Study of Effects of Social Capital on Social Participation Among Lectures of Shoushtar Islamic Azad University
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ABSTRACT
The study of effect of social capital on social(civic) participation of Shoushtar Azad university academic staff is the aim of this essay. Perspectives of Marx, Weber, Bourdieu, Coleman, Giddens, Fukuyama have been used for theoretical explanation of social capital and participation. Social interaction, group membership, mass media and altruism affected on Social trust. Statistical population of the research method consists of academic staff of Shoushtar Azad university. The research method is Survey which has been performed by questionnaire. There are 231 Academic staffs of the university in the sample. 75% of the variance of dependent variable has been determined by above mentioned variables. Finding show that more social capital, more social participation. Meanwhile social trust has had highest effect on social participation.

KEY WORDS: social capital, on social participation, lectures of shoushtar

INTRODUCTION
Many of scholars believe that wealth of developed countries is not the cause of their civilization that is civilization is the cause of their development. Social capital of norms and civic participation networks are formally the preconditions of economic development and efficient government. So civilization has influential role in economic development (Putnam, 1384: 98). Participation in different aspect can be economic, political, cultural and social, in this essay latter has been focused. Social (civic) participation is cooperation between men and women to Nongovernmental organizations or their membership in these ones. Todays, structure of modern societies has been composed of three prats: formal such as state, informal such as ethnicity and independent such as trade unions, social councils, independent parties and cultural associations include religious, scientific and artistic. These organizations have some characteristics; these are nongovernmental, self-perpetuated, democratic, non-bureaucratic, innovative, reflective and based on civic participation (Abdullahi, 1387: 13). Order and development in Iran as a transitional society are deeply as critical issues and correct and reasonable encounter with them are dependent on civic participation in all of aspects of social system. Civic institutions are the most original agencies of creation of civic ethics and the most fundamental context of civic participation for development. Then, ordering and regulating of society and sustainable development without organic interaction between men and women is impossible (Ibid, 13). Herbert spencer defines participation as substance of human life. Also participation has been defined in many of texts as missing link of development process. Some scholars relate participation to democracy. Development as a process is not achieved without democracy and liberalism. Based on the perspective, when some groups of citizens and original agencies come to revive their life, participation and its political cousin- democracy- will grow(Ibid: 13).

Civic participation is considered as a dependent variable, but as an independent variable it can effect on balanced(sustainable) development. Vital role of civic participation in Iran and its way of affecting on social capital and its related components is considered. The context of social participation is provided in some countries that are deeply equipped to social and human capital. Nietzsche says, "What right has told us that our treasure is where the heart is that there Gnjtan hive of our knowledge." But is it really the "treasure", the "knowledge jollification" to "sad science" has become?(Nietzsche, 1387: 13). Affected by Nietzsche, I also said that we must severely search for material, human, cultural and symbolic capital. There is high probability to achieve development in these circumstances. So, the essay main question is: is there any relationship between...
social capital and social participation among the Academic staffs of Shush tar Azad University? How is relationship between social capital and social participation among the Academic staffs of Shushtar Azad University? Why relationship between social capital and social participation among the Academic staffs of Shushtar Azad University? Doing research about this issue is necessary because of Erosion of social capital in our society. Specifying the way of relationship between social capital and social participation among the Academic staffs of Shushtar Azad University is the general aim of the essay.

**Review of literature:**
Term of social capital coined by hani fan first time in 1916. Some experts such as Glenn loury, ivan light, James coleman, Robert Putnam, Pierre Bourdieu, Francis fukuyama and … are considered social capital as social relationship and social trust into the social network(Abdullahi, 1387). Some other experts define social capital as a specific complex of norms or informal values. They argued norms are created by social capitals which are composed of virtues such as rightfulness, commitment and mutual communication. But most of the scholars have emphasized on social trust, interactions and social relationship into a social network (Bourdieu, 1986, Coleman, 1988, Putnam 1993, fukuyama, 1995, loury, 1977). For example, If there is a high degree of social trust among members of a group, definitely they can do much more things than the group lack of this trust (Azimi & oveisi, 1385). Bourdieu think about social capital as actual and potential resources that are provided by a continued network of somehow institutionalized, based on familiarity, mutual understanding relationships (Roshanfekr, 1384: 95). Most experts considered social trust as a main index of social capital which is in formal and informal networks, ethical standard of commitment. Fundamental trust clear dangerous issues from the different situations of everyday life (Giddens, 1378: 181).

**Hypotheses:**
- The more social capital, the more social participation.
- The more social trust, the more social participation.
- The more expanded interactions, the more social participation.
- The more tendency to group membership, the more social participation.
- The more access to mass media, the more social participation.
- The more tendencies to altruism, the more social participation.

The research method is Survey which has been performed by questionnaire. This is due to this fact that social participation is multi facet(plural) and is required that object(responder) declare his/her own opinion. There are 231 Academic staffs of the university in the sample which has determined by random sampling. 75% of the variance of dependent variable has been determined by above mentioned variables. Reliability deals with the concept mentioned in the same condition that measures the extent to which the results are the same (kerlinger, 1377: 112). The method of Cronbach which has been used for measuring reliability is 0/74.
**Draw conclusion:**

Social capital can be trained by care but cannot be created by engineering. Unlike physical capital, social capital (some kinds of human capital such as applying and purification of skills) not only is decreased by using it but also increased (Tajbakhsh, 1384: 29). Social capital has relationship with variables such as trust, worry about others and public issues, participation in public issues, integration, group solidarity and cooperation. Social capital has been concentrated over two past decades. Some experts have attributed it many of social problems. When money unites peoples to each other and is governed, social relationships will be objective, functional, instrumental, impersonal, and emotionally neutral (Vandenberg, 1386: 103). But social experts believe that since money is more efficient than clearing transaction so society relying on public interaction is more efficient than society which its members don’t trust to each other (Putnam, 1384: 98). So transition from egoistic individualism toward collective life is based on social capital. Robert Frank, an economist, says social capital is what Tom Wolfe novel "Pride Fire", "Bank of grace" is called(Ibid: 98). In this social situation (social field), people always cooperate to each other (Coleman, 1384: 57). In fact, cooperation is much easier in society that is equipped to social capital. Social capital increases the benefit of investment in physical, human and cultural capital (Putnam, 1384: 95).

Today, beside the economic capital also other forms of capital such as social capital is needed. Social capital can reinforce human, cultural and symbolic capital. If there is a suitable atmosphere for this kind of capitals, so habitus in direction of helping to social progressive goals will form. This habitus can change the taste of people and subsequently social conduct. New social conduct both deconstructs and form new structures in which social actors have good interaction to each others. This interaction is based on social trust, so, social capital is formed and in its turn provides context for social (civic) participation. Albeit, it must be said that also negative aspects of social capital such as ethnocentrism, effect of stereotyped beliefs to others and forming insiders and outsiders groups should be considered (Durlauf, 1384: 407). Our society is encountered to erosion of old social capital, if we want not afflicted to new problems, so we must be ready for accepting a new social capital.

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