

## Estimation of the Relative Contribution of the Social Capital from Spiritual Leadership

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### Abstract

The aim of this study was to estimate the relative contribution of the social capital from spiritual leadership. The research method was descriptive-correlational and the statistical population of this study was all football players in the Fars Football Premier League, Vision Asia that in this study was used a census sampling method or a total number (N=165). The research tools was a questionnaire that In this research was used sport management experts view point for questionnaires validity and its reliability was confirmed by the Cronbach's alpha coefficient. Cronbach's alpha was 0.89. Also Cronbach's alpha for spiritual leadership obtained 0.89 and for social capital 0.90. Data analyzed in two levels descriptive statistics (average, correlation coefficient, variance) and inferential statistics (Regression Pearson correlation coefficient). The results showed that there is a significant relationship between spiritual leadership and social capital and its dimensions. In todays' turbulent environments of sport teams through a series of relatively small and highly focused interventions that coaches want instant feedback on their teams performance results, the nature of social capital development could be helpful.

### Keywords

Asia Vision League, Social capital, Spiritual leadership.

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## An Explanation of the Social Capital Elements based on Islamic Narrations Pertaining to the Mutual Relations

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### Abstract

Social capital as a major concept has been focused by social scientists. It can be studied also in the field of religious teachings. Islamic narrations pertaining to mutual relations among people provide a ground for studying social capital elements, which have been dealt with in this article. The aforementioned narrations, having a qualitative approach and using content analysis method, have been categorized in order to explain relational, cognitive, and structural elements. Relational elements provide the ground for mental link, i.e., inclination toward social cooperation. The continuation of its production line depends on the actualization of the element of confidence. It can promote individual link from mental, abstract level to concrete level, which has been discussed in cognitive elements as a trust making principle. The concrete level of relations manifests itself in “brotherhood” organization, which has been considered as the ground for the production of social capital. Accordingly, the conceptual structure of social capital is formed the exercise of which can strengthen social system and promote its growth.

### Keywords

Confidence, Mafātīḥ Al-Hayāt, Narration, Social Capital.

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## Factors of Preservation and Development of Social Capital of the Family for the Purpose of Prevention of Children and Juvenile Delinquency

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### Abstract

The family as a source of social capital with features which govern it plays a fundamental role in the socialization and education of children. The main purpose of this article is to study of economic factors, parent supervision, consolidation of the family, quality of life environment and the ability of parents to train as factors of maintaining and developing social capital of the family. In order to prevent social deviance and committing crimes by children and juveniles. Moreover, by studying of criminology theories, we discuss this subject how far the family is effective in children and juvenile offenders. In other words, if the social capital of the family is weakened, under the theory of “differential association”, children and juveniles will move away from the family environment and take refuge in offender groups. This makes it possible to provide an opportunity for committing crime and consequently by entrancing to criminal environment they learn how to commit a crime.

### Keywords

Children and juvenile, Delinquency, Family, Prevention, Social capital.

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## **Social Capital Indicators Affecting Resident's Satisfaction in Informal Settlements (Case: Farahzad-Tehran, North Farahzad)**

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### **Abstract**

Given the importance of sustainable urban development, the problem of informal settlements is entering a new phase of research and social capital, as an important aspect of the quality of life, is being widely explored. The present study seeks to compile social capital factors affecting the quality of life. It seems that, improving the social capital indicators could be a way to achieve the sustainable development goals. This article investigates the relationship between the life quality and social capital indicators. The methodology is descriptive-analytical and the indicators are determined by means of logical argumentation. According to the findings, outstanding indicators of the social capital turn out to be trust, norm-orientation, as well as network connections in direct evaluation. A case study in a poor neighborhood of Farahzad, Tehran is used to illustrate the arguments. For this purpose, we develop a Questionnaire to investigate which factor has the most impact on life quality? We then, carry out a survey of households living nearby and explore how they are affected by quality of life factors. According to the results, the social factor has the most relation with resident's satisfaction and it could be consider as a main factor in redevelopment programs.

### **Keywords**

Informal settlement, Life Quality, Satisfaction, Social Capital.

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## Typology of Work Groups in the Organization: The Combination of Social Capital and Group Effectiveness

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### Abstract

Types of work groups have been investigated according to various features and variables, but today it has been noted that features such as social capital of the groups have been neglected, which can form different combinations of groups. Therefore, the present study aimed to provide a typology of groups based on their two characteristics of social capital and effectiveness. It also tried to describe, through follow-up studies, the best conditions that led to these two characteristics' influence on the groups. To examine the groups, a quantitative-qualitative (mixed) research method was applied. The sample consisted of 30 groups and the data were collected by questionnaires (208 questionnaires) and interviews (12 in-depth interviews). The results of the quantitative phase showed that the groups were classified into four clusters based on their social capital and effectiveness. In the qualitative phase, after deepening the findings of the quantitative phase, the first cluster was named as self-managing teams, the second cluster was called disrupted groups, the third cluster was named as the evolving groups and the fourth cluster called mechanical groups. The findings of the qualitative phase also revealed that the effectiveness of social capital on the groups was dependent on the leadership style.

### Keywords

Effectiveness, Social capital, Typology, Work groups.

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## The Effect of Organizational Justice on Social Capital with Studying the Moderating Role of Meritocracy in Organization

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### Abstract

The importance of social capital is to the extent that it is considered as the facilitator of all social activities. Hence, in many researches, it has been studied the factors causing it. Then, the present paper will investigate the effect of organizational justice on social capital with the mediating role of meritocracy in organization. This paper, from objective point of view and type of use is applied and descriptive, respectively. The Statistical Population of this paper includes 500 people working in Exploration Management at National Iranian Oil Company. The sample of 218 clerks based upon Morgan Sampling Table and Stratified Random Sampling method were selected. In this paper, we have used two standard questionnaires namely Social Capital Questionnaire, Organizational justice questionnaire and meritocracy researcher made Questionnaire. The Questionnaires have been validated by the experts and elites of this field. Furthermore, Cronbach's alpha was employed to confirm the reliability of the study instruments. The results obtained by Structural Equation Modeling have revealed that organizational justice affects both social capital and meritocracy. Also, meritocracy has positive effects on social capital. Additionally, organizational justice directly (.39) and indirectly has a moderating role of job meritocracy (.50) impacts social capital.

### Keywords

Organizational Justice, Social Capital, Meritocracy.

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## Drawing the Pattern of Social Capital Promotion in Iranian Public Organizations: Qualitative Research based on Grounded Theory

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### Abstract

Today, one of the important issues facing public organizations is social capital and its promotion in organizations. Accordingly, the purpose of this qualitative research is to design a pattern through which social capital of Iranian Public organizations could be promoted. In accordance with the purpose of the research, the qualitative research approach and the method of grounded theory were used; the statistical population of the research is Iran's public managers and executives who were interviewed with 27 public managers of Tehran province with theoretical saturation logic and snowball method. The data collection tool was interviewed. Thus, through interviewing and analyzing the documents, and by studying the theoretical literature, existing theories on social capital; dimensions, components and indicators were collected, Then, by using the grounded theory strategy, Social Capital Promotion Pattern includes internal factors such as individual factors, structural factors, managerial factors, safety and trust factors, educational factors, cohesion factors, and external factors such as institutional and public factors, Informational factors, technological factors, cultural and ideological factors, social and family factors, and collaborative factors were identified.

### Keywords

Social Capital, Networks, Public organizations.

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