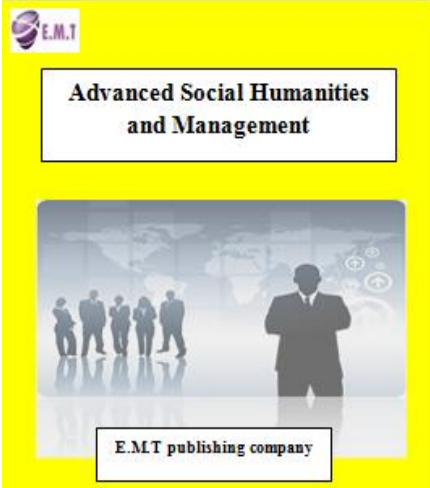


Investigating the relationship between social capital and participation of students in environmental management and urban health

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Abstract :

Research method of descriptive survey is correlation type and is applied in terms of target. The present statistical population research have formed from high school students theoretical in Ghaemshahr . Based on the sampling table Karjessi and Morgan (1970) 384 individuals were selected as the sample. To access the sample stratified random was used sampling method. For data collection, was used a library of methods and a questionnaire. The instruments consists of two questionnaires that first questionnaire is to measure social capital and the second questionnaire, is participation of students in environmental management of urban health. Reliability was calculated by Cronbach alpha coefficient equal to 86/0 for the social capital questionnaire and 83/0 was for the questionnaire citizen participation in environmental management of urban health. The results showed that between social participation, social trust, social relationships, social cohesion and participation of students there is a significant relationship in environmental management and

urban health. Also, in total research results indicate that between social capital and participation of students in urban environmental management and health, there is a significant relationship.

Keywords: community development, social capital, urban health, urbanization, students quality, health, urban management

1. Introduction

Including usual concerns in past quarter century, most developing countries engage in "development" and "environmental" and "sustainable development" that has been working in various fields. In this regard, the final decades of the twentieth century , approaches of attracting Public cooperation in the planning and management of natural resources and environmental management and health, under changing social, political, and economic, has undergone major changes. expansion of cities cause of intensify the effects of urban development that is irregular and unstable. The aggravating environmental pollution is the most important of these effects is considered to underlie the loss of green space within urban land use change in the way. This spread has a such adverse effect on the psyche and feelings of human in twenty First Century that cause Separation between correlations inherent and ingrained of people with nature . And is shown its effects in, bored, nervous and seemingly moving humans. And the only way to linking between human and nature is taking refuge of human to public green space and urban parks. The importance of green space in urban environmental management field go there exist is considered today as one of the indicators of development for this type of user communities. So the development of urban life and physical development of urban environment has caused tailored to the needs of modern life . In process of past decades, advanced industrial countries reflects the fact that public officials, experts and also claimer in the field of environment and natural resources, have taken a new approach. In this new approach to human and behaviors protect him as one of the key elements of environmental resources and the enhancement of environmental quality, was paid special attention. One of the most important factors that can affect human behavior as citizens may impact, social capital . Social capital is new concepts that Today is effective in health and development field of urban management . This phenomenon is set of social norms in society that provides kind of social order and trust and confidence for the people through interaction , lead to Social and cultural development of the community health. "Social capital is an intangible asset {which } in most people's daily lives, is important: goodwill, friendship, empathy and social interaction between the individuals and families who build a social unit. » (Australia efficiency of Commission Research Report, 1387:10). Based on this subject the health of urban society for citizens today is considered a rare type of



intangible asset, which, through interaction with citizens and everyday life together, we can do with health care, mental health counseling varied, goodwill, municipal managers and brokers being proved towards sustainable urban development Including urban health. Today's urban society and urbanization, structure of urban management requires several issues in urban areas is expect " should not and should " the citizens of the community of the executive departments Can provide social health, psychological, physical, and This health is expected Even in urban areas, environmental health, and the body of the expectations of citizens and public managers and government officials, and even city executive , Expect such a role in a series of government citizen participation, nongovernmental and civil administration led to increased social citizen trust in the political system of the society, especially the administration is dominated by urban life; This consequences the health promotion of citizens and develop social capital, civic and government leaders can research and investigation. Health and its relationship is placed to social capital in a city in the comprehensive management of urban social and cultural areas. Interactions and reactions that officials and anchors in this part of the urban areas, with citizens can done directly or indirectly; will cause that social norms the urban health in the minds of citizens and urbanization gradually institutionalized and be sociable. This part of the comprehensive management of the urban, has highly significant role in different ways on different groups of citizens , That encourage and permanent Supervision citizens with respect to the implementation of health parameters; In fact, the urbanization today in observance of the norms of health field and health legislation to create a social order creates a healthy city without the stress and pollution; Such a process, depends only on the promotion of sustainable partnerships and cooperation direct and indirect unwavering conscience of citizens and is formed increase the sense of responsibility for protecting the health of urban health - mental, social and ... , this led to formation of development of healthy relationships, Including the urban health by increasing social capital. Today role of nongovernmental organization in the municipality as a community development process is obvious to everyone. Citizens as users of services, urban management system, if compared to the performance of this system are positive, it is expected that more and better platform partner institutions are discussed. In other words, the existence of social capital in the performance of urban management system that can directly influence manager field and also urban management system restoring platform social capital and social context rich in the city, bearing some additional expenses unrelated and are exempted. Abdullahi in 1386 in his study concluded urban management system requires a social context is likely to be relying on the city to manage more favorable, urban management system according is to the city performance, which can be an important source of citizen participant attraction in urban management system so can have by their different performance , on social capital can have a positive or negative effect on students ? So it is appreciated that the vision of the student of the performance , and should be considered to assess its impact on social capital .

2. Theoretical Foundations

Social capital relative to other investments Including the "Capital of human, physical, financial, and ..." in the city and the process of executive management has an important role in the urban health. This type of investments are formed include social relationships in the community to respect the values and social norms. "The concept of social capital is in the recipient's attention and new questions. The idea of social capital, understand the connection between daily activities and individual experiences at the micro level, daily activity level, institutions, organizations and associations. Furthermore, the definition of communication are connected as a form of capital, micro-level, midrange and large . (Field, 10:1385) In fact today's urbanization life, the citizens via a communication link with the networks of kinship specialized, social, occupational and ... In different areas of life, including mental health, physical and environmental associations templates (professional and semi-professional) and (public and private) and ... pay particular attention to their health and to their fellow citizens. In the urban society, social relationship and solidarity of citizens with executable organization of the urban comprehensive management will lead to lower levels of costs that the management time in areas the urban health should spending for a city , In fact, effective communication and trust between citizens and the department of health management field will make this part of the costs of sustainable urban development spend cause Including health of the more underlying the stable; be provided; So "social capital, unlike other assets in the urban community is not physical form be accessible; But also the result of a Impalpable and institutionalized that is the result of interactions and effective compliance with the norms of social groups and organizations of people with administrators and urban management (Fukuyama, 6:1385) In fact social capital is based on the fact, the phenomenon of "mutual trust, mutual interaction, a sense of collective identity, Creation of common sense and a collective conscience "is about the future health of urban life; Which only depends on



the collective collaboration and teamwork, is achieved along with the implementation of activities and services for residents the urban management. The comprehensive management urban Iranian society, cultural and social areas, according to the funding of municipal councils, Government organizations and government agencies will have should tools necessary for any "mental health, emotional, mental, social, environmental, physical, and ..." in the form of long-and short-term strategies, That may affect in form of social and cultural effective programs; In all urban areas to provide a continuous interaction and encourage citizens to implement sustainable practices to wellness. Unfortunately, due to the politicization urban executive management systems in recent decades, as the metropolis is appropriate and necessary, Considerable effort has not been made and citizens and their health are wallowing. In fact texture and composition of social capital influence through its effect on health and wellbeing in many aspects of urban. The combined effect of those actions and aspirations expressed that citizens through the implementation of social capital parameters are running towards each other, Itself affect the health and want to live their longevity of urban society as well as increasing rural population. According to Wilkinson friendship patterns in an urban community on the one hand can represents peace and social confidence citizens and the other hand represent that social contact with friends and communicate with them, how much can omitted concern, Negative social comparisons, feelings of helplessness and fear for citizens in the health field. The other hand types of social support from each other and familiar patterns of interaction within the framework of social capital that creates citizens towards each other; it's Possible to maintain their Wellbeing and the health of urban life that has helped in many aspects. In fact information that citizens have in relation to social networks where membership is obtained, Can increase their sense of mastery over individual health , or even lead to reducing social tensions that are essential for their physical and mental health. (Ben Fine, 1385: 149) In fact in a civil society in all levels of social capital and other forms of social capital through increased dissemination of information on health and wellness can influence health-related behaviors. This way "based on the probability of choosing healthy behavioral norms or social control over the behavior of anti-health issues and implications reduced . These networks may be a crime, offenses that can cause damage and threaten the health of citizens; reduced in society - considering the psychological factors - social, health, participation based on cooperation networks that will greatly expand in the civil space. This problem may affect the health of citizens and to increase the public trust. " (Coleman, 1377: 425) Lavys and Stewart In the Canada accomplish the research; The results indicate that, at the individual level by removing the individual is connected from the state of health and health trust instrument, but in other studies the conclusion not obtained, but that does not mean that the individual trust is not necessarily related to personal health and wellness. Putnam pointed out in his thoughts, that , mostly on the amount of social capital in community level health affects happiness. Of course combined aspects of social capital In the civil society may be the determining factors of health, but with social research on diseases that experts have done, and other experts, years have done a deep research about the relationships the individual level; Understanding and modeling the impact and aspects texture has been taken more difficult than combined effect in field of impact on health and wellbeing; This topic suggests that the effects texture for research and conceptualisation is more promising. The other dimension of social capital through three mechanisms could affect urban health:

Cohen and colleagues showed that Social relationships through the immune system impacts on health, including the health of urban citizens. They after wide controlling of confounding variables, showed that various social networking apply protective effect against respiratory infections and viral. Levels of social capital may be correlated with behaviors that affect health status. According to Lyndstrm and others living in areas that have low social capital may be correlated with lower levels of physical activity. Kavachy and others found that low social capital with higher rates of crime result in correlates damage and killing. Social capital may create capacity in the geographic area is correlated citizens' access to health services. " (Khoje dadi 95:1386 et al.)

3.Social capital and the quality of urban health

Social capital is not only a great deal of interesting and important issues for businesses, but also has interesting and important reasons for learning how to develop and use social capital. In a society where there is happiness in life, quality of life and health is more stable . This issue is formed due to the development and growth of relationships with others and social network. Ultimately leads to prosperity, growth and development, satisfaction and targeted life. Therefore, the main aim of social networking to increase the participation of the individual in relationships with others and doing his duty towards life. As a result, their health and their happiness is created. Then "people who have good communication networks, they benefits from better mental and physical health. The effects of the increase in health communication has been demonstrated in numerous



studies. This effect can reduce the risk of serious diseases classified to get rid of the common cold. Among those who are sick, those who have strong networks get faster recovery in comparison with people who are isolated and living alone. " (Alvani - Shirvani, 20:1385) Based on those people who have appropriate social network , Because they have higher health, So they will have more longevity and experience better quality of life from all aspects rather than other people. So " desirable Social Network improve and enhance the health, welfare and happiness. Individuals and organizations can benefit from the favorable advantages of network that is good news. Thus, social capital linked with health quality of life , and lead to network of good relationships, happiness, life satisfaction, and targeted life. A desirable network is improved health and longevity. " (Tavassoli - Mousavi, 1384: 8) Based on theories Volvak and Narayan social capital can be in three dimensions with quality of life is part of health related life of the citizens have an effective relationship. These three dimensions as "limited or intragroup relationships between citizens, social capital connections or outside group, Social capital" is related to the health of citizens. "social capital limited personal resources such close relations, impacts family and friends relied on citizens' health; Increase understanding, Intergroup support , is effective in reducing problems and general public health and desired results. Outside group- social capital can impact with rely on the more out-group heterogeneous communication networks, Such as membership in various support and quality of life of patients and can affect the health of citizens. Social capital, influence with an emphasis on vertical communication between the citizens with low levels of relationship strength is related to the well-being of citizens with high levels of power, " (Soltani - Jamali: 139,1386) According to this view, Narayan and Vovlkak improved quality of life and health of citizens in general , considered it in specifically various dimensions in aforementioned require synergy between the social capital

4.Social capital and health of urban benefits

Actually increase social capital in urban management related to social integration of citizens in any society that will be society. Another aspect of social cohesion and peace in any society are linked together, this relationship can be at least more than a century in the late 19th century and reflecting the ideas of Emile Durkheim studied. Durkheim showed that suicides is in communities where social cohesion is fewer, is more than communities that are more cohesive communication. Based on these parameters can be stated that the overall correlated between the level of health and social relations in the 1970s is obtained evidence that, It is shown that the mortality rate of people who have strong social networks is half or one-third the rate of people who are poor communication community together. This result can be the benefits of social capital and its consequences on the lives of people in all areas. In implementation process of urban management as a city of culture, social, urban management, with any class of citizens to have a stronger social relationships, and aware citizens of the dangers of spiritual, mental and physical health people with training in to increase social cohesion and more informed citizens in maintaining health and will increase the trust of citizens towards urban management. It can be seen from the benefits of social capital on human life. In fact , the field related to urban health comprehensive management can using research projects and gain results of research related to the health of citizens , to have long and short-term planning with respect to age, income and social class of citizens to have general and specific parameters of urban health . This parameter considered and indicates the relevance social capital in favor urban health in urban management . From the other dimension when a form of social cohesion and correlated among Urban management system and related organizations exist, This will lead to through benefit of various segments of civil society as a fixed unit of Urban health services could be decreased part of social inequalities of health-related parameters , The degradation due to the importance of social networks In every region and numerous citizens that this outcome can be seen on health benefits of social capital. Social cohesion among units and organizations related to urban management and urban health, reducing anxiety, depression and ill-health of citizens in favor an important role of social capital urban health. According to Putnam opinion , can be conjectured that the social capital benefits associated with Urban health and hygiene is important for four reasons: "The first social network of diverse citizens such citizens are in possession of material assistance that can reduce anxiety in their urban settings. Second , the social network of citizen together and linked Social Networks and health executive management cause the improve the living standards of personal and social health and hygiene citizens . Third Social Networks in Urban NGO can better providing afford health care to citizens who are applying. Fourth , engagement and continued social activities urban management enforcement in the area of citizens' health and hygiene social, personal, psychological and physical causes activate the immune system against any hazards in different urban. " (Shojaei and Baghini, 1387: 86)



5. Study the communications and transactions of social capital, urban health with social development

Social capital with social development, especially in urban communities are related. In fact, a society for the protection and sustainable development, emphasizing social life of its citizens to preserve and strengthen social and human capital ; One of these tools can strengthen the health of our citizens. Social development is undoubtedly responsible citizens and agents of executive government, will have including Municipal Managers of the urban health field ; Part of the responsibility associated with improved health and well-being of citizens, should be considered so that you can maintain social capital, civic health and sustainable development. Social capital is a new concept of health, Including the social determinants of health in a city that is considered to be a factor. Studied showed that differences between urban areas and even countries at the level and rate of economic and social development, health and welfare obtained from their difference in social capital. Accordingly, social capital is a characteristic of social groups rather than individuals, this phenomenon is based on shared experiences and communication society, the community comes together, that is promotes trust and mutual give and take. Accordingly, social capital in urban communities be considered collective resource for health promotion citizens. It is likely that over time has accumulated, and achieve goals such as health of citizen , will facilitate the collection of urban management. (Khoje Dadi 95:1386 et al.) Based on research done in the late twentieth century and the early years of this century to measure social capital through "Trust, employment, civic engagement, and social networking." is considered Reliable indicators for positive interaction of these three social phenomenon . According to this social parameters trust is one of the markers, and perhaps the most important indicator of the parameters listed in the previous lines, which in measurement of social capital and urban health of citizens, resulting in sustainable community development, will strengthen these three phenomena together. In fact , trust in formal and informal networks of citizens will help them to achieve health education and access to health and wellness, whatever management system of urban community with providing particular interest of more health care to citizens, Can better maintain social capital and sustainable development of society. In a series of urban management to pay more attention to health infrastructure and modify them to be collectively, this issue will make greater contribution to improving the health of citizens; which is effective in social development and maintaining social capital time management. In one set , urban health whatever managers and executive officers in seeking to promote the prevention of damage to health and the promotion of cultural norms; More on sustainable development affect the health of citizens. In fact, this section along with medical interventions such factors as social capital and changing the minds of citizens to benefit from a welfare in urban health affects. Collection of urban health through the monitoring and reporting of social and environmental trends in the health of citizens and urban planners to increase awareness, managers of health care services and engaging citizens in community health programs and Participation of relevant organizations and civil health education monitoring and to promote a sense of control and Strengthen ability of social capital in urban neighborhoods to improve communication and increase health knowledge and skills of citizens in social capital and sustainable development of urban health .

6. Objectives of the study

The overall objective: The overall objective of this study is survey a relationship between social capital and student participation in order to provide solutions to urban environmental management and guidelines based on the results of the investigation authorities, is done planners and practitioners for future planning .

7. Detailed objectives:

1. Investigating the relationship between social capital and participation of students in environmental management and urban health
2. Investigating the relationship between social involvement and participation of students in environmental management and urban health
3. Investigating the relationship between social trust and participation of students in environmental management and urban health.
4. Investigating the relationship between social relationships and participation of students in environmental management and urban health



5. Investigating the relationship between social cohesion and participation of students in environmental management and urban health

8. The proposed hypotheses

The main hypothesis

There are related between social capital and participation of students in environmental management and urban health.

The secondary hypotheses

1. Between community involvement and participation of students in environmental management, and urban health are related.
2. Between social trust and participation of students in environmental management and urban health, there is a relationship.
3. Between social relationships and participation of students in environmental management and urban health, there is a relationship.
4. Between social integration and participation of students in environmental management and urban health, there is a relationship.

9. Methodology

Research method of descriptive survey is a correlation that is of practical purpose. The statistical population have formed the present research of high school students in Ghaemshahr city. Based on the sampling table karjesi and morgan (1970) 384 subjects were selected. To access the study sample stratified random sampling method was used. To gather information on library research used methods and questionnaires. desired tools in the present paper conclude two questionnaires. The first questionnaire, is for assessing social capital and a second questionnaire has been used Participation of student of high school students Ghaemshahr in environmental management, urban health. To determine the Test validity of the theoretical studies were identified research variables then the variables identified in sociology scholars and experts to declare evaluating validity . Each questionnaire consists of two parts: the first part consists of demographic questions and questions related considered variables and the second part has been developed based on the standard Likert questionnaire. After the modifications were carried through content validity, it was determined that data collection tool was implemented to assess research questions. Therefore concluded that data collection is expected to have the same factors that have determined the validity of the results that is necessary. Reliability was calculated by Cronbach alpha coefficient in this study is equal to 86/0 for the social capital questionnaire and 83/0 for questionnaire participation of students in environmental management, urban health . This coefficient varies between zero and one , and whatever is larger than 5/0 and is closer to one , is safer and Whatever is smaller than 5/0 , it will be reduced from rate of reliability and acceptance. So considering the coefficients, we conclude that from questionnaire had internal consistency and reliability of questionnaire. In this study, the reliability of the questionnaire, was calculated by using Cronbach's alpha.

10. findings

Table summarizes the results of the Pearson coefficient correlation statical test hypothesis

Based on the above table, because correlation coefficients calculated from $637/0 = r$ calculated for the first hypothesis

($840/0 = r$ calculated for the second hypothesis), ($816/0 = r$ calculated for the third hypothesis), ($833/0 = r$ calculated for the fourth hypothesis), ($845/0 = r$ calculated for the last assumption), at the 95% confidence , ($05/0 = \alpha$), degree of freedom $382 = 2 - n = fd$ correlation coefficient table critical ($205/0 = r$ table critical) is larger, so the null hypotheses (OH) rejected and research hypothesis strongly by the data confirms. Thus, we can conclude with 95% confidence that between social participation, social trust, social relationships, social cohesion and citizen participation in environmental management, urban health, there is a significant



relationship. Also totally, research results indicate that between social capital and citizen participation in environmental management and urban health there is a meaningful relationship.

11. Conclusion

Social capital is a set of norms in society that create kind of social order for individuals through the interaction. In a system of urban community health needs, psychological, physical, and ... Citizens supported. This expected increase in citizen participation, social confidence citizens will have time to manage. Such a process enhances the sense of responsibility for protecting the health conscious urban health - mental and social citizens . Urban health and its relationship to social capital through the transactions and interactions that enforcement and officials have with citizens , will cause, public health norms gradually be institutionalized in the minds of citizens. Today, citizens are through the communication link with each other , and respect to the mental health field, due to its physical environment. Manager of urban health section must enhance social capital in incomes of health related and spend on infrastructure and more stable. Relationship between social capital and urban health of citizens is formed through the parameters such as reliability and interoperability, enhance community spirit and future of their health. This issue is achieved due to the collective contribution, which unfortunately in Iranian society because of the wrong city managers politicization this communication is wasted. The purpose of the expanded relationship between these two phenomena interact with citizens and officials continue to reduce irrelevant costs and unduly urban health. On the one hand, social capital, from trust dimension and strengthens the health standards can provide a healthy city and joyful. This goal is formed through the effective action plans, with continuous monitoring, society more and more acculturation. Social capital thorough influences on the texture and composition has an effect on the health of the citizens, this impact on health and longevity of citizens. Friendship patterns, social comfort and trust between citizens, social contact with friends and relieve anxiety and reduce felt powerless from having health, supporting each other, mutual Familiar with other citizens, and etc. is combined effect of social capital on maintaining the health and wellbeing of citizens. Factors such as the growth of bureaucratic agencies, focus and expertise in the field of health planning in the form of a welfare state, urging people to follow the politics From health and wellness programs after coming to power, promotion of egalitarian Patterns and participation of citizen in the field of health , education of health and behavior patterns of life, government budget allocations surplus to the citizens' health, Reduce health inequalities and ethnicity among citizens and ... are effects of social capital on the health from the underlying tissue and citizens. In fact a civil society, social capital is associated with increased health through dissemination of information on health and wellness, and are formed instituting appropriate health behaviors. Also trust someone with a health and wellness have been considered in some researches social capital factors on the health of communities and individual happiness levels. Social capital has an impact on the enjoyment of happiness. The issue led to the development, life satisfaction and targeted life , will be Citizenship society , This outcome in childhood should be institutionalization and socialization. This type of Citizenship participation impact in the life of individuals , and the other hand variety of services in the areas of executive management urban health, with a life marked with incentives. This benefit can change health in the minds of citizens through the implementation of a plan within and outside the organization with a continuing engagement; that will propel citizens towards a healthy lifestyle. Quality of better and healthy life is based on social capital thorough social cohesion between citizens and their continued participation in the area of compliance with health and wellness in all aspects of human health is related to the behavior from the health benefits of social capital. The implementation process of urban management know about health risks caused by urbanization will benefit social capital on health. Using research projects and the results of long-and short-term planning in accordance with age, income and social class and other parameters of the citizens of other health benefits, social capital on city. The other dimension of social solidarity between organizations related to urban management makes various classes of health benefits and reduce health disparities. The social has effect on cohesion, reduce stress, depression and ill-health and malnutrition citizens . Based on what we have already stated, in the community, a series of measures of psychosocial of citizens as wealth and income on health and urban health impacts, But what is important to the health of citizens and social capital is , Survey of Using health facilities and services within a community ; Rather than we compared these facilities with other nations in terms of income , production per capita health to other citizens. Social capital city is linked with social development. Community development through responsible citizens and agents of government performance affects on urban health. Measuring social capital through "trust, employment, civic engagement, social networking" valid indicators of health and social development of sustainable urban interaction is positive.



Collection of urban health field through the implementation of social and environmental processes and urban areas to increase citizen awareness and participation in wellness programs for organizations related to urban health . In addition, close monitoring capabilities promote and strengthen social capital in urban neighborhoods to improve health communication and social skills in sustainable development and health of the citizens of the city . According to this Policies and strategies that have set urban management in relation to social capital and civic health of citizens in different areas . Suggestions for the sustainable development of these two social phenomena have stated as follows:

1 - Teaching life skills on how to communicate with friends and productive citizens And health-related organizations to strengthen citizen trust others and Management Collection health Services, And interested citizens to the network communication society by the early childhood step forward is critical for the sustainable development of a healthy civil society.

2 - Create associations and nongovernmental organizations and active participation in this forum for increasing mutual trust in the health of citizens led to the strengthening Collection municipal management, thus increase the urban health in different aspects of social capital.

3 - Increase the active participation of citizens in voluntary health associations by city management to develop and expand citizen interaction that will result in increasing the health of citizens .

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