

## The Effect of Social Capital Components with Professional Ethics of Nurses in Mashhad

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Received 17 July 2023, Accepted 15 January 2024

### *Abstract*

This study explores the impact of social capital on professional ethics of nurses in Mashhad city. Correlation and type applied research population was selected as the nurses working in two hospitals (Qaim and Razavi) in Mashhad. Of these, 580 were selected as random samples by 230 individuals. Two standard questionnaires (professional ethics, social capital) were used for data gathering. The reliability of these questionnaires with Cronbach's alpha higher than 0.86 was good and the data were analyzed using SPSS and smartpls2. The theoretical approach of this study was a combination of theories.

The results showed Social capital has a positive and significant effect on professional ethics of nurses in Mashhad city. The coefficient of determination of R<sup>2</sup> for dependent variable shows that social capital of dependent variance (professional ethics) can be explained.

**Keywords:** Social capital; professional ethics; nurses.

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## **1. Introduction**

Nowadays, paying attention to the of professional ethics in the organizations' organizations may play an effective role in the development of manpower and efficiency of this sector. The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between capital components of social capital and professional ethics in nursing staff in Mashhad. Identifying the amount of capital and amount of professional ethics, as well as the quality of health care and health care workers, as they require a relationship of emotional and ethical behavior, was designed and effective. In fact, different definitions of professional ethics have been. In the definition of professional ethics; It is a set of regulations and regulations that define moral action in specific and specific way, and it is considered as an ethical framework for action and ethical judgment. Rotaganes and Schmidt speak of three ethical criteria: socio-fit and expert in scientific field (Janabadi and Nashti, 2015: 319). Many employees' behaviour in organizations is affected by their professional ethics and moral codes (Summers, 2001: 145). The governance of professional ethics in an organization is able to help a great extent of the organization to reduce tensions and succeed in achieving the effectiveness of the goals. Today, having professional ethics is considered as a competitive advantage in organization (2002: 240). According to (Campbell, 2008), each organization has code of ethics appropriate for its professional structure which is called professional ethics. This code was obtained first from the nature of the profession or occupation (Abbas Zenabadi, 2014). However professional ethics in organizations is considered by the managers and staff or in other words, professional ethics in the organization is significantly reduced in organizational and the organization will succeed in achieving the expected objectives (Victim and Abdul Hay, 2017: 99).

Respect for ethics; It is an inherent nature of the of health and treatment, and the mission of the different the medical sciences provide the necessary health, care, treatment and rehabilitation services at the highest standard level for securing, maintaining and promoting the health of the society (right-speakers, knowledge of the individual and physician, 2017: 550). Nursing care is valuable when they are expressed in moral hospitalization (Danaeifard, Rajabzadeh and Darvishi, 2010:87).

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Social capital has been recognized today for all jobs including nursing. In various sources, social capital refers to social organization features such as networks, norms and social trust, which facilitate cooperation and coordination in achieving mutual benefits. The World Bank considers social capital a set of norms and social relations that exist in social structures and enables individuals to reciprocate to achieve the desired goals. (Amirkhani and Pourezzat, 2008: 1).

Jim and Roy showed in 2003 that with a decrease in social capital, anti-moral behavior such as robbery, embezzlement and violence in organizations, the increased respect for the rights of citizens increased (Wing and colleagues, 2007: 66). With increasing social capital, professional ethics of individuals can be predicted and self-efficacy among them increased. In the three-part companies competition caused a decrease in the communication component of social capital and therefore it destroyed moral principles. On the contrary, in the Member Partnership Companies, it increased professional ethics among them (Bull and Colleagues, 2010: 64).

So far, a comprehensive study has not been conducted to investigate the effect of social capital on professional ethics of nurses in Mashhad city. In order to investigate the relationship between these variables and improve social capital in order to improve the components of professional ethics. Nursing profession due to its close relationship between the patients and other relevant groups requires the development of this sector of medical and health care services. The and development circumstances of professional ethics and social capital for people to have this feeling would be studied scientifically. The end problem is how professional ethics are predicted in nurses in Mashhad city through social capital and what are the effective factors in their professional ethic development?

Paying attention to the employees working in various government organizations and administrations is one of the important issues for the development of human resources. Knowledge of ethical issues, especially in the field of work, can provide a warm and intimate communication atmosphere among members and achieve the output of activities that is the satisfaction of the employer and social services. Today, the serious duty of each nurse to treat

and care for the sick society can be considered as important and the ultimate issue because by implementing their legal duties with commitment and work conscience, they can speed up the improvement and improvement of patients and a large part of the expenses Reduce the organization. There is this religious teaching about our Islamic society that helping one's fellow man apart from the duty, serving the creation is pleasing to God and produces countless fruits for people. The general purpose of professional ethics is to regulate the professional behavior of people in their personal activities and work environment. On the other hand, considering the effect of organizational culture on social capital, it is expected that this effect is also possible through professional ethics. Examining the theoretical texts of various studies shows that culture affects professional ethics (Rahimi and Babaei, 2012: 61).

Organizations that respect ethical values can create a platform of trust and mutual connection between people. Ethics is a social norm and a kind of value within organizations that, according to the manager, employees are obliged to do. Nursing ethics is a branch of medical ethics that has been influenced by the developments in this field. Compliance with professional ethics; It is part of the inherent nature of the field of health and treatment, and the mission of various professions in medical sciences is to provide the necessary health, care, treatment and rehabilitation services at the highest standard level to ensure, maintain and promote the health of the society (Haqgo, Danesh Fard and Tabibi, 2016: 550 ). In this regard, nursing cares will find their real value when they are crystallized in the moral bed (Danaeifard, Rajabzadeh and Darvishi, 2009: 87). Today, the existence of social capital in all jobs, including nursing, is one of the known factors affecting the performance of employees. In recent decades, social capital has turned into a very traditional concept and has become the daily slogan of politicians and university elites. Social capital is a multidimensional concept in social sciences and has an influence on many areas of society and has found a special place in the literature related to development. In such a way that it is known as the missing link of development. The concept of social capital is a transdisciplinary concept that has recently received the attention of many branches of human sciences (Afshani, Parsa Mehr and Noorian Najafabadi, 2010: 81).

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In various sources, social capital refers to the characteristics of social organization, such as networks, norms, and social trust, which facilitate cooperation and coordination in order to obtain mutual benefits. The World Bank considers social capital as a set of norms and social relations that exists in social structures and enables people to work together to achieve desirable goals. (Amirkhani and Pour Ezzat, 2008: 1). Also, the social capital of the organization can be mentioned to facilitate knowledge, improve team cooperation, organizational commitment and increase the quality of products and services. In foreign research, social capital facilitates moral activity in society, so that moral activity originates from social capital and cannot be done separately from social structure (Kong and Glassman, 2010: 36). For example, in large American companies, employees who had higher social capital followed more ethical principles in the distribution of per capita and public subsidies (Lee, 2009: 73).

In 2003, Jim and Roy showed that with the reduction of social capital, unethical behaviors such as theft, embezzlement and violence in organizations increase and respect for the rights of citizens increases (Wing et al., 2007: 66). With the increase of people's social capital, their professional ethics can be predicted and self-efficacy increases among them. In joint-stock companies, competition reduced the communication component of social capital and consequently caused the loss of ethical principles, and on the contrary, in cooperative companies, the participation of members increased professional ethics among them (Bul et al., 2010: 64). Cultural capital can be important and fundamental to professional ethics because the acquisition of legitimacy through other capitals depends on their transformation into cultural capital. Someone who has dignity through cultural capital can impose his narrative of the social world on others. Bourdieu claims that the role played by the institutional dimension of cultural capital is similar to the role played by money in economic capital (Lara and Winger, 2005: 2). Thus, cultural capital and social distinctions have a dialectical relationship: cultural capital creates difference and helps to perpetuate social divisions, gaps and inequalities. Ports believes that embodied cultural capital can be increased through communication with experts and specialists.

Reviewing past researches, some researchers have stated that cultural capital has an effect on the performance of nurses up to pre-employment levels, and the capabilities that people acquire during the years of working in the hospital and before that, play an equalizing role and reduce the effect of previously acquired cultural capital. Therefore, the aim of the research is to investigate the relationship between social and cultural capital and professional ethics of the nursing community in Mashhad. So far, a comprehensive research that examines the effect of social capital and cultural capital on the professional ethics of nurses in Mashhad, Perdahas not been discussed, it has not been observed and it is necessary to carry out research in this field to find out the relationship between these variables and to improve the components of professional ethics, social and cultural capital. Due to the close relationship of people with patients and other related groups, the nursing profession requires that the strategies for the development of this part of human resources in medical and medical centers be carefully considered. The motivations and development conditions of professional ethics and the social and cultural capital of people to have this feeling should be scientifically studied. According to the theoretical and experimental background presented in this research, the final issue is that to what extent is the professional ethics of nurses in Mashhad city predicted through social and cultural capital, and what are the effective factors on the development of nurses' professional ethics?

## **2. Review of Literature**

Ethics, collectivism, and in a word has two; Some consider ethics as the force and intrinsic nature that for a man can only be understood by the sight of invisibility and unappearances, against people who are said in a tangible and tangible form and face-to-face, others consider people as a very self-esteem that one, the verbs associated with it, does without hesitation; Like courage. He who has courage does not hesitate to confront the enemy (Sharifi, 2010: 5).

Ethical values are the criteria that determine what is good or bad in terms of behavior and decision making. The term also deals with the subject of optional behavior of the human and with the value of these verbs The value set in ethics is good and bad, evil and impatience, and necessity, and has stopped and

should not be. Warnok has provided two different of ethics; In the first classification of ethics, including science and philosophy, ethics has the duty to determine the behavior of ugly, bad, and evil behavior against good, good, and good behavior. While, the duty philosophy of ethics is to explain the meanings and attributes of moral concepts (such as defining and analyzing ethical concepts, the nature of ethical, logic, and ethical epistemology), which is a work outside of science (outside of ethical science) and belonging to the epistemic of second grade studies (Bashiri and Hertinik, 2011: 26).

Professional ethics is one of the new branches and aspects of ethics, which by providing appropriate beds, tries to answer the ethical issues of various professions in a proper and precise way (Versingsten, 2015) means professional ethics of the set of rules and principles that individuals should be obligated to act spontaneously and on the basis of their conscience and knowledge in doing professional knife. Whether they are not subject to coercion or punished (Narawz Wamarouka, 2014: 265). In a more comprehensive definition, professional ethics is a set of human conduct principles and standards that determine the behavior of individuals and groups. In fact, Professional ethics is the process of rational thinking, which aims to determine the organizational values (Haidari; Abu al-Ghasemi and Mohammadi Aghasaki, 2016: 11).

Professional ethics are  $\neg$  terms that can be understood in different ways. First, professional ethics is a code of values and norms that actually guide the decision of practical tasks when the experts decide. Therefore, professional ethics may be the determinant of the performance, more or less explicit and deliberate. Studying this aspect of professional ethics is related to social psychology. Second, professional ethics is a set of completely ideal values that aim to explain the best world in which a reasonable profession can work. Today, all have developed their code of conduct that explains the best value of, behavior and consequences. Third, professional ethics may be an important philosophical field, thus encompassing a wider area of applied ethics. In this case, the ordinary method of philosophical ethics is used in decision making, planning and professional action to assess, criticize and develop. In this paper, a philosophical approach to professional ethics has been adopted.

There are several definitions for social capital, which can be  $\rightarrow$  as follows in Dehqan Research (2013).

1. Hanny Fann believes; Social capital is an asset in social relations and includes honesty, fellowship, friendship and sympathy.

2. The Bourdieu believes that; Social capital is created from social commitments and relationships, which can be transformed into economic capital in certain circumstances.

3. Colman believes; Social capital is commitments and expectations, information channels and social norms. In his opinion, social capital is defined by its functional and not an independent entity, but it is a set of different elements that have two common features, all of which include some social structures and some activists facilitate the structure range. Social capital is productive.

4. Baker believed; Social capital is a source of activity which activists obtain from specific structures and then use to achieve their interests. Social capital is also created from changes in the relationship between actors.

#### A non-abbreviation model on social capital

In this model, social capital is divided into three general dimensions  $\rightarrow$  Then, the structure is cognitive and communication; structural dimension; It deals with people's ability to communicate with others and benefits the organization. These relationships are like communication channels that are required to collect information, including networks and communications. In cognitive dimension, it refers to the frameworks and meanings that enable people to exchange their values and interests in exchange of information and information, and in this regard, individuals must have common interests to achieve the goals of the organization. The most important indicators of this dimension are cooperation and communication. On the related side, they focus on trust, respect and friendship and the aspects of mutual expectations. Trust, commitment, and social norms are among the main indicators of this. The function of the norms is to gain new experiences, and on the other hand, the employees' commitments to the organization will be positive communications with the organization and will be in line with the goals of the individual and



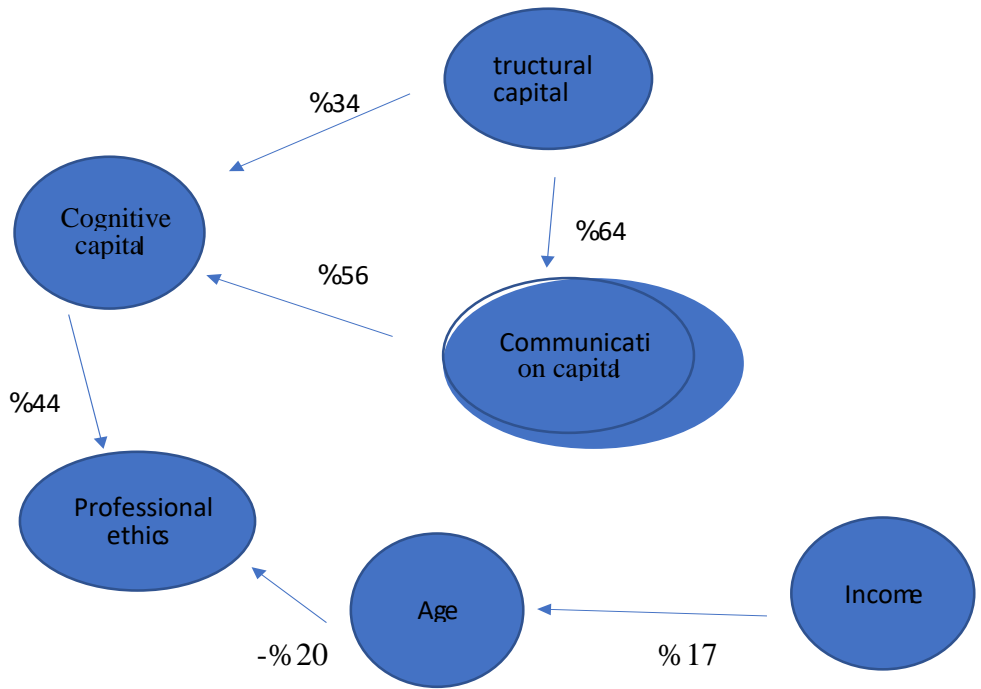
organization. One of its important indicators is mutual understanding, trust and commitment (Emamqolizadeh and Colleagues, 2017).

Asghar Pourahmad-Reza (2003) indicated that the social capital of university students in Mashhad was 2.66 in their living place and 3% in their area of study, respectively. The most important factors affecting this amount of capital were the level of security in the neighborhood, the level of social networks in the neighborhood, married person, economic and social status in the neighborhood, and also the self-reflection of the individual and social capital have shown a negative relationship.

In a survey titled "Investigating the relationship of social capital with a sense of social security among mothers of mentally disabled children", Soraya Kamali and Sheikhi Mohammad Taqi (2010) showed that based on the Multiple Correlation Test (Regression Analysis), 38% of the changes in the feeling of social security has explained the variables entered into the equation. Also, with respect to the significant level, only 4 variables were imported from 21 variables. Fundamental trust, duration of marriage, school level and number of children were meaningful. The lack of other variables is because, keeping the other variables constant, there is a linear relationship between each of the variables observed by dependent variable, but after entering the variables, their effects are eliminated and t-test is not significant.

The research titled "Study of the Impact of Social Capital Dimensions on Job Burnout (The Influence of Job Burnout 2010) in Hashemi Nejad Hospital Female Nurses, Khomernia, Tourani and Mohammadi (2011) stated that he explained that social capital has a multidimensional concept in social sciences that has a great impact on many social fields. The nurses are among the people who are under serious risk of burnout. Sobhaninejad, Najafi, Harandi and Patriotic Union (2014), in this study, the components of professional ethics of teaching in Qom University of Medical Sciences, showed that the average grade of professional ethics for teaching professors was 0.6+54, except for the recognition component of the learning. Personal characteristics of the aristocrats on the content of the mean difference to the average level was significant, and the components of professional ethics of teaching of the professors were in a relatively favorable condition (Sobhani).

**Conceptual Model**



**3. Methodology**

This study was designed to investigate the effect of social capital on professional ethics of nurses in Mashhad city. The research method is descriptive-survey and it is a kind of correlation. The purpose of this study is applied research. The statistical population of this study is the nurses working in two hospitals of Mashhad city, with 580. Of 25 government hospitals and 7 private hospitals, two clusters were selected. Based on Morgan model, 230 cases were determined. Three questionnaires were used to collect data. The first questionnaire was designed to measure the professional ethics of nurses. The questionnaire was prepared based on the Kaduzir Professional Ethics Questionnaire (2000) in the Ward, GI (2001) translated by Izadi (2001).

The second questionnaire was designed to measure the variable of social capital of nurses. This questionnaire was based on the social capital theory (Nahapitt & Gushal), 1998) in Avonq (2000) and Qelich Li and Meshbaki (2001). In this regard, the questionnaire reliability was evaluated using the Cronbach's alpha coefficient in the research done on standard questionnaires.

that the Cronbach value of professional ethics 0.85 and variable of social capital of nurses is set. The questionnaire was 0.93 and its validity was confirmed. To perform these analyses from the software, pls2. smart and spss were used.

#### 4. Findings

Distribution of replies in gender: Of 230 participants, 138 equal 60% of female respondents and 92 equal 40% of men. Distribute replies in age: Of 230 participants, 88 had 38.3% of the respondents aged 22 to 32 years, 109 had 47.4% between the age group of 34 to 43 and 33 had 14.3% between 44 and 53 years. Distribution of replies in marital status: Of 230 participants, 19 are 8.3% single respondents and 211 are 91.7% married. Distribution of responses based on education: Of 230 participants, 16% had diploma, 25.2% had graduate, 65.7% had bachelor's degree and 3% had graduate and higher education. Distribution of responses based on employment status: Of the total 230 participants, 102 had 44.3% of the total number, and 128 had 55.7% in official employment.

**Table 1. The results of normal variables in this study**

test result	accordi ng to central limit theorem	KolmogorovSmirnof		Golke tax		bulk coefficient		variables
		semantic level	statistic value	Standard error	statistic value	Standard error	statistic value	
norm	Above 30 people	0.210	1.06	0.32	-0.816	0.16	-0.23	professional ethics
norm	Above 30 people	0.041	1.369	.32	-.05	0.16	-1.05	social capital

\* The central limit theorem in statistics proves that if the sample volume rises (usually more than 30 samples) the distribution of data is normal or near normal.

As specified in Table 1, since the meaningful level of professional ethics except social capital is less than 0.05, according to Kolmogrov test, it should be said that the distribution of data of these variables (except professional ethics) is not normal, but since the Kolmogrov test is a hard test and in the high volume of samples it usually finds the data as non-normal. cited. The bulk coefficient and pull all the variables studied are in the safe range (3+ and 3). The standard error of bulk coefficient and pull in safe range (2+ and 2) and indicate the normal data. Also, according to the central limit issue, which

claimed that if the sample volume is high (over 30) the distribution of the data will be closer to the normal distribution. Therefore, data distribution of all variables is normal or near normal. So can be said: Data distribution all research variables is normal.

#### 4.1. Primary hypothesis

The first hypothesis of the study was the case; “There is a significant effect between social capital and professional ethics of nurses in Mashhad city.

**Table 2. First hypothesis analysis results**

test result	factor load	t-value	semantic level	Pearson coefficient	straight path
verification	0.381	7.714	0.000	0.425	national identity of the lifestyle

According to the results of table 2, after confirming the measurement models fit, the structural model and the general model, using the T-significant coefficients, and the evaluation of the standard path coefficients for each of the main structures and the Pearson coefficient, the first hypothesis was investigated. As determined in the table, the significant t-coefficient (7.174) was more than 1.96 and as seen, the path coefficient (0.381) showed a significant level above 1.96 and Pearson correlation coefficient was significant with 0.425, therefore the first hypothesis was confirmed.

#### 4.2. Secondary hypothesis

The second hypothesis of this study was suggested; It is expected that professional ethics with social capital of nurses in Mashhad is predicted. In order to determine the predictive power of research variables, linear regression coefficients were used in SPSS software. Based on table 3, all factors in total; 0.18% of variance related to dependent variable that explains the same professional ethics of nurses.

**Table 3. Key elements of multiple regression analysis on dependent variable(professional ethics)**

standard estimation error	corrected explanation coefficient	coefficient of determination (R2)	multiple correlation factor (R)	model
19.76	0.177	0.18	0.425	1

As the regression summary table is observed in the 20-4 summary table, the variable of social capital has been able to explain the approximation of 0.18 of the dependent variable variance of the research.

**Table 4. The main elements of multiple regression analysis by step-by-step method**

variable	B	SE	Beta	T	sig
constant	52.11	10.456	-	53.01	0.000
social capital	0.64	0.09	0.425	70.08	0.000

Dependent variable: professional ethics

In Table 4, the B column shows the coefficient of partial regression of each variables and shows the direct relationship between the independent variables and their direction and in the Beta column, the regression coefficient has been standardized and it is shown that in the case of increasing one unit to the independent variable, it is added or reduced to the independent variable of the variable beta rate. In the t column, the coefficient of partial regression for a meaningful test and a significant level in the sig column was observed. On the other hand, the comparison of the research correlations showed that the social capital factor in the first model of regression all variables with 0.425 beta value is a good predictor of professional ethics.

### 4.3. Testing sub-hypotheses of research

#### 4.3.1. First Sub-hypothesis

The first sub-hypothesis of this study was suggested; There is a significant relationship between capital, as one of the components of social capital and professional ethics among nurses in Mashhad city." As observed in Table 5, there is a significant relationship between capitalism and professional ethics, and this correlation reached a high level of 99% to 0.433; In other words, as long as their capitalists increase, their professional ethics in hospitals will be added.

**Table 5. union between capital and professional ethics**

professional ethics	value	Variable
0.433	Pearson coefficient	communication capital
0000	Significant level	
230	Number	

#### 4.3.2. Second Sub-hypothesis

The second sub-hypothesis of this study was suggested; There is a significant relationship between structural capital as one of the components of social capital and professional ethics among nurses in Mashhad city." As

observed in Table 6, there is a significant relationship between structural capital and professional ethics, and this correlation reached a high level of 99% to 0.303; In other words, as long as their structural capital increases, it increases their professional ethics in hospitals.

**Table 6. correlation between structural capital and professional ethics**

professional ethics	value	Variable
0.303	Pearson coefficient	communication capital
0.000	Significant level	
230	Number	

### 4.3.3. Sub-hypothesis Third

The third hypothesis of this study was suggested; There is a significant relationship between communication capital as one of the components of social capital and professional ethics among nurses in Mashhad city." As observed in Table 7, there is a significant relationship between the capital of communication and professional ethics, and this correlation reached a high level of 99% to 0.395; In other words, as long as their relationship with the nurses increases, their professional ethics is added to the hospitals.

**Table 7. Union between communications capital and professional ethics**

professional ethics	value	Variable
0.395	Pearson coefficient	communication capital
0.000	Significant level	
230	Number	

In this analysis, direct and indirect effects on each variable are also evaluated and calculated. The final model shows the direct and indirect relationships of independent variables on professional ethics of nurses. The impact intensity of each variable on the other is determined. In this model, only age with factor load (0.20-0) and cognitive load (0.44) had direct effect on dependent variable and other variables could explain the dependent variable indirectly.

## 5. Conclusion

Regarding the first hypothesis; The results of structural equation modeling showed that only the social capital component has a significant effect on professional ethics. This relationship between social capital and professional ethics. The correlation between these two factors is more than 0.38%. In internal research, Panahi and Sarwar (2014), according to Merton's theory about social capital alignment, agreed with this result. Colleagues (2013); Najafi et al. (2016), Dehghanian (2015) and Ramadan (2016) were of the same name. In this second hypothesis, it is determined in the regression calculations,

social capital can be explained by its characteristics. From the respondents. Review and one of the component factors on the relationship It is similar to Hope's study (2015). To train health institutions. This is based on the results of the studies of Dehghani and Ramadan (2014) and Ramadan (2015). Emphasizing the professional moral pressure of employees actually increases the quality of services and reduces the costs of supervision and control in medical science departments. This achievement shows the importance of in-service training and It shows the practice of professional ethics in the framework of Helen Boon (2011) and Atimo Eriksenon (2019).

About research sub-hypotheses; What is clear is the effect of social capital, especially the construction capital of nurses, which can affect the professional ethics of these people. Therefore, taking into account the social capital of people increases because it can improve the level of professional ethics in the role of nursing. This factor can be influenced by other economic, social and political factors.

The results of this research are in line with Anthony Giddens' theory about the role of function along with social structures. Therefore, establishing a close and friendly relationship between nurses and patients in other hospitals or medical centers has increased the ability of nurses to perform their duties with more dedication. Therefore, identifying the capital relationship between professional ethics and patient's social capital is necessary to increase the level of trust between nurses and nurses and staff. On the other hand, one of the ways to increase social capital is professional participation in the workplace. This can create better conditions for the development of professional ethics by transferring some management and decision-making about patients and liberals.

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