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THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL CAPITAL ON POVERTY AMONG THE FAMILIES OF TEHRAN

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to examine the relationship between social capital and poverty among families living in Tehran. In this study, we identify and study the effect of social capital in general and situations, relationships, social participation, social cohesion and social trust in particular on poverty among the families of Tehran, it has provided guidelines to the institutions responsible for poverty to manipulate social capital in order to manipulate and control the of poverty. This study in terms of path has been descriptive, and in terms of objective begins with an exploratiive target and the researcher has documented his hypothesis by examining the research literature, particularly theoretical foundations of and he investigated to test hypotheses consistent with a goal of deductive (hypothesis-driven and hypothesis-testing). The research subjects were all the families living in Tehran among them 400 families were studied as a sample selected a multistage random cluster sampling method as among the members of each household selected a person over 18 years to by answer the questionnaires and then. The data obtained were analyzed using Pearson correlation statistics and linear regression. The findings suggest that, there is a significant relationship between social capital and poverty. Also, there is a significant relation between relations, social trust, social cohesion and social participation as indicators of social capital and poverty.

Keywords: social capital, poverty, relationship and interaction, social trust, social cohesion, participation, the families of Tehran

INTRODUCTION

The concept of capital is one of the richest part of the explanation in sociology and economics as has been known for decades welcome fundamental changes and from 1960 onwards we have seen the emergence of concepts such as cultural capital and social capital in addition to financial investment concept and also provide a variety of theories and research done in that regard. According to Bourdieu, capital is any source that influence in special and allow to person as he achieved a special benefit through participation and competition. Thus, for Bourdieu's concept of capital is greater than the monetary investment in the economy. Capital is common sources which may be a form of monetary as well as tangible and intangible. Growth and sustainable development is requires maintaining and even increasing its capital. It is essential that traditional composition of natural capital, physical or produced capital, and human capital to social capital.

Social capital is a sociological concept that has been used widely in business, economics, public health and human sciences it is defined as a set of values and norms, customary norms and ethical obligations, So it leads to promoting solidarity and social trust and facilitate collective action and developing

networks and thereby causes or facilitates the mutual relations of persons, groups and entities to each other. Social capital is the two aspect subjective (Norms, values and trust) and objective (the networks and groups). So in general we can say that social capital is defined as the norms and social relations social structure society so that, it enables people to work together to achieve their desired goals. Thus, it is clear that social capital is an important social component can have a strong effect on other components of community among the components of the cultural, political, social and economic as a result, it can facilitate development and that in turn could have effects on poverty.

Poverty is a major issue always has been of interest to social scientists because poverty is not only a social problem but also causes other social problems including the types of injuries. Although many attempts have been made at the global and national levels to reduce or eradicate poverty, but poverty is not reduced also it was a up trend that this is proves the inadequacy of decisions and actions taken in this regard. They are represents approaches and theories in a variety of ways that poverty affects the level of social capital, but it should be noted That there is a relationship between poverty and

social capital therefore, poverty is not only negatively affect the social capital of individuals and groups, also affected by it and consequently increased social capital can contribute to improving the living standards and welfare of the poor. In general we can say that poor people have less opportunity and less capital than rich people. Therefore, since it is time consuming, social interaction and social capital can be replaced to private capital. The poor may be more reliant on social capital, but to what extent they can use it to what extent have the resources or social capital Including relations, partnership, trust and solidarity and to what extent it can be effective in reducing poverty line or out of poverty, it is an issue that has been discussed in this paper .So In this paper is paid to correlation between to poverty in addition to understanding situation social capital in families of Tehran.

Statement of Problem

There is considerable empirical evidence about the impact of social capital on sustainable development. Sustainable development is a means to preserve capital, natural resources, and opportunities for future generations. Growth and development require increased capital stock. It seems essential traditional composition of natural capital, physical or produced capital, and human

capital to social capital. Social capital refers to the solidarity and cohesion within society and the social and cultural norms and values that are inscribed on the interactions between people and their institutions. In fact, social capital is a chain or glue that holds communities together without it there can be no economic growth or human welfare. Without social capital, society may be largely disintegrated. Issues related to social capital has been linked sociologists, anthropologists, political scientists and economists. Although there are some differences between them, but there is a consensus that, unlike all other concepts that are pivotal in the development, from this perspective, social capital is exclusive, so it is an aspect of communication. Whereas economic capital is in people's bank accounts and human capital is inside their heads, social capital inheres in the structure of their relationships.

For a person to be a social capital he must have a relationship with others and others considered him a true source of advantage, not his, (Portsmouth, 1998). As a feature of the social structure in which people live, social capital is not a private property of any of the people that benefit from it [1]. There is only one social capital at the time of subscription. "Social capital is embedded in social structure and its properties in good

condition [2]. Therefore, it is clear that social capital can affect the development of and that in turn is affecting the poor, in general we can say that the poor have less opportunities of financial and physical capital stock is less than the rich. Since it takes time for social interaction and social capital can often be replaced by private capital or private, may be the poor more than the rich rely to social capital. However, sometimes the opposite is also true, and the rich have more opportunities to achieve to returns of social capital that facilitate their progress. In order to use social capital to take advantage of opportunities for growth and development, it can be pointed to three components:

1) Use of information and knowledge available for investment.

It can be noted from transcription and integration of information and thereby increase revenue as a principle in this regard. Therefore, we can say much more knowledge, the more will be the income and wealth and further understanding is requires transcription of others in this regard, the poor have less access than the rich consequently, it is expected to have less social capital and use less of it;

2) Second component refers to the opportunity.

However, social capital is higher, will be more relationships and reputation and thus will create more opportunities for growth and development. Therefore, we can say that the poor may have fewer opportunities than less wealthy or have taken advantage of opportunities;

3) Act or practice is collective.

Whatever social capital is higher, the circle of community facilities is more and the person better could form a coalition with others. He has a variety of facilities and opportunities. So we can say that poor have less opportunity to benefit from collective resources of the rich. Given the above discussion, it is suggested here that whether the effect of social capital on poverty? Social capital has many parameters, but in this article shall be considered situations and relationships creates opportunities and information, social participation, social cohesion and social trust as basic indicators to measure social capital and their relationship to economic poverty. Therefore, in this case are proposed five specific questions:

1- What effects have situation and relationships on poverty?

2-What effect has social participation on poverty?

3-What effect has social cohesion on poverty?

4-What effect has social trust on poverty?

5-What would be offered solutions and strategies to modifications poverty and social capital to families and institutions responsible?

**The theoretical framework of this study:
Social Capital and Poverty**

Social capital is one of the richest important concepts in human society, as it has an important role in various aspects of human life from birth and prominent theorists have addressed the like Putnam, Fukuyama, Coleman and Bourdieu and social capital have been examined as one of approaches to cognitive communities. The order of concept of capital, it is interests and asset objective and subjective that people can gain in relation to other people. Social capital is as a key concept, and the invaluable and it paves the promotion of talents and abilities, and also emphasize the theorists and social scientists including those of scholars. Putnam defines social capital as trust and norms and hybrid networks actorsthat facilitates cooperation to achieve mutual benefit. The result of this collaboration is the different types of collective actions. James Coleman in his book "Foundations of social theory." a separate chapter is devoted to this concept. The Coleman's view, the concept of social capital reflects the how the social structure of a group can act as a resource for its members.

Social capital is an option for a relationship in political, social, cultural and economical for a position or social status in interactive network in the community so that for occupier, become a social position to reserve power, wealth, influence, and knowledge.

One definition proposed is that social capital is a set of norms Available at social systems so that it tends to promote the collaboration of the members of the community and lowering the costs of transactions and communications. Based on this definition, concepts such as civil society and social institutions are closely linked with the concept of social capital. The World Bank believes that social capital is a phenomenon that resulting effect on human relationships and social institutions and norms on the quality and quantity of social interactions. Its experience has shown that this phenomenon has a significant impact on the economies of developing countries. Intrinsic feature of social capital is that it is formed in social relations. According to Portes, social capital can be found within the structure of relationships. For possess social capital, a person must have a relationship with others and the others are the real source of advantage. A general source of social capital that individuals and social groups, and ultimately the whole community to use it to achieve its objectives, that means that an

individual, group, organization or community to achieve its goals.

In general, there are two aspects of social capital: objective and subjective. Objective aspect relates to the networks and their investment and subjective aspects of the course is important because it is related to social norms. For example, it can be noted that to expectation of reciprocity, trust and compassion and understanding for cooperation. Term capital indicates that social capital is productive aspects such as human capital or economic capital that enables us to create value, to get things done and achieve its goals. When we say social capital is productive, we mean that those who have not succeeded, and even without it would be possible to survive. Another thing that you should keep in mind that social capital is associated with it is a sociological construct and should not be reduced to the psychological, social capital can be reduced to the individual level. In general, social capital is a key component of the four-relations, social trust, social cohesion, and social participation- so that trust is the first, except it applies to the relationship between individuals. Emphasis on trust is a relief compared to other types of relationships in the literature. Much of the community is based on the theories of trust. Trust is a very good

indicator for positive and reciprocal links. Theorists such as Giddens also distinguish between different types of trust: Trust in individuals and trust in abstract systems So that individuals or it is includes awareness of the risks trusted.

Therefore, as the actor can easily judge the value of trust in specific individuals (based on information on the history of the person, his motives and qualifications); he could also be having ideas and beliefs about the value of trust in other people as they are generalized. Zatomka with this project solidarity and collective interest does not diminish the potential and dynamic view of culture and society. It is also regarded it as a moral community, he says that less moral society deals with formal organization, but it deals with a sense of belonging, trust and responsibility and sense of duty compared to others' values, interests and goals in common with them. Also, Luman, Babur, Ayzaneshtad, Haryn, Class Offe and Sygelman are other thinkers of the past two decades have focused on the topic of social trust as one component of social capital. According to these definitions, it is obvious that the development will impact on poverty reduction, but is there also the possibility that it will be more specific?

A general feature is that the poor have the less opportunity to enjoy less and physical and financial capital than the rich; however, the opportunity cost of the time it is because social interaction is less time consuming since social capital can often be replaced by private capital, the poor may be more willing to rely on social capital, but it should not exist in this case. Here it is necessary to consider the three types of externalities concerns that have their own mechanism each of them, first, the existence of externalities cognitive mechanisms that include transcription and integration; the key forms of social interaction for informal social interaction that is unilateral and social networks. A transcription feature is turned on so that might make it a progressive distribution: Likely to have higher incomes and those with high intelligence and understanding of the true causes others to copy them. Therefore, it can be expected that transcription is a highly reducing poverty. But the poor may be faced with obstacles in the transcription of those with high incomes. Burger and others [3] found that female-headed households Kenyan farmers do not transcription of male-headed households; such deprivation on transcription may not be indicative of segmentation information, because if agents are different enough, it would be unwise decisions transcription. But

where no transcription is consistent with the apparent segmentation in social interaction, this approach is wise, where information does not flow properly.

Similar language can be a barrier to the flow of information or ethnicity. They may have the potential to create substantial income distribution among different social groups. There has been work on ethnic differences and social capital; similarly, the spatial concentration of transcription can also enhance spatial differences in income. There is a greater potential for lowering integration, because it is two-way, internally. Membership of a network leads to the tendency of people who have similar levels of knowledge and understanding (though each has different knowledge). Those who have high knowledge, they prefer to merge with other people who also have knowledge and understanding high. To consider aspects of knowledge as a decisive factor, it leads to more joining a network of networks. Thus, individuals with low knowledge bonded those with little knowledge in the form of a network they are so less excited and enjoyed than individuals with the knowledge and understanding high. So, there is a trend of lowering integration in two ways: the more knowledge, the more networks will be large and information obtained from any further

contact would be in the network; originally integration leads to entry into the private sphere of the individual or the individual's knowledge and understanding.

The second is the reduction in externalities opportunism. In these externalities mechanisms are frequent exchange and Fame: Frequent exchanges mediator effect of social exclusion on the New Entry and so it may be a failure for the poor. Fame is set to gain from the exchange of frequent repetition leads to a relationship of mutual trust and promise and therefore, the reputation of trust enables people with access to the exchange of promises about so much more. The third effect is that the norms and rules of collective action and mechanisms. Some of the norms and rules of society apply. It is a very useful social capital for the poor as appropriate because they are less able to invest in alternatives. For example, the defense of society against crime proactive agent or via private expenditures on security and the norms and rules of society, but the poor are less able to provide private security expenditures and therefore are more reliant on norms and rules thus, in general, crime victims are the poor in a disproportionate manner; so, much stronger norms and rules, the poor are more benefits to fit them rules

and norms are fixed in the other group just in case.

Thus, the rules of a club or clubs may make it an effective agent for increasing the income of members. In general, poor people with high incomes, norms and rules are abrogated and, consequently, they are more enthusiastic to join the club and other references. Finally, if there is a major cost of the time, the proprietor of the poor in this regard, because they face lower costs. In general, clubs and other bodies are creating requires a form of leadership and there is a very high probability that these leaders come from higher income groups. They are the most respected and thus initiate a collective action is less costly for them. Since the beginning of the action leads to leadership and revenue, they will be paired together. If thrown clubs and other organizations needed to determine the norms and rules have been developed and used by higher income groups, they may address the issues that are faced by higher income groups users may absorb the higher income groups. In short, the distributional consequences of social capital may be combined civil. Transcription may be an increasing trend, except in cases relating to social integration, and frequent exchange of Fame will have a decreasing trend norms and rules and will be an increasing trend, except where the focus of

leadership among higher income groups contributes to the interest and participation of poor and marginalized. Thus, from the above discussion we can conclude that social capital has a decisive impact on poverty, but its components can have a different effect. For example, the poor correlation could be higher,

but can be limited relationships of trust and increasing wealth. Participation of the poor is calculated differently depending on their social networks and social trust. Given the issues raised in this case, the theoretical model of the effects of social capital and its components can be plotted in **Figure 1**.

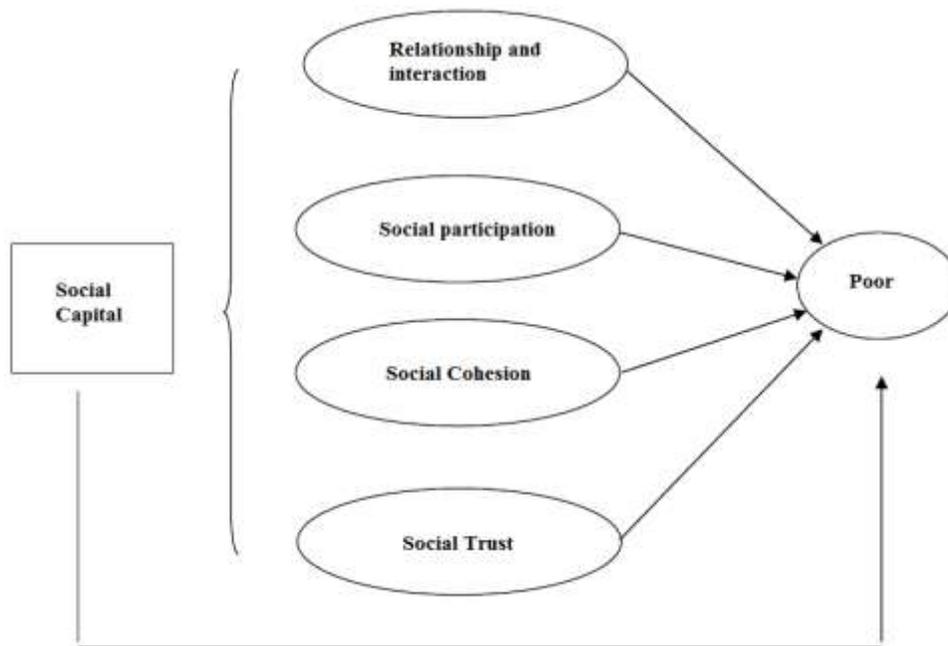


Figure 1: Theoretical model

Research hypotheses

There is a relationship between social capital and poverty.

There is a relationship between social Relationship and interaction and poverty.

There is a relationship between social participation and poverty.

There is a relationship between social cohesion and poverty.

There is a relationship between social trust and poverty.

Definition of concepts or variables

Social Capital

A) Definition of theoretical

1- Putnam et al [4] believe social capital is a set of characteristics of social networks, norms and social trust so it leads to facilitate coordination and cooperation for mutual benefit. He believes social capital is a product of historical and cultural evolution of distinct ideas.

2- Social capital is a resource and social structure so that it is as a asset and capital in individuals. This is not asset single object, also

it is a feature that exists in the social structure and causes a person to enter into social interactions with more ease.

3- Social capital is a certain set of informal norms and values for members of the cooperation and collaboration between them is authorized, they are involved in it.

4- For above definitions experts have raised eight important elements in social capital as follows:

- I) Participation in local social
- II) Actors in a social situation
- III) Sense of trust and security.
- IV) Relations of neighborhood
- VI) Relations of public and Family
- VII) Admission capacity differences
- VIII) Valuing life
- IX) Links of work [5].

B) Operational Definition

Social capital: Social capital has been used in this study to measure the four indicators of social relations, social trust, social participation, and social cohesion for each of the indicators in question is designed with a Likert scale items and by adding the scores of items related to these indicators, the social capital have been identified in each unit.

Social trust

A) Definition of Theoretical: Trust is the willingness to risk, based on a sense of trust within the community respond in a way that

others expect us to act according to the method of mutual financial or at least not intend harassment [6]. Trust is private trust, interpersonal trust (family, relatives, friends, neighbors, teachers); general or generalized trust (trust in strangers and those they do not know they have a structural role) and trust in institutions, organizations and social groups (family, education, economic institutions, government agencies, religious institutions), their trust and confidence of those outside the group.

B) Operational Definition: In this study, the purpose of social trust is trust member in any desired units in the neighborhood, local, and tribal and familial relationships or other Individuals and which is measured by indicators "for honesty, reliability, delivery and payment of debts and loans".

Social participation

A) Theoretical Definition: Participation implies inter-group relations in the form of voluntary associations, clubs, associations and groups that are usually local and private nature their aim is to make people's participation and involvement in social processes in terms of social policy. In other words, participation refers to those activities that by them; community members participated in the neighborhoods, towns and villages and they participate in shaping social

life either directly or indirectly (Tabrizi, 1380). Community involvement is very close to the people involved, firstly, because it comes from a cooperative society secondly, it is useful in various areas of social life. In general, participation can be seen as a process so that it is organized by members of the community conscious, voluntary and community concerns within the specified objectives in order to contribute to the power source. The objective in this partnership is cooperative institutions such as forums, groups, and local non-governmental organizations [7]. Finally, is a process of community participation, community groups come together through it functions are expected to be implemented or required. Community participation is a process through which the human personality is formed and ready to live band.

B) Operational Definition: The purpose of participation is a participation in the affairs of which are members of a consensus in the neighborhood, the community, the nation and the family, or the family and which is measured by indicators of "participation in retail loan funds, participation in funeral and wedding ceremonies, participation in meetings and social circles, and cultural studies".

Social Cohesion

A) Theoretical definition:

The different groups and forces path is in the collective interest of the community's social cohesion, so that in this situation the public's interest has priority over individual interest. However, in this case, as all groups are trying in line with the collective interest of the community however, every individual reach their goals in other words, it is in one direction and one for the benefit of the individual and the collective interest of members of a society [8]. To remain stable group, its members must stay together because group's stability depends on the degree of integration and solidarity between the two groups. Coherence or correlation can be determined from the force sustainable fibers that joins the group together and makes them into a unified whole [9].

B) Operational definition:

In this study, the purpose of a link between empathy and social in the affairs of the unit members are a comment in the neighborhood, local, and ethnic kin or family and measured by indicators of "empathy for problems, advice, and assistance in voluntary and charitable activities".

Poverty

A) Theoretical definition:

"The lack of basic needs to maintain a healthy life such as food, clothing and shelter, as it

makes possible the effective functioning of the physical body and therefore it can also affect other body functions called poverty. In many countries, individuals or households identified and classified on the basis of the poverty line. Poor is for the unemployed, the elderly, people with part-time jobs or shaken, the sick and the disabled, members of large families and single-headed households especially families headed by a woman. But according to Iran's state salary And cost of living especially edema and provided definitions of the poverty line; many full-time employees, including workers and lower-level employees can also take into account the poor" [10].

B) Operational definition:

This study used indicators of "income, wealth, basic needs such as food, clothing, providing access to information" to measure poverty and items have been developed for them. So that scores poverty in each unit is marked with sum of scores obtained from items related to these indicators.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The methodology used in two senses:

1) Evaluation of methods for scientific research. 2) The total methods of every science; The second meaning is included in the methodology discussion about the sufficiency and appropriateness of combining

or a special blend of principles and practices research including method, community, samples, tools, etc. [11]. In this study, the methodology is in its second meaning, ie the sum of methods and strategies that have been used in the study of them, ie research method, the study population and sample size, the sampling instrument validity and reliability and methods for data analysis. The research method is descriptive". Descriptive research deals with phenomena that occur naturally and it is not any experimental manipulation. In this study, focus is to build and test hypotheses analyze relationships between variables and develop general laws" [10].

In this research, study was conducted in natural context and without experimental manipulation and by applying the pre-designed hypothesis and efforts have been hypotheses by implementing a research tool to a representative sample of the study population. The population in this study was included all families living in Tehran. Among them 400 people aged over 18 years with an accuracy of 5% and confidence level 95% were selected as an example, using multistage random cluster sampling method. The research instrument included a questionnaire composed of 55 items, Its quality was confirmed by applying content validity and

calculation of CVR. So that total amount of is equal to 0.928 and it shows high content validity and by internal consistency reliability and Cronbach's alpha whose value is equal to 0.82 for Poverty items and 0.89 for the social capital items. The data collected were analyzed after ensuring the existence of parametric conditions normal distribution (Through Kolmogorov-Smirnov test), equality of variances (Through equity of groups) and continuity of variables using the statistics, Pearson correlation and multiple linear regression.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this study of total indicators of social capital four criteria were considered: Situations and relationships creates opportunities and information, social participation, social cohesion and social trust as basic indicators to measure social capital and their relationship to economic poverty. The research population is all households residing in Tehran and among them 400 cases were selected as samples so that sampling was conducted with method multi-stage cluster random sampling. Researcher made questionnaire on their and descriptive statistics derived from respondents this suggests that half of the respondents have an income of 980,000 USD to 1,500,000 USD and wealth of half of respondents is

equivalent to 300000000 1500000 USD to USD. in this study, it is low access 76 percent of society sample the basic needs of life including food, clothing and shelter according to their income in the limit moderate or because it is not responsibility supply basic needs their lives.

Access majority of respondents (39.3 percent) to the appropriate level of academic education according to their income level is moderate. About 32.8 percent of have little access to appropriate levels of the academic training or no access at all. According to the statement of income, the highest number of respondents (42%) are able to supply the health care needs of moderate and 31.5 percent of have not been able to supply their medical needs, or at least they can meet their medical needs. 60.3 percent respondents according to their income level are able to supply their housing at moderate to low or not at all not able to supply their housing. With respect to income, 74.2 percent of respondents in the moderate, high and very high are able to supply their information resources. Investigate statistical relationships between dimensions of social capital, including social trust, social participation, social cohesion and social relations, relations on the one hand and poverty on the other hand showed of the significant relationship between them.

According to **Table 1**, there were significant positive correlations between the dimensions of social capital and poverty levels significantly lower than 0.01 so it may be said there is a significant correlation between poverty and the risk assumed by more than 99 percent of, but the intensity of the strong relationship only between social participation and poverty and intensity of relationship between social cohesion, social relations, and poverty is weak and a very weak correlation between social trust and poverty.

As shown in **Table 2**, In the logistic regression analysis to determine the effects of social capital on poverty used from social participation, social trust relations and social cohesion as independent variables with method concurrent and poverty has entered the equation as dependent variable. Columns IV, V and VI above table shows that the 0.383 (R) there is a relationship between variables is assumed to be $R = 0.383$ and R^2 indicate that the amount 0.147 be explained by of the relationship between variables is assumed, and the rest of the variables are not included.

Since the degrees of freedom not included in the calculated value of R^2 , the value of Adjusted R^2 are used to interpret the variability is So that its value is equal to 0.138.

Table 3 indicates that test the amount F is equal to 9.537 the lower level of %1 is significant and so significant that it has been confirmed that the probability of over 99%

Beta amount in **Table 4** show that social participation the amount 0.346 had the greatest impact on poverty and then respectively social cohesion has been the amount $\beta = 0.339$, relations the amount $\beta = 0.176$, and trust the amount $\beta = 0.068$ is the last category,so that due to the lack of significant can did not count on it. In terms of effective indices with the constant (a) the calculated regression weights (b) prediction of regression equation may be expressed as follows:

$$Y = 23.217 + 0.096X^1 + 0.167X^2 + 0.21X^3 - 0.148X^4$$

Table 1: Results of Pearson correlation test about the relationship between social capital indicators

Dependent variable	Independent Variables	Amount of correlation coefficient	Significant	Intensity of relationship
Poverty	Social Trust	0.141	0.005	Very Weak
	Social participation	0.878	0.008	Very strong
	Social Cohesion	0.264	0.000	Weak
	Social relationship and interaction	0.254	0.000	Weak

Table 2: Method Login the input variables to the regression equation and summary of Regression Models

Dependent variables	Dependent variable	Method	R	Squared R	Squared adjusted R	Estimated standard error
Solidarity Trust partnerships relationship and interaction	Poverty	Simultaneous	0.383	0.147	0.138	3.53553

Table 3: Significant regression test

Model	Sum of squares	Degrees of freedom	Mean of squares	F	Significant
Regression	837.555	4	209.389		
Residual Total	4874.992	395	12.500	16.751	0.000(a)
	5712.547	399			

Table 4: Values related to coefficients required to predict

Model	Standardized coefficients		Standardized coefficients	t	Significant
	Standard deviation	B			
Constant(a)	0.953	32.217		24.360	0.000
Relations and Relations	0.036	0.096	0.176	2.675	0.008
Solidarity Trust	0.037	0.167	0.339	4.562	0.000
Participation	0.021	0.028	0.068	1.302	0.194
	0.027	-0.148	-0.346	-5.513	0.000

CONCLUSION

This study evaluates the effect of social capital on poverty. The concept of social capital includes concepts such as solidarity and cohesion within society, trust, partnership, partnerships between community members and norms and values that influence on the interaction between people and social institutions. Social capital comprises targeting system that makes the strength and cohesion of societies and it may be there is no economic growth or human well-being. Thus, knowledge of the extent and different indicators of social capital within the community regarding the structure of the community and it can help to develop social dimensions and leads to promote and increase social and economic performance. Some

researchers such as Putnam have shown that the influence of factors such as social capital in a community not only on the level of community economic development but on the political structure of the society (Kazemi-Pour, 1383).

However, poverty and indigence is one of the major problems in Iran and has been involved in many organizations. While our society as a developing tries to achieve social development, it seems that social capital can be seen as a very important factor in this regard. The important factor in the development process can also lead to the eradication of poverty. According to test results obtained from the correlation between the desired poverty, an interesting case is that each done separately for each indicator and

based on research hypotheses. Results of statistical tests represents the fact that there is a positive relationship between the relations, social relations and poverty. The results poor economic status of respondents that leads to economic poverty, which leads to increase their relations and social relations. Also this result is justified because it leads to economic problems and a lack of financial so that people involved think about it compensate for the weakness in life and to increase their relations are going to continue to live in other dimensions.

A general conclusion is that the poor than the rich have less opportunity and less physical and financial capital while a lower opportunity cost of their time because it takes time for social interaction and the social capital can often be replaced by private capital, the poor may be more willing to rely on social capital, but in this case there should be a consideration. Other indicators of social capital were examined in this study; it was "Social Partnership". In this study, based on test results, there is a very weak and negative relationship between social participation and poverty. In this way, it can be said, Poor economic situation leads to they show a weaker social participation and did not contribute to or participate in fewer social problems. This result is justified because of

unfavorable economic conditions have led to the involvement of people living to meet their needs and less succeed in social participation because of these conflicts. The theoretical Fukuyama in defining social capital stresses the importance of the concept of partnership, collaboration and cooperation among team members.

In his view, the norms that produce social capital should ever have such traits as honesty, paying their commitment, and mutual relationships [5]. In the discussion partnership, trust the person of its value is very important as part of a social group. Because take into account your the person as available with a value of and participate in social processes; he must be the influence of elements such as credit approval, information, etc. So that the enjoyment of these factors may not be possible due to financial weakness and poverty as a result, the person does not participate or are less able to participate in social affairs. In the this study, other factors that were considered And evaluated, as it is associated with poverty and social cohesion. The results of tests that measure the correlation coefficient between social cohesion and poverty the conclusion was that there is a positive relationship between social cohesion and poverty. In other words, the correlation of poverty or more leads to greater

solidarity among the poor. This result is evident in the and we are actually witnessing the bad economic situation and low income leads to greater solidarity. People and also is usually inalienable correlation between them. For Durkheim, the collective consciousness arises during collective rituals (such as feasts, national ceremonies, religious ceremonies, etc). Therefore, it is essential to increase the social cohesion [12]. According to Durkheim, society is composed of individuals, computing, self-interested and autonomous it is in no way a healthy community, because they accumulate wealth and intellectual orientation destroys social cohesion. The need to ethics collaboration means that the people should not only consider their own interests but they recall their duties towards society, because order is impossible without social solidarity. Ethics comes from the group and collect and it occurs through reciprocity, intimacy, common sense, responsibility and commitment that it may be observed among the more affluent; because most of them act in the order to preserve and enhance their wealth and interests and therefore the correlation between them is more profit transplant to seal transplantation but the poor through social interactions. And common sense come together in a strong solidarity and cohesion. Last indicators of social capital that

was performed the statistical tests on poverty; it was "social trust". There is a significant positive relationship between trust and poverty so that poverty is much higher among respondents, social confidence would be higher. In other words, an economic issue has a significant role in the build confidence.

People in the poor economic status, have more confidence in each other and this confidence occurs between them, Economic matters less to show its ugly face. Theorists such as Giddens distinguish between different types of trust: Trust the certain people and trust in people or abstract systems involves knowledge of the individual risk [13]. Therefore, as the actor can easily judge the value of Trust specific individuals (based on information about individuals, motivations, and their competencies), it could be definite beliefs about the value of trust in other individuals. It is clear that individuals may be distrust to avoid losing anything, therefore, people who not have something of losing; they can not be distrustful towards everything. So, the poor can rely on to others that "we not have anything of losing" and therefore level of trust is high in them. In general it can be concluded that there is a significant positive relationship between social capital and poverty so that much as poverty is increased it is more valuable. In other words, social

capital (weak financial capital) leads to an increase in social capital and using social capital, community members are trying to cover their financial strength in weakness and they provide more suitable conditions for their life.

Of course, this does not mean that social capital is lower in individuals with the appropriate financial, it is concluded these that since poverty is lack of having or financial capital, it does not lead to a decline in social capital. Thus, since the foundations of human society are based on the indicators of human capital, it will remain stable. In other words, since poverty leads to instability in human population in the basis of development, but it does not make bad sound the moral foundations of society. Lin [14] proposes a theory of social resources, the issue of access to social resources and their use can lead to better socio-economic status. Accordingly, Lin defines social capital as resources embedded in social structure so that it is available or collected with purposeful action. Lin introduce valuable resource in most communities, such as wealth, power and social status and so, he believes to measure social capital in individual according to the amount or characteristics in others so that the person has the direct and indirect links with them. However, access to resources and their

use is influenced by the person's position in the hierarchical order of the community. Thus, social capital as powerful alternative, it is appropriate thus, social capital is a powerful alternative it is appropriate for the poor, who are looking for alternative sources for financial assets.

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