

## The Role of Social Capital in the Promotion of Social Security

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**Abstract:** The concept of social capital has three indexes including social trust, social solidarity and social participation and it is the effect and developer of the three indexes. This vital capital is in tight relation with physical, economic and human capital, which contribute to economic, cultural, and information development and to the flourishing of the society. Social capital creates the sense of participation among the society members, and it is the determinant cause of social security. Low level of social capital would result in discrimination, inequality, migration, lack of public trust sense, decrease in the social participation, decrease in charity affairs, increase in social bandit, drug addiction, family collapse, inter-generational gap, and consequently decrease in social security index. Using descriptive- analytic method, this research is intended to expound the indexes of social capital and their role in the promotion of social security so that to provide social security to flourish the society.

**Keywords:** Social Solidarity; Social Consolidation; Social Participation; Social Trust.

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### Introduction

Social capital is one of the new, complex and important concepts in social- political system, which is one of the main indexes of development, and a prerequisite for social progress, and supply of social security, Omni-lateral development, creation of warm relations, promotion of social solidarity, development of social and political participation and mutual trust (individual- society- state). This is in situation that decrease in social capital faces the society with social, cultural and political challenges that consequently decrease in social security coefficient.

Francis Fukuyama puts that social capital is a set of informal values and norms that social members share it, which direct them to do some special affairs to protect the society. Pierre Bourdieu, French Sociologist, by categorizing capitals in social system into the three social, cultural and economic including claims that social capital, communication and participation of the society members are essential to reach to their goals.

Social capital has three indexes including social trust, social consolidation and social participation and is in tight relation with physical, economic and human capital, which contribute to economic, cultural, and information development and to the flourishing of the society. Consequently, it results in the creation of participation sense, collaboration and partnership among civil, and it is the determinant factor in supplying and keeping social security in each society, and developer of public arena and as Anthony Giddens put it, it is an infrastructure to develop a modern society.

From the other hand, low level of social capital would result in discrimination, inequality, migration, lack of public trust sense, decrease in the social corporation, decrease in charity affairs, increase in social bandit, drug addiction, family collapse, inter-generational gap, and consequently decrease in social security indexes.

The extensions of social capital in Iran due to common religion, language, costumes, ceremonies, the sense of respect toward some principles and values have indexes including social trust, solidarity

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and corporation. After the Islamic Revolution, Iranian nation has cooperated in campaigns, Friday pray and have had the common sense when Iran is faced with natural disasters, and this sense is a symbol of social capital.

But, social capital is not a fixed phenomenon. The social system can be faced with aviation in social trust, solidarity and participation when it is challenged. This can consequently result in migration, drug addiction, depression, public discontent, confusion, collapse and lack of social security.

Although social capital was proposed in economic interactions, but it is entered in political and social domains and today it is one of the resources to benefit from social forces to provide social security and society sublimity.

### **Terms definition**

- Social solidarity: it means unity, faithfulness and harmony, which is resulted from common interests, senses, actions and concord. This term is synonym with social cohesion and allies with social integration, unity, social harmony, and social order.
- Social consolidation: Emile Durkheim proposes this term in his book entitled “The Division of Labor in Society” (1990) with emphasis on mechanical and organic consolidation (A. Coser, 1998). He believed that high level of social consolidation would decrease in suicide and vice versa, the low level of social consolidation would increase in suicide in society.
- Social participation: participation means partnership. Participation is an action, which enables civil affect happenings that affect their lives. For this reason, public should have freedom and to be honored. Alan Parfittin the introduction of his book entitled “what is the effect of participation and collective action?” put that participation is being consulted before decision making, in a way that observation and protection would be possible in the process of execution and change in its results.
- Social trust: oxford dictionary describes the term of trust as reliance on a quality or characteristic of a person or a thing, or confidence to the truth of a statement (Giddens, 1998, p. 37). Social trust is a sense in social relation, which has two sides including trustee and trustier, an individual, or a group that facilitates social relations and has with itself the possibility of profit or loss (Amir Kafi, 2001: 11).

### **The research objectives**

Characterizing factors that threaten social security is prerequisite to promote social security. So, political sociologists would be intended to find factors threatening society so that reduce these damages to promote social security. The research is intended to expound social capital concept and social security in order to understand theoretical and scientific importance of the concept in the structure of political- social system.

### **Research method**

The research is descriptive- analytic and data gathering procedure is based on library findings. Data analysis method is done using qualitative method.

### **The importance of the research**

Regarding that social capital is essential to keep and promote social security; the research is intended to further an analytic and scientific framework to expound the effect of social capital on social security. Social capital is one of the most important factors in social solidarity and flourishing of the society. So, the research is intended to expound the effect of social capital on social security.

### **Literature review**

Collapse of social relations is one of the most important topics in sociology. Later sociologists have used the term “social capital” to investigate the quality and quantity of the social relations (Sharepour, 2001). This term was used by Hanifan –employee of the education administration of Virginia, the U.S- for the first time. She believed that social capital includes assets that exist in daily life like harmony, friendship and the sense of sympathy in social relations among persons and families who form a social

unite. Her theory was suspended for half century until Jacobs (1961) used this term in his book entitled “life and death in American large cities”, and investigated its role in keeping cleanness, dealing with crime and street crimes in countryside of the cities.

Economist Glen Loury and sociologist Iven Light used the term of social capital in 1970 to describe the problem of development of intra-city economy. Bourdieu proposed a comprehensive definition of the term in 1972. In 1980 decade, James Coleman allocated a chapter to the issue of social capital in his book entitled “principles of social theory” and declared the factors of this term throughout the book. This term became famous in 1990 decade by works of World Bank and Robert Putnam in his book entitled “Bowling Alone” (Piraheri, 2009, p: 110-111). From 1990 onward, the concept and theory of social capital have been at the center of social sciences scholars’ attention (Dini Turkmani, 2007, p: 149).

Francis Fukuyama in his book entitled “the end of order” investigated these issues: what is social capital and how it can be measured? Where does it come from and how it can be increased? The title of the first chapter of book is “some related issues” and investigated issues like the collapse of nuclear family, divorce, illegitimate child, child sexual abuse, consume of alcohol and drug, the evolutionary role of the family, the causes of diversity in family norms, fertility control, women workers and economic incentives. The second chapter entitled “technology, hierarchy and networks” investigated the following issues: “economic benefits of social capital”, “market, hierarchy and networks”, “changing methods of coordination”, “from low trust production to high trust production”, “regionalism and social networks”, and “creation of social capital”. The third chapter of the book entitled the “origins of the order” investigated the following issues: “where does come from social capitals?”, “a categorizing of norm making”, “rationality and the collapse of family”, “the necessities of social policy making”, “welfare reforms of fathers instead of mothers”, “social capital and postindustrial society”.

Ghulam-Ali Tavassoli and Marzieh Mousavi in their article entitled “capital in classic and new theories with emphasis on the theories of social capital” presented a comprehensive definition of social capital, and knew it as a reach framework to expound sociological and economic issues. They put that this term has witnessed changes, and new theories like social, cultural and human capital are presented. In the meantime, social capital that is among the new capital theories although keep its classic meaning due to common motif with capital, but has had metaphorical mode rather than other types of capital, and has less objective form. Rather, this term has had different meanings and functions. Hence, review of these issues to compare and categorize definitions, functions and theoretical approaches to social capital is important regarding that this is a new term. This is the research objective.

Some researchers have been made on social capital and the most important among them is “social capital” by John Field. Jalal Mottaghi translated this book into Persian. In this research, we are intended to investigate social capital and expound its impact on social security.

### **Research question**

- What is the role of social capital in keeping and promoting social security?

### **Research hypothesis**

- Social capital has important role in keeping and promoting social security.

### **Independent variant**

- Social capital

### **Dependent variant**

- Social security

### **Theoretical principles of the research**

Social capital is a new term in sociology. Some scholars have concentrated on this issue to expound the effective factors, and its causes. Among these specialists are Robert Putnam, Francis Fukuyama, Pierre Bourdieu and James Coleman.

Capital is a resource that all society members and groups benefit from it to realize their objectives. Namely, the tools that each person, group, organ or society benefit to reach to its objectives are called capital (Mousavi, 2007, p: 72).

Pierre Bourdieu put that capital has different forms as following: economic capital “wealth”, cultural capital “knowledge, qualification”, symbolic capital “prestige, honor”, and social capital “trust and social connections” (Sideman, 2009, p: 198). Social capital in its general meaning is an investment in social relations that is defined by expected efficiency (Tavassoli & Mousavi, 2003, p: 6).

Specialists have presented different definitions from social capital based on their point of views that common point of their definitions is that social capital is a potential existed among different individuals, and groups of the society which cause to do affairs (Saadat, 2007, p: 177).

The main thought in social capital is that family, friends and colleagues are important capitals which human can benefit from them during critical situations or benefit from them to material interests, but this issue applies to group (Tavassoli & Mousavi, 2003, p: 6).

Regarding qualitative and quantitative spread of social capital theories, we are intended to investigate theories, which are inspiring and form the main theoretical approaches of the theory.

1. Pierre Bourdieu: he put that social capital is total of potential and actual sources, which is the result of fortified network of institutionalized relations, mutual cognition and membership in a group. A network, which provide collective capital for the members and make them qualified for reliability (Tajbakhsh, 2005: 147). He believed that social capital as a type of relations network is not a natural or social endowment, but it is earned by triumphs and during the time. In other words, network of relations is the result of deliberate and unintentional personal and collective investment strategies, which is intended to produce or reproduce social relations that are useful in long and short term. The use of social capital from view point of Bourdieu is based on this perception that how persons promote their economic situation in a hierarchical (capitalist society) social space by investing on group relations. From this point of view, his view can be interpreted individualist, contradictions, and affected by the theory of capital presented by Karl Marx (Tavassoli & Mousavi, 2003, p: 10).
2. James Samuel Coleman defines social capital by its function. Social capital is not a single unite, but it is different things which have tow common characteristics:
  - a. They have a facet of social construct, factors and connections that perpetuate social life.
  - b. They facilitate the reactions of legal and natural persons who are in that structure, and make possible to reach some objectives otherwise these were not reachable (Coleman, 1998, p: 462).

Social capital has some special characteristics, which make them distinct from personal goods, which are proposed, in neoclassic economy. These characteristics are as follows:

- a. It cannot be trade off easily, although this is a capital, which has value of use.
- b. Social capital is not personal property of the persons who benefit from it, and this is due to qualitative characteristic of social structure in which the person is located.
- c. It is the secondary result of other activities, and a specific person does not create it.
- d. If social capital is used more, it will be increased, and unlike other forms of capital, it will not be vanished (Coleman, 1998, p: 482).

Inspired by rational choice in expounding the behavior, Coleman emphasis on personal interests of social capital.

3. Robert Putnam knew social capital term higher than personal level, and investigated the function of social capital in regional and national levels and impact of social capital on democratic institutions and economic development.

For this reason, he did a comparative analysis between the US states and new established regions of Italy in 1970<sup>th</sup> century to study the impact of social capital on promotion of civil society and democratic efficiency and economic growth and development (Tavassoli & Mousavi, 2003, p: 15), and explored its positive effects.

Putnam knew social capital as social system characteristics like social trust, mutual behavior norms and social networks that facilitate participation and coordination between society members to reach mutual interests (Gharibi, 2010: 138).

He listed four distinctive characteristics for social capital. He proposed formal social capital vs. informal social capital like association or periodical parties, concentrated social capital vs. weak social capital, monopolist vs. publicized social capital in terms of allocating interests to non-member persons and finally limited social capital among people who share common characteristics -like ethnicity, age- vs. connection between non-similar persons (Tavassoli & Mousavi, 2003, p: 17).

4. Francis Fukuyama: like Putnam he investigated social capital in macro levels (in country level and in connection with economic growth and development), and Putnam explored variables which are repeated in Fukuyama's debate, variables like networks of civil participation, trust and cooperation norms.

Unlike other theorists, Fukuyama emphasized on collective trait of social capital and supposed it as a property of groups and societies. He defined social capital as a complex of informal norms and values (mutual relations, fulfillment of obligations, honesty) which persons share who cooperate and participate with each other (Fukuyama, 2006: 11-2). The most important sources of social capital from view point of Fukuyama are family and social norms (Fukuyama, 2006: 97).

### **Functions of Social Capital**

Based on Coleman point of view, social capital is neuter in terms of norms and ethics, namely it is neither desirable nor undesirable, and makes actions possible by providing necessity sources (Coleman, 1998: 462). Based on Fukuyama point of view, participation in norms and values do not produce social capital by itself, because these values can be negative ones (Fukuyama, 2006, p: 1). Hence, social capital functions can be categorized into two positive and negative ones as follows:

- a. Positive functions of social capital: participation in collective affairs bring positive results for the persons and the society has been at the center of attention of sociologists (Tavassoli & Mousavi, 2003, p: 6). Some of the positive functions of social capital are as follows:
  1. Increase in the sanity by providing emotional and psychological supports, decrease in stressors, and life happenings like losing a job (Lahsayizadeh, 2007: 162).
  2. Promoting dealing norms by increasing in the potential costs of disengagement, facilitating information accessibility like information related to reputes of actors and representing former successes, which help to realize collective action (Field, 2007: 54).
  3. Social capital in particular in its collective form, participation and trust norms, can help society to solve the problem of collective action, and in this way all of the society members are benefited.
  4. Social capital affects the civil society, spread of democracy, and create law-abiding citizens who have a good participation with the state (Tavassoli & Mousavi, 2003, p: 19-20).
  5. World Banks experiences show that social capital has main positive impacts on the economy and development of different states. Increasing in social capital has decreased in the level of costs of society administration and costs of operations of the institutions (Mousavi, 2007, p: 71).
- b. Negative functions of social capital: converse relation between internal group fortified ethical connections and the level of group trust to nonmembers sometimes can decrease in the participation level of group with the society. For instance, Fukuyama, although emphasis on the importance of family as a type of social capital, but indicate that there some societies in which there is no a balance between family and non- family relations, and family relations are emphasized at expense of non-family relations. He knew phenomenon like racism, intolerance and favoritism possible due to informal ethical relation in the networks. However, these should be separated from real forms of social capital (Tavassoli & Mousavi, 2003, p: 22).

### **Social capital in the thoughts of classic sociologists**

What is proposed in the framework of concept and specialists like Marx, Durkheim, and Weber explore theory of social capital formerly. Marx debate on social relations, Durkheim debate on moral density as principle of division of social labor, and Weber debate on protestant ethic and sprite of capitalism correspond with social capital indexes (Dini Turkmani, 2007, p: 149).

### **Elements and components of social capital**

Literature of social capital shows that this type of capital has two components:

- a. Objective connection between individuals: this comment indicates that individuals are in connection with each other in social space. This connection is categorized into two types:
  1. Individuals can be in connection informally through selection of friendships and different network connections with each other.
  2. Beside of informal connection with others, an individual can be in connection with others through formal membership in volunteer groups and associations. Formal connections and informal networks are defined based on connection between individuals, but continuation of formal connections is higher than internal social networks.
- b. Mental connection: connections among individuals should be mutual, based on trust and have positive emotions. Trust means that individuals do not benefit form group or institutional success for their personal interests (Mousavi, 2007: 72-73).

### **Individual and collective approach to social capital**

Social capital can be categorized into two individual and collective ones. Collective social capital comprises of social trust and capital and individual social capital comprise of social relations, social support and the structure of social relations (Fouladian, 2009, p: 92). Separation of social capital as a personal property is important than social capital as a collective capital, because mixing individual and collective levels of capital cause ambiguity in the examples and measuring social capital as a collective property (Tavassoli & Mousavi, 2003, p: 28).

### **Social security**

Security has been one of the most important obsessions of the human- being. From ancient time, security beside of water and food has been the most important principles of life. Maybe, searching for security has been the cause of settlement of early humans in the caves. Along with human innovations, which were made to promote life situation, the ways to promote security have been developed, and human are intended to increase in the security of social life. Security is the foundation of supplying other needs of humans, and lack of security results in social psychotic, and this situation do not allow supplying other needs. Hence, the main obsession of a state is to supply security, because supply of security shows the state qualification from one hand, and attract public participation to cooperation with the state and later planning, from the other hand (Kahrizi, 2006: p. 32). In Persian dictionary security means freedom, lack of fear, tranquility, and lack of possibility of being attacked by others (Moin Dictionary, Vol. 1, p. 354). Behavioral science dictionary defines security as first, a situation that the personal needs are met; second, the sense of personal dignity, self-reliance and recognition of individual by social classes (Shoarinejad, 1985, p. 417). Therefore, it is possible that security or sense of security is not in the same level for different classes of the society and some classes have less sense of security. In other words, they see their interests under threat or danger.

It is possible that there is security in the society, but people do not feel the sense of security, in this situation the community spirit, which keeps society, is weakened evolutionary, and self-sacrifice will be the center of motivations and social interactions. In this situation, individual abilities are not useful, and talents are not used to promote the society situation, national identity is broken, this consequently pave the way for growth of social anomalies which deviate the society from the path of development and progress (Karami Nouri, 2009, p. 208).

The sense of security is defined as the “sense of relational freedom from danger”, and it is lack of fear and worry in economic, mental and psychological (Bayat, 2009, p. 12). From methodological point of view, sense of security is a multifaceted structure and is formed differently related to social situation and different individuals, and can be measured by different methods. So, sense of security is

in connection with different economic, social, political and cultural factors. Real or unreal interpretation of individuals from social situation put the sense of security in the range of real and unreal sense of security. Social security is not a state-made product, and is inclined to the citizens who have the power to create and promote security in its civil form. In this situation, social and cultural principles are among important factors to success to create social security and the sense of security. The sense of social security is one of the principles of a society. Regarding that society take the necessary steps to supply the sense of security, it is required to confront with insecurity, crime and delinquency. The best method of supplying social and national security is preventing crime, and for this reason the state and organizations corresponding to prevent and control of crime are intended to prevent crime by different planning to promote social security.

### **The sense of security or social security**

Social security is an identical issue and is a theory in internal policy of the states and international relations. What will be discussed here is social identity. Social identity is a complex of characteristics which individual defines himself/ herself as a member of a group, and know others distinctive from their group.

Social security, societal security and identical security are closed conceptually, and an example is individuals who attribute themselves to a united “us” due to some common characteristics. These common characteristics can be natural like sexuality, or social like nation. Common characteristics that are called identity are debated in social science, so social security can be defined as “lack of fear and danger in keeping and preserving common characteristics of a social group like ethnicity, religion and life style”.

#### **a. Facets of social security**

Security can be analyzed from different point of views, but objective (real security) and subjective (the sense of security) ones are intended to be investigated.

Objective facet of social security: this facet considers the quantity of crimes, and social anomalies that change in them, changes the society security. Undoubtedly, the impact of security on delinquency has been at center of theorists’ attention and some efforts have been done in this domain. All of the researches in the domain of slum settling and its potential to delinquency certify this claim. Social security is considered in its broad meaning in this research. In fact, social security is a space which individual have a promised vision from their life and their family life in the society in the present and future times. The most important indexes of security are as follows:

1. The level and rate of social damages: it means damages that root in the malfunctioning of different social, economic and cultural institutions, and the law does not declare prosecution for them.
2. The level and rate of occurred crimes and delinquency: the statistics of crimes and delinquency show the level of objective security in society.
3. The level and rate of social agitation: social agitation or anomalies is the critical stages of damages and crimes in which the level of damages and crimes is overshoot from normal level and is reached to critical level.
4. The skill, strength, and power of action of police to confront with crimes and insecurities: to the extent that police relying on accuracy, speed and carefulness shows its power of action in a society to confront with crimes and delinquencies, the situation for developing insecurity is controlled by police and this provides a space to develop social security.
5. Coordination between related institutions and organizations in the domain of control of damages and crimes: regarding that damages and crimes are created and developed due to malfunctioning of different social, economic and cultural institutions, the importance of the coordination is loomed.
6. The other important factor in security is future expectancy. Future expectancy is the result of the sense of security to the society situations and sense of security of family situations. This issue is more considerable in investigating the relation between security and delinquency.

Subjective facet of social security (the sense of security): the sense of security is a physiological-social phenomenon and has different facets. This sense is emanated from direct and indirect experiences of individuals from surrounding situations, and different individuals experience it differently. The sources of security are different for different groups of the society, are effective in different levels. The main parts of motifs, which are proposed by citizens as the sense of security, are related to social capital.

Two different types of objective and subjective security has caused indigenous literature to form, and some knows security as objective and suppose weapons as source of security, and some search security in symmetrical economic and human development in the society.

### **Accepted security and the sense of security**

Academic research findings show that the sense of security in some states due to the state type, increase in delinquency, lack of control of criminals, inefficiency of police, economic and social deprivation, discrimination, jurisdictional injustice etc. are affected by lack of physiological, financial, intellectual and physical security, and naturally lack of security decrease the sense of security. In some societies, in spite of the police proceedings to confront with criminals and supply of peoples' need by corresponding organizations, people do not feel security, and the sense of insecurity is dominant. Iranian people do not feel security to the extent that there is real security. A comparison with other states indicates this fact. For example, the rate of theft from homes in Iran, Britain and Australia are respectively 5, 20, 25 cases for thousands homes (Asgarpour, 2009, p. 9). This shows that the security index is higher than Britain and Australia, but the sense of security is lower than Britain and Australia. Therefore, although the sense of security is affected by the rate of crime or security index, but it depends on other factors.

It is interesting that the sense of security among citizens is lower than the existence of security. This lies in the fact that citizens' evaluation of security is affected by personal point of views and interests which shows that although the sense of security is affected by the rate of crime, but it depends on other factors, which are discussed below.

### **Debate and concluding**

Social capital was proposed by Hanan Fan before 1916, but was entered in sociology and social sciences from 1980, that was proposed in its preliminary form by Jacobs, Bourdieu, and Passeron and developed by Coleman, Burt, Portes and Fukuyama (Woodcock, 1998: 159).

Social capital is defined differently, but it can be defined as a complex of values and informal norms that the members of a group that cooperate with each other share it or social capital is a phenomenon that is the result of the effect of social institutions, human relations and norms on the quality and quantity of social interactions (Babak Jahani, 1999). Social capital is one of the important factors in social security and has important role than physical and human capitals, without social capital, other types of capital lose their importance. Without social capital, economic, cultural and security development would not be possible. Undoubtedly, erosion of social capital will be one of the obsessions of Iran. If in a society social values and norms and mutual commitments are fortified, social delinquencies are declined. Otherwise, collapse of social capital weakens the society, social anomaly is developed, and social security is threatened. Social capital has main three pillars, which supply social security. These are as follows:

- a. Social trust; b. social participation; c. common values.

If social capital is decreased –trust that is proposed related to common identity among the individuals of a society- the society and nation will be collapsed. Common values can help to social solidarity, and consequently social order, which is the foundation of social security, is provided. Moreover, security is not possible without the participation of all beneficiaries of the society.

Semantics defines security as lack of fear and self- tranquility, and know security as a situation that human feel it in tranquility and comfort. This is in a situation that human doing not see her/ his abilities and properties under threat. Social security is one of the pivots of human life, and healthy and meaningful life would not be imagined without it. Hence, the states are intended to supply and promote security. Although, there is a mutual relation between social capital and social security,



because supply of social security means supply of the context of social trust, solidarity and participation. Hence, social security is one of the most important issues.

If in the concept of security social trust, solidarity and participation are considered, the sense of dignity of individuals can be seen as one of the other manifestations of security. Therefore, the origins of security would be searched in family, school, society, state, mutual trust between the state and individuals, solidarity and participation, which promote social security. Albeit, the approaches dominant on the state and society have important effects.

When individual security is recognized, individuals are forced to enroll in different social groups to promote and fortify security and their situation. This level of security is defined as social security. Social security is a type of sense of peace of mind which society and group are so effective on it.

Specialists like Barry Buzan, Ole Waever, and Lemaiter in the school of Copenhagen proposed the concept of social security in 1993. The motivation to propose this term was threatening waves that threaten “the identity of groups”. It means that, with the growth of new technologies and industrial complexes, identity of some groups are alienated in dominant identities (teaching Ukrainian culture and language in Russia or are noneconomic, of education of Kurdish language in Turkey costs more), from one hand, and the influx of immigrants from developing countries to developed countries is created a type of anomaly in identical distinctions (for example, doweling Black in France and human smuggling to Scandinavian states) from the other hand. Barry Buzan, Ole Waever and some other specialists in 1993 became pioneer in strategic studies by defining societal security as a “New agenda for European security” that has been one of the attractive and controversial issues.

It would be considered that propose of the concept of societal as a security issue shows the importance of societal concept. Securitization of a concept or situation indicates its credibility. When a usual issue is proposed securitization that some components of vital values are damaged or threatened. So, regarding that social insecurity threaten vital values (like social solidarity, territorial integrity and political sovereignty), it has a continuous and broad importance.

After the end of ideological competition of West and East in 1993, the center of gravity of competition is shifted from ideological to ethnic and religious competitions, and ethnic, and religious groups’ relations with the states become critical. Ethnic activists as emancipating leaders from one hand, and central states that needs citizens’ participation from the other hand have produced considerable works deliberately and unintentionally. The level of analysis of this concept was neither the state nor the individuals, but it was individuals organized in groups that intend to keep their existence and traits have become the main issue of social security. The great triumph has formed to process this interdisciplinary approach. It would be emphasized that social security as a societal concept has Western origin, but this do not prevent developing countries specialists to consider the effects of this phenomenon.

From Copenhagen school point of view, absolute security is not imaginable, and the existence of a level of insecurity and crisis cause vitality in human life. The origins of threat are defined as military operations, political instability, social obsession, economic instability and environmental pollutions that their action method is investigated through components like being characterized of identity, being imminent, severity of occurrence potential, the potential outcomes and historical background.

Social threat is related to respected values and identity, and collective identity of a group is attacked by the other identity. These threats are occurred in the territory of a state, but social threats affected by globalization have taken infra-national concept. Increasing wave of immigration, journey, communications, and the hegemony of English language have caused social threat to be a political and even national security threat. Consequently, identity has been at the center of attentions. Waever put that the idea of security has social nature, and is made in the context of society. Security analysis of regions is done differently, and assuming them, the same theoretically and practically is not admissible. Every regional complex has its special formula. A state should be put in its regional code, and its security and insecurity should be investigated in this context.

Social security is one of the most important needs of a nation and state, because it is required for development, economy, art, technology and spirituality. When somebody sees society and individuals have proper behavior with him/her, he/she is respected, and his/ her rights are protected, he/ she feel the sense of tranquility, and consequently flourish his/ her talents and creativities. In this situation, individuals are flourished and the society is enhanced.

But, if somebody does not feel security in job, reputation, and social relations with the society and state, he/ she will feel insecurity and danger and threat. So, social security is the pivot of individual and society balance, and individuals little boat is balanced by social security, and can reach to the objectives and victory, and consequently the society continues the way of maturity.

Social security paves the way for human and society maturity, and lack of social capital results in social damages, crises, and contradictions. These contradictions have different forms and its dominant outcomes are increase in drug addictions, and self-suicide.

So, triumphs to keep and promote social capital (social participation, trust and common values) is one the effective factors in social security, and benefiting from specialists in sociology, physiology and consultant to decrease in social damages which can increase in social security index are among two important solutions.

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