mineral-Industrial Development; Comprehensive Impact Assessment; Chadormalou Complex; Central Iran; Bahabad.

* Corresponding Author, Email: beikmohamadi_h@yahoo.com

Identifying Trustworthiness-related Competencies of a Cluster Development Agent

Hadi Notash^{1*}, Ghanbar Mohammadi Elyasi², Morteza Rezaeizadeh³, Kambiz Talebi⁴

1. Ph.D., Faculty of Entrepreneurship, University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran

2. Associate Professor, Faculty of Entrepreneurship, University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran

3. Assistant Professor, Department of Higher Education, Shahid Beheshti University, Tehran, Iran & Adjunct Lecturer, School of Education, University of Limerick, Ireland

4. Professor, Faculty of Entrepreneurship, University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran

(Received: June 20, 2018; Accepted: December 22, 2018)

Abstract

A Cluster Development Agent (CDA), according to his specific roles and tasks, in different stages of cluster development process – which includes 5 different stages based on UNIDO cluster development model, namely: cluster selection, CDA selection, diagnostic study, vision building and action planning, implementation and finally monitoring and evaluation – requires a different set of competencies. This study examines competencies which are of the most important and also critical prerequisites for the success of the cluster development project. Accordingly, investigating the trustworthiness of the CDA from the perspective of cluster stakeholders, as well as his ability to create and enhance the level of trust between cluster members, is the main subject of this research. In fact, the main goal of this research is identifying competencies that increase the trustworthiness of the CDA and develop the level of trust within the cluster. In this qualitative study with a narrative approach, using profound and semi-structured interviews with 16 cluster developers and six cluster stakeholders, the competencies were identified and determined. These competencies include the ability to sensitize stakeholders, create partnerships, persuasion, and finally create added value.

Keywords

Trust; Industrial Cluster; CDA; Competency.

* Corresponding Author, Email: notash@ut.ac.ir