

Lack of social capital and its impact on urban development, Erbil city (from 2003 onwards)

Lashkr aliakbar PhD student in Political Sociology lashkr.aliakbar@gmail.com 009647503364645

Farhad Daneshnia Associate Professor, Razi University of Iran, Kermanshah
fdaneshnia@gmail.com

Siavash Gholipour Associate Professor Razi University of Iran. Kermanshah

Abstract

Today, development has become one of the main concerns of different regions of the world. Investigating the various factors and variables affecting the development process, especially urban development, has become inevitable. One of the important and influential variables that is closely linked to development and lack of development is social capital. Therefore, paying attention to social capital and its impact on sustainable urban and economic development, both at the macro level (country) and micro level (cities) is of particular importance and various studies have been conducted in different parts of the world in this area. The main purpose of this paper is to investigate and research around the impact of social capital on urban development in Erbil, the capital of the Kurdistan Regional Government of Iraq. The main question in this article is: What is the relationship between social capital and urban development in Erbil?

The hypothesis that comes up in response to the main question: the weakness of social capital indicators (trust, cohesion, participation and social awareness of citizens) in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq has led to the instability of urban development in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq. This study uses survey method to test other sub-hypotheses.

Keywords: Erbil, Social Capital, Urban Development, Unsustainable Development

Introduction and expression of the problem:

Social capital is one of the emerging and controversial fields in interdisciplinary studies of sociology and economics. Economically, benefiting from health and wellness and having friendly relationships with others are some of the basic elements that are effective in improving the quality of life. After World War II, most development theories and theories that tried to provide a path to economic development and move towards a "welfare society Regardless of the social foundation and the way human relationships lie in it, economic planning influenced governments, while recent research has shown that people interact with each other, how and how they participate. In civil affairs and their shared beliefs and values, it can have a significant impact on reducing time and economic and social costs, hence the concept of social capital (along with natural, economic and human capital) has been proposed. It includes institutions, relationships, attitudes and values that guide people's interaction and contribute them to economic and social development (Sharapur, 106:1380).¹

In the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, after 1991 and the creation of an autonomous government of Dufaktuvo, significant opportunities were provided for the management and change of the region's serious socio-economic developments. A large part of the population of the Kurdistan Region lives in the city. According to the statistics organization of the Kurdistan Federal Government, most of the population resides in cities (the overall urbanization statistics may not be the case in cities like Dohuk). Therefore, the urbanization process has changed considering the social and economic conditions, which has changed the social and political life of the urban population. Therefore, we try to evaluate and investigate the factor affecting the social capital of the urban development of Erbil city. And since in today's world, social capital index as one of the main elements involved in urban development has been approved and recognized by circles and experts in development, discovering and displaying the link between social capital and urban development in Erbil city can be responsive to many of the problems and anomalies in this city. Therefore, the main question in this paper is: What is the relationship between social capital and urban development in Erbil city? The hypothesis that comes up in response to the main question: the weakness of social capital indicators (trust, cohesion, participation and social awareness of citizens) in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq has led to the instability of urban development in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq.

The sub-questions that have been raised are: What is the relationship between social trust and urban development? Social cohesion is so effective on urban development? Participation and social awareness do they affect urban development? This study uses survey method to test other sub-hypotheses.

1-Research Methodology

The present study was conducted using survey method and structural equation modeling technique, the required data for testing the hypotheses and theoretical model of the research were collected through a questionnaire and to formulate the theoretical foundations of the research, the theoretical framework, literature, etc. Documentary method has been used. The statistical population of this study includes all residents of Erbil city who were residents of this city at the time of the study. The statistical unit (analysis unit) in the present study is the residents of Erbil city and its suburbs selected in the sample population (2254422). Cochran sampling equilibrium is used to determine the sample size by having the statistical population: According to the above formula, the sample size in this study will be 384 people.

2-Conceptual Theoretical

1-2. Urban Development

Urban development as a spatial concept can be defined as changes in land use and density levels to meet the needs of urban residents in the field of transportation housing, leisure and food, etc., or a development that advances all social, economic aspects of the city together (Mohseni, 2018).²

In general, it is said that the progress of urbanization is a direct result of the Industrial Revolution and the development of capitalist economy, which has first reached western countries and then to developing countries. Small population centers are growing into large urban areas, which is clearly associated with the conversion of natural areas into urban land use.³(Mansourian et al., 2015: 24). Sustainable urban development is also the maintenance of resources for the present and the future through optimal use of land and importing the least waste into renewable resources. Sustainable urban development raises the issues of preventing pollution in the urban and regional environments, reducing local- regional and national environment production capacities, supporting recycling, failing to support harmful development and eliminating the gap between rich and poor. It also considers the way to achieve these goals with urban and rural, regional, national planning and the government's comprehensive support for these plans⁴ (Ziari, 2003:17).

In general, stepping in the path of urban development requires some indicators and components, including human indicators (population, social capital, availability of human resources, security, education and health, civil associations and voluntary organizations), physical indicators (urban infrastructures, especially communication and electronic infrastructures in cities), environmental indicators (climate quality) and economic indicators (economic infrastructures, economic capacities). Theoretically, Scott and Storper believe that despite the limitations of urban development theorizing, all cities can be perceived based on two main processes of mass dynamics/polarization and revealing correlated links between spatial, territorial and human interactions⁵ (Scott and Storper, 2014: 4-16).

The concept of urban development is defined by Peter Hall: a form of modern development that ensures the continued development of cities and urban communities of future generations. Physically, urban development means changes in land use and density levels to meet the needs of the city's residents in the field of housing, transportation, leisure, ghada, to keep the city environmentally and socially habitable and living and economically durable and socially correlated over time⁶(mukomo ,1995: 266).

In the process of sustainable urbanization, Drakakis-Smith suggests the principles and approaches of urban development as the main principles in urban development studies, which will focus on equality and equality in economic growth, social justice and citizenship rights, proper access to basic services and needs, and promoting awareness of the environment, a suitable move towards greater efficiency in the use of resources, environment and social justice, which in turn will lead cities to sustainability (mukomo). ,1996).⁷

2.2. Social Capital

From Bourdieu's view, if social capital does not act as a growth factor for economic capital, it will not be applicable. Therefore, membership in a group creates solidarity, which, as a benefit of membership, provides the social factor with access to special interests. "Thus, the volume of social capital owned by a person depends on the size of the linkage network, which he or she can effectively expand and additionally depends on the volume of capital (economic, cultural or symbolic) in the seizure of those with whom he is related"⁸ (Bourdieu, 2005: 148)

In Bourdieu's view, social capital in the country of capitalism is considered as a means of stabilizing and strengthening the economic position of maple. In this country, economic capital is the basis and social and cultural capital are tools for its realization⁹ (Sisaman, M. 2000).

Unlike Bourdieu, Coleman used a variety of vocabulary to define social capital, and he explored the concept of social capital from different dimensions. Coleman helped define social capital from its role and function and provided a functional definition of social capital. Accordingly, social capital is the value of that aspect of social structure that is available to members as resources in order to achieve their goals and resources¹⁰ (Coleman, 1999).

Putnam (1998-1993) is a researcher of social capital. His emphasis is on how social capital affects political regimes and various democratic institutions. Putnam considers social capital as a plethora of concepts such as trust, norms and networks that will create optimal communication and participation of members of a community and ultimately provide their mutual benefits. Putnam's view of trust and mutual communication of members in the network is available as resources in the actions of members of the society. Putnam saw social capital as a means of achieving political and social development in political systems. His main emphasis was on the concept of trust, which is the main cause of development¹¹ (Putnam, 2000).

1.2-1. Social Trust

The concept of trust, which is a key indicator, is the process of transforming one-way links into multiple strains in which the correlation between individuals increases and their interest in each other increases, paving the way for self-control. In such an atmosphere, social supervision is based more on feelings of embarrassment and shame than feelings of "fear and fear" and people need no social control of others, and this is a concept that is very compatible with human nature. According to this view, mutual trust allows interactions in society to flow extensively and smoothly¹² (Chalabi, 1996:73) Therefore, trust is one of the most important combined forces within society¹³ (430-433: Labonte and Ronald 1999)

Social trust even affects accelerated economic growth, increased returns, economic prosperity, providing public benefit, creating social solidarity and cooperation, harmony of life-level satisfaction, stability of democracy and development, and even wellbeing, and increasing life expectancy¹⁴(3:2002 Newton). Trust is also the core of many practical concepts in social sciences theories that are used to explain the processes of daily life such as life satisfaction, happiness, optimism of well-being, wellbeing, economic prosperity, education, welfare, participation, civil society, democracy, democracy, democracy and ultimately scientific production. In addition, social trust is one of the main components of social capital and usually it is used as one of the key indicators of social capital survey, even in some cases it can be said that the best or only indicator in the field of social capital survey¹⁵ (3: Deihey)

1.2.2. Social Cohesion

The focal concept of Durkheim's approach, a pioneer of sociology, is "social cohesion", which is the main component of individual and social action and behavior, the basis of which is ethics or ethical regulations. In his view, the concept of cohesion presents an image of society in which groups and individuals are interconnected and regularly modeled and more or less predictably have reciprocal action. Using this concept, he deals with the sources, origins of ethics and, consequently, social order in society, stating that society is based on a kind of social cohesion by expanding a relatively stable social order, and that constructive emotional values are the pre-intellectual basis of social cohesion, social rules and even rationality¹⁶ (Chalabi, 1992:110).

In his work to understand social cohesion, Peter Balou expresses a pattern of social exchanges. In his opinion, cohesion can be achieved when a part of society achieves a high degree of similarity based on factors such as age, gender, race, occupation and neighborhood. In Baloo's view, social exchanges will lead to the creation of social cohesion through the creation of a kind of social trust, role separation and interdependence¹⁷(Ritzer, 1991:106).

3-2-1.Social Participation

Social participation in the simplest and most direct sense is active participation of individuals in social life. Participation is a purposeful and intent action that manifests it in the conscious process of sharing power and scarce resources and providing opportunities for the categories of reciprocal action between humans and their social environment in order to achieve certain and predetermined and defined goals. In Gantry's view, social participation is a social, public, integrated, multiple, multidimensional and multicultural process aimed at bringing all people to play a role in all stages of development¹⁸ (Ziari et al., 2014:65).

Social participation is divided into formal and informal categories and emphasizes voluntary participation in social activities¹⁹. (Gaotri, 1986:37)

4.2-1 Social Awareness

Awareness and cognition, especially in the modern world, play an extraordinary role in human life. Today, knowledge and information, as a great social capital, play a role in social developments and find wide dimensions, both at the level and in depth, to the extent that one of the important factors in achieving social capital is awareness. Social awareness includes a set of thoughts, opinions and sensitivities to life and attention to everything that is most widely related to public affairs, whether political or social,²⁰ (Nasr Abadi Staff, 2006:227)

Fukuyama believes that before entering into any commercial or social system, sufficient awareness should be gained about the trust networks in that system and its characteristics, because it considers trust as the basis of any economic and social exchanges²¹(Rahmani and Kavousi, 2008:54) from Coleman's point of view, an important form of social capital is the potential capacity of information which is an inherent and integral part of social relations but it is costly to obtain information. Information actually lays the groundwork for action. One of the means by which information can be obtained is the use of social relationships preserved for other purposes²² (Coleman, 2007: 5-474)

The importance of promoting social awareness of sustainable development is that social communication and trust networks among people should be able to circulate elements of knowledge related to sustainable development in order to create civil movements and movements involving movements focused on sustainable development. Achieving sustainable development goals requires people's awareness, and awareness is also the result of education, changing the development path of a country or region, solving environmental problems and properly managing natural resources, requiring people's participation in the process of sustainable development²³ (Azkia Ghafari, 2008).

Investigating research hypotheses
Descriptive Statistics Indicators

Table 1

Descriptive statistics indicators for urban development, social capital and its dimensions

| standard deviation | The mean | Number | Research variables |
|--------------------|----------|--------|----------------------|
| 35/16 | 14/64 | 384 | Urban Development |
| 58/22 | 43/116 | 384 | Social capital |
| 26/9 | 36.28 | 384 | social trust |
| 39/7 | 29.91 | 384 | social solidarity |
| 43/7 | 27.88 | 384 | social participation |
| 02/6 | 35/22 | 384 | Social Awareness |

The results of Table 1 show that the average of urban development (14.64), social capital (43.116), social trust (36.28), social cohesion (29.91), social participation (27.88), social awareness (35.22).

Main hypothesis: There is a significant relationship between social capital and urban development of Erbil city.

Table 2

Results of Pearson Correlation Coefficient of Social Capital and Urban Development

| Intensity of relationship | Relation ship shape | Relationsh ip type | Significance level | Pearson | observatio ns | Research variables |
|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------|---------------|---|
| 55% | Straight and medium | Meaningful | 000/0 | **556/0 | 384 | Social capitaland Urban Developm ent |

According to the results, the correlation matrix coefficient in Table 2 can be said that with 0.95% confidence, there is a relationship between social capital and urban development of Erbil city with 0.95% confidence. On the other hand, according to the calculated r, this relationship, which is equal to 0.556, is directly (positive) and moderate. This means that with the increase of social capital, the urban development of Erbil city will also increase relatively modestly. By analyzing the results, it can be said that what in the theories of urban development and its relationship with the social capital of the statistical population pays attention to the impact of social capital on urban development of Erbil city and lack of social capital can trouble the urban development stages of Erbil city. The importance of social capital and its indicators for development programs, especially the development of the city, is clearly obvious, which indicates that social capital is one of the current developmental and urban development capitals that the city of Erbil is not far from this issue and due to the meaningfulness of this relationship, it can be said that in The city of Erbil, lack of social capital can be one of the factors of the lack of progress of your projects...

Table 3
Univariate Regression between Social Capital and Urban Development

| sig | R ² corrected | R ² | R | F | Mean Square | Df | Total squares | Indicators Source of changes |
|-------|--------------------------|----------------|-------|---------|-------------|-----|---------------|------------------------------|
| 000/0 | 307/0 | 309/0 | 556/0 | 886/170 | 540/60368 | 1 | 540/60368 | regression |
| | | | | | 267/353 | 382 | 960/134947 | The remaining |
| | | | | | | 383 | 500/195316 | Total |

After examining our relationships between independent variable of social capital and dependent variable of urban development, it was found that there is a significant linear relationship between social capital variable and urban development. Based on the information contained in Table 3, the calculated F value is 170.886, which is greater than the critical value with a degree of freedom of 1 and 382 at the level ($p < 0.05$). Therefore, there is a relatively modest correlation between social capital and urban development of Erbil city and social capital is effective in predicting urban development of Erbil city. The correlation coefficient is 0.556 and the modified coefficient is 0.309, so 30% of the variance of urban development scores in Erbil city can be explained by a combination of social capital. According to table 4 statistics, the beta coefficients of social capital in Erbil city are 0.768 which are significant at the level ($p < 0.05$).

Table 4

The Relationship between Social Capital and Urban Development

| sig | T | Beta | Standard error | B | Statistics Model |
|-------|--------|-------|----------------|--------|------------------|
| 000/0 | 294/17 | | 886/3 | 207/67 | Constant |
| 000/0 | 072/13 | 556/0 | 059/0 | 768/0 | Social capital |

Table Number 5

The first sub hypothesis: There is a significant relationship between social participation and urban development in Erbil city.

Results of Pearson Correlation Coefficient of Social Participation and Urban Development

| Intensity of relationship | Relationship shape | Relationship type | sig | Pearson | observations | Study variables |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------|----------|--------------|--|
| 28% | Straight and weak | Meaningful | 000/0 | ***285/0 | 384 | Social participation and urban development |

According to the results of correlation matrix coefficient in Table 5, it can be said that with 0.95% confidence there is a relationship between social participation and urban development of Erbil city with 0.95% confidence. On the other hand, according to the calculated r, this relationship, which is equal to 0.28, is directly (positive) and weak. This means that with the increase in social participation, the urban development of Erbil city will also increase relatively poorly.

Table 6
Univariate Regression between Social Participation and Urban Development

| sig | R^2 corrected | R^2 | R | F | Mean Square | Df | Total squares | Indicators Source of changes |
|-------|--------------------|-------|-------|--------|----------------|-----|------------------|--|
| 000/0 | 079/0 | 081/0 | 285/0 | 656/33 | 722/1712 | 1 | 722/1712 | regression |
| | | | | | 889/5 | 382 | 768/19439 | The remaining |
| | | | | | | 383 | 490/21152 | Total |

After examining our relationships between independent variable of social participation and dependent variable of urban development, it was found that there is a significant linear relationship between social participation and urban development. Based on the information contained in Table 6, the calculated F value is 656.33, which is greater than the critical value with a degree of freedom of 1 and 382 at the level ($p < 0.05$). Therefore, there is a relatively weak correlation between social participation and urban development of Erbil city, and social participation is effective in predicting urban development of Erbil city. The correlation coefficient is 0.285 and the modified coefficient is 0.081, so 8% of the variance of urban development scores in Erbil city can be explained by a combination of social participation. According to table 7 statistics, the beta coefficients of social participation in Erbil city are 0.129 which are significant at the level ($p < 0.05$).

Table 7
The Relationship between Social Participation and Urban Development

| sig | T | Beta | Standard error | B | Statistics Model |
|-------|--------|-------|----------------|--------|-------------------------|
| 000/0 | 280/13 | | 475/1 | 588/19 | Constant |
| 000/0 | 801/5 | 285/0 | 022/0 | 129/0 | social participation |

In analyzing the hypothesis, it can be said that social participation as one of the indicators of social capital which according to sociological theories which indicates that one of the problems of development plans in countries is the lack of participation of urban residents and managers in economic and social programs, non-participation in development programs, especially urban development, whether by people or civil and governmental institutions is the cause of the failure of development plans.

The available data indicate that the statistical population of the research pays attention to the role of social participation as an indicator of social capital in the development of Erbil city and the results indicate that the lack of participation of urban citizens in urban plans and policies can be problematic for implementing projects and increase the inefficiency of urban plans. The results point to the direct relationship between social participation and urban development, which is an influential factor in the growth and reconstruction of Erbil city, and one of the factors that prevent the implementation of urban projects should be looked at in this factor of non-participation of citizens.

Table 8
Second sub hypothesis: Lack of social trust affects urban development of Erbil city
Results of Pearson Correlation Coefficient of Social Trust and Urban Development

| Intensit y of relation ship | Relationship shape | Relationsh ip type | sig | Pearson | observat ions | Study variables |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------|---------|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 64% | Straight and good | Meaningfu l | 000/0 | **641/0 | 384 | Social trust and urban development |

According to the results, the correlation matrix coefficient in the table (it can be said that with 0.95% confidence there is a smaller error of 0.05% between social trust and urban development of Erbil city, on the other hand, according to the calculated r, this relationship, which is equal to 0.641, is directly (positive) and good, meaning that with the increase of social trust, the rate of urban development of Erbil city will also increase well.

Table 9
Univariate Regression between Social Trust and Urban Development

| sig | R ² corrected | R ² | R | F | Mean Square | Df | Total squares | Indicators Source of changes |
|-------|--------------------------|----------------|-------|---------|-------------|-----|---------------|------------------------------|
| 000/0 | 0/409 | 0/411 | 0/641 | 266.563 | 464/13519 | 1 | 464/13519 | regression |
| | | | | | 718/50 | 382 | 161/19374 | The remaining |
| | | | | | | 383 | 625/32893 | Total |

After examining our relationships between the independent variable of social trust and the dependent variable of urban development, it was found in Table 9 that there is a significant linear relationship between social trust variable and urban development. Based on the information contained in the table, the calculated F value is 266.563, which is greater than the critical value with a degree of freedom of 1 and 382 at the level ($p < 0.05$). Therefore, there is a relatively good correlation between social trust and urban development of Erbil city and social trust are effective in predicting urban development of Erbil city. The correlation coefficient was 0.641 and the modified coefficient was 0.411, so 41% of the variance of urban development scores in Erbil city can be explained by a combination of social trust. According to table statistics no. 10, the beta coefficients of social trust in Erbil city are 0.363 which are significant at the level ($p < 0.05$).

Table No. 10
The Relationship between Social Trust and Urban Development

| sig | T | Beta | Standard error | B | Statistics Model |
|-------|--------|-------|----------------|--------|------------------|
| 000/0 | 818/8 | | 472/14 | 984/12 | Constant |
| 000/0 | 327/16 | 641/0 | 022/0 | 363/0 | social trust |

In analyzing this hypothesis, it can be stated that trust is necessary for the formation of social bonds and treaties, social trust is the creator of cooperatives and cooperation, and only in this case, while there are differences, it is able to solve problems and fulfill social obligations. Social trust is derived from justice (equality) and social security is their product. Anthony Giddens considers trust and its impact on the development process as the main infrastructure in modern societies, wherever the level of social trust is high, people's participation and cooperation in the social arena is greater and social damage is less (Akbari, 2006:11). A city can lead to a lack of urban development or the advance of urban master plans that Erbil residents believe in the importance of social trust in urban development.

Table 11
Sub hypothesis 3: Social awareness is one of the most important factors in urban development of Erbil city

| Intensity of relationship | Relationship shape | Relationship type | sig | Pearson | observations | Study variables |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------|---------|--------------|--|
| 31% | Straight and medium | Meaningful | 000/0 | **316/0 | 384 | Social awareness and urban development |

Results of Pearson Correlation Coefficient of Social Awareness and Urban Development

According to the results of correlation matrix coefficient in Table 11, it can be said that with 0.95% confidence, there is a relationship between social awareness and urban development of Erbil city with 0.95% confidence. On the other hand, according to the calculated r, this relationship, which is equal to 0.316, is directly (positive) and moderate. This means that with the increase of social awareness, the urban development of Erbil city will also increase relatively modestly.

Table 12
Univariate Regression between Social Awareness and Urban Development

| sig | R ² corrected | R ² | R | F | Mean Square | Df | Total squares | Indicators Source of changes |
|-------|--------------------------|----------------|-------|--------|-------------|-----|---------------|------------------------------|
| 000/0 | 097/0 | 100/0 | 316/0 | 252/42 | 561/1385 | 1 | 561/1385 | regression |
| | | | | | 793/32 | 382 | 845/12526 | The remaining |
| | | | | | | 383 | 406/13912 | Total |

After examining our relationships between independent social awareness variable and urban development dependent variable in table 12, it was found that there is a significant linear relationship between social awareness and urban development. Based on the information contained in Table 12, the calculated F value is 252.42, which is greater than the critical value with a degree of freedom of 1 and 382 at the level (p<0.05). Therefore, there is a relatively moderate correlation between social awareness and urban development of Erbil city and social awareness are effective in predicting urban development of Erbil city. The correlation coefficient is 0.316 and the modified coefficient is 0.100, so 10% of the variance of urban development scores in Erbil city can be explained by a combination of social awareness. According to table statistics no. 13 beta coefficients of social awareness in Erbil city is 0.116 which are significant at the level (p<0.05).

Table 13
The Relationship between Social Awareness and Urban Development

| sig | T | Beta | Standard error | B | Statistics Model |
|-------|--------|-------|----------------|--------|------------------|
| 000/0 | 585/12 | | 184/1 | 901/14 | Constant |
| 000/0 | 500/6 | 316/0 | 018/0 | 116/0 | Social Awareness |

In analyzing the result of this hypothesis, it can be said that social awareness includes a set of thoughts, beliefs and sensitivity to life and attention to everything that is related to public affairs, whether political or social in the widest sense. Fukuyama believes that before entering into any commercial or social system, sufficient awareness should be gained about the network of trust in that system and its characteristics, because it considers trust to be the basis of any economic and social exchanges²⁴ (Farzaneh & Ramezini, 2012:123-122). Coleman's view, an important form of social capital, is the potential capacity of information, which is an inherent and inseparable part of social relations, but obtaining information is costly. Therefore, data indicates that having social information and awareness, both from the viewpoint of citizens and urban managers, affects the application of urban programs and urban development.

Table 14

Sub-hypothesis 4: There is a significant relationship between social cohesion and urban development of Erbil city.
Results of Pearson Correlation Coefficient of Social Cohesion and Urban Development

| Intensity of relationship | Relationship shape | Relationship type | sig | Pearson correlation | observations | Study variables |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------|---------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| 35% | Straight and medium | Meaningful | 000/0 | **351/0 | 384 | Urban cohesion and development |

According to the results of correlation matrix coefficient in Table 14, it can be said that with 0.95% confidence there is a relationship between social cohesion and urban development of Erbil city with 0.95% confidence. On the other hand, according to the calculated r, this relationship, which is equal to 0.351, is directly (positive) and moderate. This means that with the increase in social cohesion, the urban development of Erbil city will also increase relatively modestly.

Table 15

Univariate Regression between Social Cohesion and Urban Development

| sig | R ² corrected | R ² | R | F | Mean Square | Df | Total squares | Indicators Source of changes |
|-------|--------------------------|----------------|-------|--------|-------------|-----|---------------|------------------------------|
| 000/0 | 121/0 | 123/0 | 351/0 | 713/53 | 540/2582 | 1 | 540/2582 | regression |
| | | | | | 081/48 | 382 | 793/18366 | The remaining |
| | | | | | | 383 | 333/20949 | Total |

After examining our relationships between independent variable of social cohesion and dependent variable of urban development, it was found that there is a significant linear relationship between social cohesion and urban development. Based on the information contained in the table, the calculated F value is 53.713, which is greater than the critical value with a degree of freedom of 1 and 382 at the level ($p < 0.05$). Therefore, there is a relatively modest correlation between social cohesion and urban development of Erbil city, and social cohesion is effective in predicting urban development of Erbil city. The correlation coefficient is 0.351 and the modified coefficient is 0.123, so 12% of the variance of urban development scores in Erbil city can be explained by a combination of social cohesion. According to table statistics no. 16, the beta coefficients of social cohesion in Erbil city are 0.159, which are significant at the level ($p < 0.05$).

Table 16

The Relationship between Social Cohesion and Urban Development

| sig | T | Beta | Standard error | B | Statistics Model |
|-------|--------|-------|----------------|--------|------------------|
| 000/0 | 765/13 | | 434/1 | 734/19 | Constant |
| 000/0 | 329/7 | 351/0 | 022/0 | 159/0 | انسجام اجتماعى |

According to the present result, it can be said that social cohesion and integration in the urban system of Erbil in terms of statistical population is one of the influential factors of urban development that the more cohesion in the plans and the goals of the government and the people and the city planners can cause more urban growth and development of Erbil.

Conclusion

According to the results of the research and pointing out the impact of social capital on the development of the city, especially the city of Erbil, Iraq, it can be said that social capital is a missing link in the urban development and planning relations of Erbil city, which most of the statistical population has confirmed its absence. According to the data, it can be shown that one of the main reasons for the lack of progress in urban development projects in Erbil is the lack of social trust that is evident in the implementation and division of the projects. Another point to mention is the lack of participation in urban development projects due to the lack of social capital indicators such as trust and social cohesion in the management of urban projects.

Most residents of Erbil suffer from a lack of social trust in their urban management due to the problems that exist in the urban development of Erbil city and the involvement of political parties in how to divide and implement the projects, the lack of trust factor has caused the disintegration of social cohesion, whether at the micro level among the people or at the macro level of urban management and government planning, which this lack of trust and cohesion has deepened more problems in the name of non-participation in urban development and urban plans. It may be said with complete certainty that the failure to implement and further progress of projects such as the settlement of low-level community groups (renters) is an example of the urban development strategy plan that has not been implemented after the specified period (2003-2015). Extended to 2030. It should also be noted that one of the factors that can be used in urban development of Erbil city (according to the results of the research) is social awareness of the development plans and planning of the city of Erbil, which most of the residents of the city point to the lack of social awareness of the plans and how to carry out and plan urban development plans. Considering social research and social theories and urban planning, one of the causes of failure and inefficiency of urban development executive plans is the vagueness and lack of clarity of urban plans for residents and city executives. As a result of the research, it can be inferred that this lack of transparency and ambiguity in Erbil urban development plans and the lack of awareness of the city's residents about how they are implemented and managed has led to the lack of participation and trust in the projects and the lack of progress in the urban development of Erbil according to international standards.

It should also be noted that the city of Erbil is at a higher level in terms of development than other Iraqi cities, whether in terms of urbanization or security and political. What we mentioned in this research, most of the lack of social capital and its impact on urban development and urbanization plans according to international standards, but compared to other Iraqi cities, the city of Erbil has progressed and developed more. Perhaps, with complete confidence, he acknowledged that Erbil has developed more significantly in terms of security and politics than other cities, due to the existence of all the embassies of countries in Erbil and the social armor of Erbil. According to the results of the interview and direct observation of the city of Erbil, most of the urban problems of Erbil were not that the water plumbing (two days was not water for two hours) the flow of bath water and kitchen water among the neighborhoods, the lack of water channels during normal rainfall, which leads to flooding in the areas of for example Badwa and 60 meters.

In general, it can be said that social capital has a direct impact on urban development of Erbil city and is one of the most influential factors from the perspective of people and urban residents, and one of the factors of the lack of progress of development plans of Erbil city from the residents of that city is the lack of social trust in managers and urban development plans that leads to non-participation and the other reason is the lack of social awareness of ambiguity in urban development plans, which is also one of the obstacles to further development. The city of Erbil is the city of Erbil, which is why it has caused a lack of social cohesion in the management and implementation of urban development projects, which is always one of the main problems from the people's point of view, this lack of coherence and coherence in the views is due to party interference, which is a lot of problems for the implementation and development of the city.

Resources

1. 1-.,¹ Sharapour, Mahmud, (2005), Social Capital and its Role in Social and Economic Life, Journal. Social Sciences Development, Special Issue of Social Capital, 9th Period, No. 2, Winter, 1•106
2. ²Mohseni, Somayeh (2018), New Approaches to Sustainable Urban Development, Law Newspaper, News Code: 92911.

3. ³Mansoorian, Fatemeh, Khazae, Saeed, Shariatpanahi, Peyman and Moshfegh, Mahmoud (2015), Factors affecting the population of metropolises from the viewpoint of experts, Quarterly Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies in Humanities, 8th Round, No. 1. 24
4. Ziari, Keramatollah, Tavosian, Ali and Salmani, Mohammad Ali (2014), Estimation and leveling of neighborhood development with emphasis on social capital components, Journal of Urban Research and Planning, 5th year, No. 18.17
- 4
5. ⁵Scott, Allen and Storper, Michael (2014), The Nature of Cities: The Scope and Limits of Urban Theory, International Journal of Urban and Regional Research, Vol. 39, No. 1.
6. ⁶Mukomo, V. (1996) Urban sustainability reporting; Journal of the American Planning Association , 117-127. New Zealand Journal of Public Health, 23:
7. Mukomo, V. (1996) Urban sustainability reporting; Journal of the American Planning Association , 117-127. New Zealand Journal of Public Health, 23:
- 7).
8. ⁸Bourdieu, Pierre (2005), "The theory of the game", translated by Syed Morteza Mordyha, Tehran: Nagar negar. 148 Vol. 39, No. 1.
9. ⁹Sisaman, M. (2000), "Two concepts of social capital: Bourdieu vs. Putnam". Paper Presented at ISTR Fourth International Conference. Dublin, Ireland
10. ¹⁰Coleman, J. (1999) 'Social capital in the creation of human capital', American Journal of Sociology 94:95-120. economic outcome". Canadian journal of policy researches.
11. ¹¹Putnam, R.D, (2000), Bowling Alone: The Collapse and Revival of American Community; New York: Simon&Schuster.
12. ¹²Chalabi, Mo. (1996) Sociology of Order: The Social and Theological Analysis of Social Order. Tehran: Publishing. 73
13. ¹³Labonte, Ronald (1999), "Social capital and community development". Australian 430-433
- ¹⁴(3:2002 Newton).

-
15. ¹⁵Daniel Rubenson, Participation and Politics: Social Capital, Civic Voluntarism, and Institutional Context, 2000, pp. 11, <http://www.essex.ac.uk/ECPR/events/jointsessions/paperarchive/copenhagen/ws13>
16. ¹⁶Chalabi, Mo. (1996) Sociology of Order: TheSis and Theological Analysis of Social Order. Tehran: Publishing.73
17. ¹⁷Ritzer, George(1991) Sociological Theories in Contemporary Times, Translated by Mohsen Salasi, Tehran: Elmi: 106
18. ¹⁸Ziari, Keramatollah, Tavoasian, Ali and Salmani, Mohammad Ali (2014), Estimation and leveling of neighborhood development with emphasis on social capital components, Journal of Urban Research and Planning, 5th year, No. 18
19. ¹⁹Gaotri, H. (1986), Popular Participation in Development. Paris: Unesco. Hall, A. (1988), "Community participation and development policy: A sociological perspective". in: Hall, A. and Midgley,J. (eds) Development Policies, Sociological Perspectives. Manchester: Manchester University Press
- ²⁰(Nasr Abadi Staff, 2006:227
21. ²¹Rahmani, Mahmoud and Kavousi, Esmaeil,(2008), Measurement and Comparison of Social Capital in Public and Private Sectors, Research Deputy of Islamic Azad University of Tehran
22. ²²Coleman, 2007: 5-474
23. ²³Azkiya, M. & Ghafari, G.H. (2008). "Sociology of Development". Tehran: Keyhan Press. [In Persian
24. ²⁴Farzaneh, Seifollah, and Ali Ramezani 2012) Investigating the Relationship between Social Capital and Urban Development (Case Study: Qaemshahr(" . Journal of Sociology of Youth Studies. Third year, number six, summer