

## AN ANALYZING OF SOCIAL TRUST IN THE TABRIZ METROPOLITAN AREAS

Nader Zali<sup>1\*</sup>, Reza Ostadrahimi<sup>2</sup>, Mastooreh Gholipour<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Urban Planning, University of Guilan, Iran

<sup>2</sup> Department of Sociology, University of Baku, Azerbaijan

<sup>3</sup> Department of Urban Planning, Tehran University of Art, Iran

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### Abstract:

The social capital consists of two fundamental components. Relations and links, norms and trust that facilitate group activities, relations and social networks as components of social capital has been evaluated in Tabriz city. This research has been conducted with descriptive and analytical approach in survey. The statistical society of this research was citizens of Tabriz city and the information has been gathered via face to face referring to homes by cluster sampling. In this research four components like accumulating social relations, symmetrical relations, supporting relations and mediation relations as main components of quality of social relations and structure of relations has been analyzed. The results of this study show that the relational stable degree is low in Tabriz city and accumulating the social relation as one of indices of relational stability has got better status in comparison to other indices. Also based on results of this research the social relations in Tabriz city have got very low adaptability degree. At the end of article according to importance of social capital in social development it has been referred to its role in advancement of programs of social development.

**Keywords:** Social capital; Social Relations; Stability; Social Links; Social Networks.

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\* Correspondence to: Nader Zali. Tel.: +98 914 303 8588. E-mail: nzali@guilan.ac.ir

## INTRODUCTION

In fact, trust is the most important part of social capital and point to the kind and quality of relationships and ties among individuals. Indeed, participation among individuals is positive and constructor if it will be based on trust and positive excitements. A major part of social capital theory is also based on trust.

Nowadays, there is another capital called social capital, beside human, financial and economical capitals. This concept implies to links and communications between members of a network as a valuable resource which leads to make members' objectives come true through establishment of reciprocal norms and reliance. Social capital is considered to be a suitable basis to avail human and physical capital, a method to reach to success.

In sociology literature, social communication adjustment somehow depends on social integrity and reliance, i.e. it is impossible to establish constant social discipline which is consequences of social capital development, without integrity and reliance (Chalabi, 1996). One of the important aspects of development is social development comprising various forms of reciprocal behaviors that happen in a particular society associated with civilization development. Social and cultural development is taken into consideration as complementary and continual aspects of a phenomenon; both necessarily lead to establish increasingly severance and distinction in the society. Of current authorities interested in some social development indices who emphasized largely on it: Parsons focusing on local society (1977), Coleman on social capital (1994), P. Bourdieu on social act (1977), Dahrendorf on social human, Habermas on public arena, social communication and correlative rationalization (1991), Giddens (1990) on specified identity and social capital and etc (Moosavi & Taheri, 2007).

Moreover in recent years, there have carried out many researches over relation between social development and social capital indicating on direct relation for social capital with basic efficiency, training level growth, violent crimes and damages' reduction, reduction in quarrels and disputes, increase in reliance and satisfaction and happiness feeling (Putnam, 2000). We can realize better the effect of social capital over other aspects of development, looking to research resources, effect of social capital over good possession and economical efficiency increase (Offe & Fuches, 1998), relation between regional development and social capital (Putnam, 2001), influence of social capital over people cooperation in urban management efficiency and health (Grootaert, 2002) and also social capital impact over political development (government

function, civilized society revival, election cooperation (Norris, 2003).

Up to now, in sources and texts of social capital, the most research has been done about general trust, civilized or institutional trust more than other aspects of trust. Civilized trust has been surveyed through various kinds of questions including images, attitude assessment and assumed questions. One of the most current questions includes a list of organizations and institutions in which any individual is questioned directly about his/her trust rate in those organizations and institutions.

### Problem view

It is discussed the consequences of social capital development in different domains and levels implying over positive impact of social capital on social discipline and constant development. Immigration to cities started at the beginning of industrial revolution and technological fast promotions. It led to chaos and social anarchies parallel to it which enjoys direct relation with urbanity and it was how it made social science scientists step on well-improvement of social system. At first, it largely insisted on physical capital and economical development, while they discovered a particular type of capital

Through society's development comparison under which we can facilitate cooperation, partnership and improved ties to gain common wealth, i.e. called "social capital" which make it possible methods of relations between individuals, establishing correct norms and reciprocal reliance, common values, multilateral development basis for societies under the cover of this concept. (Ghasemi *et al.*, 2006)

Developing countries willing to promote in the basis of development as developed countries, facing with considerable obstacles including administrative department inefficiency, governmental departments' lack of responsibility, low level for reliance between people and also between nation-government and lack of cooperation moral into individuals to improve social status (Ghasemi *et al.*, 2006).

Main issue for researchers in social relations in Tabriz citizens was quality of social relation network (social integrity) by which it has specified type and quality of Tabriz citizens social relations and in case if low level for these indices, it should be taken suitable approaches to promote social capital parameters.

### Theoretical principle

Social capital for the first time was utilized by "Hanifan" on 1916 (Woolcack, 1998). Afterward, Jane Jacob proposed the impact of social capital in keeping

discipline, cleanness, street crimes reduction in her work called "Life and death of American big cities" After that, other thinkers like P. Bourdieu, J. Coleman and R. Putnam expanded the concept of social capital.

In many definitions used by recent thinkers, main attention focuses on social capital and individuals' communication in social sets or social warm relations that is the formation origin of social capital. Putnam also believes that main basis for social capital theory regards networks as valuable and social relations are effective on growth ability of individuals and groups chains (Putnam, 2000).

Putnam believes that social capital enjoys a considerable role in development, supported by increasingly growth of practical sciences and knowledge (Putnam, 1998) Social capital proposed to answer the question that why some countries are developed and some underdeveloped? why some cities are developed and some underdeveloped These questions originate from a lost chain called "social capital" containing following aspects:

1. Reliance implied by Coleman (1988), Putnam (1993).
2. Regulations and norms governing social acts (Coleman, 1988, Fokoyama, 1995 and Portes 1993).
3. Networks and their specifications (Halpern, 2005).

Networks as our main focus in this paper are considered as one of social capital parameters resulted from social relations. Wendy Stone in social capital assessment has restricted it into two parts "relation structure" and "relations quality" (Stone, 2001):

1. Relations type (official or unofficial).
2. Relations network' size (expanded and restricted).
3. Relations internal structure.
4. Relations external structure.

Paxton model has been proposed to specify the weight of relations various types. Paxton utilized four cases to specify social capital. This model regards social capital as zero total property rather than represents it as a variable mostly depending on social history and basis.

In the last years social capital was used in three different fields of sociology, political science and economy. Although in these three fields discussing social capital, it is focused on different aspects of social capital, norms, networks and reliance, Coleman relied on "reliance", Bourdieu on social networks and economists enjoyed social capital' analysis from theory making, Some believe that there are only two ideologies in social capital, one of them called Putnamism emphasizing on social relations and urban activities. The other called Bourdieuism focusing on individual membership' impact over networks (Baum & Ziersch, 2003).

**Table1.** Pakston model for social capital

Index	Associative dependencies between individual	
	High	Low
Subjective links	High	A
between individual	Low	C
		B
		D

In this paper we discussed both individuals' social relations (support, symmetry) and social links (sentimental dependence, community-sentimental relations and weak relations) in social networks. Though there are a lot of papers over the methods to measure social capital, there is not a common method introduced to measure this variable. Some researchers as Putnam considered a compound index to measure it. Many others measured a simple index of social capital, as we have also measured social networks' index in this study.

Current study is Survey type that has performed for typical population of Tabriz. Statistical community of this study contains all 15 yrs-old citizens mostly resident in Tabriz in 1385 that approximates as equal to 1,106,371 based on public census for residents on 2006. Typical volume as 248 people and sampling method was based on clustery, it was used a questionnaire as a tool to assemble information that have been gathered though home-to-home personal recourse in Tabriz using open and close questions. The information was analyzed using "SPSS" program and also through descriptive and presumptive statistical methods.

### **Trust as the mail factor of social capital in the metropolitans**

In fact, trust is the most important part of social capital and point to the kind and quality of relationships and ties among individuals. Indeed, participation among individuals is positive and constructor if it will be based on trust and positive excitements. A major part of social capital theory is also based on trust.

Trust is the tendency of an individual for accepting risk in a social situation where the cooperation is done based on a trust that others will do in a way, which is expected from them, and follow a supporting norm. In Fukuyama (2003) words: "Trust is an expectation that shows itself in a systematic (regular), honest and with a cooperative-based behavior community."

Through reviewing social capital literature, we can make a different among kind of trust. The first kind is trust in peculiar individual, or in Williams's words "intimate trust" which is based on a close familiarity with a specific person. The second kind is trust in individuals, especially unfamiliar ones, which is called generalized trust or social trust. The third kind is called

civilized on institutional trust, which is confidence in formal organizations and institutions of the society.

These three factors are completely in relation with one another. Social trust, reciprocity norms and participation networks enforce one another mutually. As more as civilized participation networks and reciprocity norms exceed, it results in increase of trust and as the trust becomes more it results in increase of those two. Existence of institutions and effective cooperative-searching relations require trust among individuals, and this trust is decreased and enforced by those norms and networks.

### Indices of trust

In various researches, different indices have been used for assessing trust rate. We can classify these indices in two levels: A) Individual level, B) Community level (Leigh, 2002). Now, in regards to Stone (2001) debates, we can sum up mooted debates about types of trust as followings:

#### Specific trust among familiars

Trust of familiars is reviewable for kinds of social networks, which the individual is one of their members. In most of studies, that trust norm among familiars has been surveyed; all the questions have been mooted in the frame of an assumed context and explains a situation where an individual may decide to trust others.

#### Generalized trust to unfamiliar

In studies Putnam (1995), the public criterion of social trust that is different from social trust to familiars has strongly been distinguished. He, through doing World Values Survey (WVS) concluded that trust rate has been declined in the society of USA in years of 1960 up to 1993.

Question of World Values Survey (WVS) which has been used by Putnam, through existence of obvious limits in using a single-side singular question for

analyzing a complicated concept as social capital is usually used as the only and one index containing this general concept.

### Civilized or institutional trust

Up to now, in sources and texts of social capital, the most research has been done about general trust, civilized or institutional trust more than other aspects of trust. Civilized trust has been surveyed through various kinds of questions including images, attitude assessment and assumed questions. One of the most current questions include a list of organizations and institutions in which any individual is questioned directly about his/her trust rate in those organizations and institutions.

In order to assess civilized trust, sums of questions are used in the frame of assumed scenarios. Onyx & Bullen (2000), for example, in their analysis from trust in inner specific communities did a research about rate of trust that residents had to each other and local governing and administrative boards through using below mentioned cases.

"Would you search for a mediator, if your neighbor or you had an argument (about, for example, house fence or dogs)?"

"Did you trust your local council for making a decision on a subject related to your local developments" (Onyx & Bullen, 2000, p.113).

These questions indicate rate of confidence or trust of individuals in social institutions. These information make more findings about social capital available without any need for doing research about kinds of connections and ties between civilized trust with social trust and with norms into the other networks.

Trust and Social Capital: Most researchers believe that social capital completely depends on trust. Without reaching an acceptable level of trust, factors such as relationships, communities, cooperation and mutual commitment cannot come to an existence.

**Table 2.** Social relations accumulation indices in Tabriz

	Unit	Approximately every day	Minimum once a week	Minimum once a month	Minimum once a year	Once in Several years
Figurative relation	%	25/8	49/8	21/1	2/1	1/2
Sending nature of relation	%	39/5	33/9	20/5	5/1	0/9
Receiving nature of relation	%	38	34/2	20/7	6/1	1/1

Coleman (1988) believes that mutual trust system is one of the important forms of social capital that all future commitments and expectations are founded based on it. Putnam (1993) regards trust as one of the sources of social capital, which is followed by positive functions and economic dynamics. Although there are such a different views and theories, but the tie between trust and social capital is relatively the result of close relationships between resources of trust and social capital. Indeed, some theoretical schools, considers trust prior to social capital and some others consider trust as the product and or result and advantages of social capital (Stephenson & Ebrahim, 2004)

In Fukuyama (2003) opinion trust has a fundamental role. He believes in trust as the basic specification of social capital. Social capital is a quality resulted from trust generality rate in the society or in identified sectors of that society.

Nevertheless, a group of thinkers is uncertain about the claim that: trust is the fundamental specification of social capital. They believe that trust is an intrinsically complicated and variable concept. Anyhow, at the same time these authorities take social capital composed of trust, network and norms.

## STUDY OF RELATIONAL INTEGRATION VOLUME IN TABRIZ

Relation integrity has been defined according to four relationships as density, symmetry, supportive relations and intermediate relations in social relations network. The results of four above-mentioned indices are derived as below analyzing data gathered from Tabriz citizens.

### Social relation density

Social relations density means relation plurality between social network members (friendship). This concept defines in terms of five variables including relation length, relation sending, relation receiving, virtual relation and relation intensity between friends. Relation density index is calculated by mixing five above-cited variables.

Questionnaire data analysis represent total answerers of 33.3% less than 5 yrs friendship, 29.5% between 5 to 10 yrs relation and 37.2% having more than 10 yrs of friendship. Relation intensity in at least once a year relations and once in some years are more than daily and weekly relations intensity. There a more tendency

toward annual communications rather than others. Virtual relation based on phone, letter or other electronic tools has had most positive answer at least once a week. Daily and weekly relation sending represents more than 73% and also relation receiving more than 72%. Total index for social relation density is calculated based on total scale of sending and receiving, virtual relation, relation intensity and friendship relation length in terms of zero to hundred scales.

Social density index is calculated from sending, receiving, length and strength volume assembly. Based on **Table 3** data, research data criteria diversion scattered. According to this, tables represent weakly data relation with each other.

### Social relations symmetry

Social relations' symmetry means bilateral relation between social network members. In other words, symmetry means equality between sending and receiving in social relation. If there is no reciprocal relation between network members, there is not a relative parity in sending and receiving relation, their relation gradually will be weaken and disjointed. In another word, a relation would be constant if it enjoys symmetry; it increases more to network integrity as much as social relation enjoys mutuality and symmetry. This index has been made of sending and receiving relation crossing. Tabriz data implies on social relation' symmetry in Tabriz citizens' relation approximating to 96% that indicates on strong integration in citizens' social relations. An interesting point to be noticed that sending and receiving relation also enjoys very close similarity in terms of different times so that in daily relations only 1.6% sending relations more than receiving, in weekly relations complete similarity between sending and receiving, in monthly relations only 0.3% receiving relations more than sending, in annual relations receiving 1.2% more than sending and finally in relations more than one year, receiving 0.2% more than sending. In total it can be concluded that there is a 2% difference between sending and receiving relation in many periods less than one month including sending priority over receiving but relation receiving goes more than sending in relations more than one month. It can be totally assessed that individuals relation' scale are completely appropriate and mutual toward each other.

**Table 3.** Social relations accumulation indices in separation of quarters in Tabriz

Standard deviation	mean	Third quarter	s second quarter	First quarter	Maximum accumulation	Minimum accumulation
21/6	42/2	58/1	39/2	23/9	100	10/8

**Table 4.** Relation symmetry index in Tabriz: relation sending ratio relative to receive in social network

		Receiving: How often your friends see you					Total
		Approximately every day	Minimum once a week	Minimum once a month	Minimum once a year	Once in several years	
Sending: How often your friends see you	Approximately every day	36	2/9	0/4	0	0/2	39/6
	Minimum once a week	1/8	29/2	3/1	0	0	34/2
	Minimum once a month	0/2	2	17/1	1/1	0	20/4
	Minimum once a year	0	0	0	4/9	0	4/9
	Once in Several years	0	0	0	0	0/9	0/9
	Total	38	34/2	20/7	6/1	1/1	100

### Supportive relation

Supportive relation means to support and protect social network members toward each other in hardship and suffering. This concept resulted from intersection into two variables show the number of social network members and those members who are capable to help each other in hardship. Analysis of these data represent that supportive relation' scale is an equivalent to 50.2% in Tabriz citizens' relations and 38.7% of citizens have no friend called isolated.

**Table 5** supportive relation' index in Tabriz: distribution of close friends and number of supporters in hardship. It is needed to mention that 21.7% of citizens have only one supporter, 17.5% two supporters, 7.4% three supporters and 3.6% more than four supporters.

As an interesting point, as friendship visit restricted to less number of people, the number of supporters is also reduced. For instance, those in relation with only one friend enjoy 11% supports and those having two friendship relations are supported 13.7%, those with four friends have increased number of supporters to 14.4%. In total, there is not an appropriate status in support of social relations unlike symmetry relation. There is a need felt to pay attention to this important issue in social network.

### Intermediates relations

Those relations established through others mediation are called weak links or intermediate relations. Reciprocal friendship established into members of a social network

joins indirectly members of network to each other. Weak or intermediate relations in this concept represent a relation that is established via another relation. This connection focuses on in-network integration capacities.

According to analysis results, Tabriz citizens intermediate connections between 1st and 2nd friend is 55.7% as close friend, 24.3% as medium friendship, 19.9% stranger toward each other. Also friendship in 1st and 3rd friends represent 45.9% close relation, 28% medium relation and 16% low level relation. Also friendship in 2nd and 3rd friends is formed of 46% close relation, 26.4% medium relation and 37.6% low level relation.

Altogether, there are acceptable intermediate relations in Tabriz citizens' social communications representing high volume in-network integrity. **Table 6** weak connection index in Tabriz: close friendship between 1st, 2nd and 3rd grade friends.

### An assessment for relation compatibility in Tabriz

Relation compatibility is calculated by four parameters as relation density, intermediate, symmetry relations and supportive relations totally representing social relation' integrity characteristic. Compatibility between above-cited parameters is created by two ways. The first step to estimate relation compatibility, justifiability coefficient or in-regional correlation coefficient is divided by four factors that calculation of in-regional correlation coefficient and meaningfulness level represent the insignificance of relation integrity compatibility coefficient in Tabriz.

**Table 5.** Supporting relation index in Tabriz: distribution of near friends and supporters number in hard time

Reply categories	Number of supporters: how many friends and relatives want to help in hard time					
	0	1	2	3	4-6	Total
	38/7	0	0	0	0	38/7
Number of network members: number of close friends	1	2/8	11	0	0	12/8
	2	3	3	10/7	0	16/6
	3	3	4/3	2/7	4/2	14/1
	4-6	2/4	3/4	4/2	3/3	16/8
	Total	49/9	21/7	17/5	7/4	3/6

**Table 6.** Weak relation index in Tabriz: close friendship among first, second and third grade friends

Network status Friendship between:	First and second friend	First and third friend	Second and third friend
Close friend	55/7	45/9	46
Middle	24/3	28	26/4
Strange	19/9	16	27/6

**Table 7.** Between class correlation and compatibility

	(ICC)	F-value	Meaning fullness level
Single rate	-0/001	0/97	0/49
Average of Raters	-0/005	0/97	0/49

Alpha = 0/005

This method indicates on fact that there is a tangible differences and heterogeneous between characteristics of social network relation in Tabriz. **Table 7** in-regional correlation and compatibility coefficient Alpha = 0/005.

Estimated meaningfulness level indicates that relation compatibility enjoys low level between Tabriz citizens and also Alpha goes negative and very inconsiderable.

In second step, internal compatibility of relation system is based on four groups membership contact scale resulted from answerers enjoying equal relation gain i.e. they simultaneously contain supportive and symmetry relations, weak connections and relation density in social network. In this case, as much these four groups have membership encounter or common membership together as they have, compatibility has come true in relation system.

Moreover, membership can be carried out in three, two or one group enjoying resources. Those have no membership in none of four groups enjoying relation resources; will be without any compatibility in relation resources.

## CONCLUSION

The results represent integrity established in age, marital status and education status bases, non-integrity in gender and activity status bases. In other words, relation integrity results in Tabriz are generalized to total society divided by age groups, marital status and citizens' education status, enjoying acceptable and desirable meaningfulness level but the results are not generalized to total society over gender and activity status. If we take a look to total concept of social capital, urbanism may have most impact over its quality. Urbanism leads to an alteration into human reciprocal relations toward

each other as the second revolution in human culture, any increase in urban population accelerates environment exploitation. The main opportunities and challenges of the world are increasingly emerged in cities' changes. Population fast growth and its focus on cities impact on life prospect all over the world. Cities are associated with growth and increasingly exposed to horrible crisis especially in developing countries. Poverty, environment ruin, lack of urban services, descent in existing infrastructure, social relations reduction and social integration incompatibility are considered as crisis related to this issue).

Individuals inside of any society construct social capitals. In fact they are reserves of social and human resources whom governments can have both positive impact over quality of social capital and negative effect. On the other side, governments can make a use of positive characteristics of social capitals in societies into social developing programs and in order to advance social objectives.

Finally it is needed to mention that it is impossible to establish constant social discipline disregarding social capitals. Violation of norms, values and anarchy has been propagated in the society without it, increasing some sort of confusion, conflict, clash, lack of concern and other social harms in cities.

In this time, since it is necessary for correlation and sympathy society to progress development objectives. The policy of social capital promotion has been enjoyed priority through establishment of cooperation, coordination, reliance, connection senses and social relations' support and we can accelerate to social development. This increases to cities' social instability, followed by huge encouragement of people to support social and economical development programs of managers.

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