ASSESSMENT OF THE RELATIONSHIP- SOCIAL CAPITAL PREPAREDNESS OF SIRJAN HOUSEHOLDES TO EARTHQUAKE

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Social capital is an inseparable part of the wealth of a nation so that create, maintain and enrich it up for the next generation is the main goal of sustainable development that are required to follow (Sharifian-Sani, 2001). So, we must look for the ways that through which restore the quality or human-scale urban environments, even after the occurrence of natural hazards. It is very important due to the fact that natural hazards cause long term devastating mental health problems on victims and survivors (Bayanzade and et al., 2004). It is necessary to note that countries with high social capital (in terms of generalized trust and civic engagement), compared with countries with low trust and civic engagement achieve high levels of development (Moshiri and et al., 2013). In this regard, the present article evaluate the level of relationship preparedness and social capital of the households of Sirjan city to earthquake to present the proper solutions. In this paper, two hypotheses have been presented, include: (1) The degree of relationship preparedness and social capital of neighbourhoods of the city of Sirjan have significant difference, (2) There is a relation between relationship- social capital preparedness of households of the Sirjan city and their socio-economic situation.

Due to the nature of research hypotheses, the research methodology is primarily quantitative-survey and relational. Relational research also includes a causal-comparative and correlation methods that were used in the study of both. Statistical population are 350 households that choice at three of high, middle, and low neighbourhoods of Sirjan. The required data were gathered using the household, the experts and field questionnaires. Validity was examined by measuring the content and formal way, based on expert opinion. Reliability was confirmed by Cronbach's alpha coefficients. In the descriptive analysis, a comparatively, was determined how the variables in the sample population (families of neighbourhoods) and the differences between them using descriptive statistics (frequencies, measures of centralization and fragmentation). In the following inferential statistics used to analyze the difference between the level of preparedness and response, as well as indicators of socio-economic status and its components. In this regard, according to analysis of difference between the groups, the Fisher F (One-way analysis of variance) and Tukey test were used to test the difference between dependent and independent variables among the three groups.

The results obtained by one-way Anova to evaluate the level of relationship- social capital preparedness showed that between indicators of relationship-social capital preparedness, only the ability and effectiveness index show significant difference between neighbourhoods with 0.039 coefficient (Table 1). The rest of the indicators, there was no significant difference. Results obtained by one-way Anova and Tukey test, show that there is no significant differences between the neighbourhoods and households. Thus the first hypothesis cannot be confirm. Pearson correlation analysis was used to evaluate the correlation between relationship-social capital preparedness and variables such as age, educational level, occupational status and income.

Table 1. The results of One-way analysis of variance of relationship - social capital preparedness

Sig.	F	Mean Square	df	Sum of Squares		
.653	.427	5.017 11.742	2 346 348	10.034 4062.734 4072.768	Between Groups Within Groups Total	group and network
.788	.238	2.257 9.487	2 346 348	4.514 3282.649 3287.163	Between Groups Within Groups Total	trust and agreement
.948	.054	.464 8.623	2 347 349	.929 2992.111 2993.040	Between Groups Within Groups Total	collective action and cooperation
.039	3.283	21.492 6.546	2 347 349	42.985 2271.384 2314.369	Between Groups Within Groups Total	ability and effectiveness
.623	.474	356.615 751.570	2 346 348	713.229 260043.146 260756.375	Between Groups Within Groups Total	Composit

The results showed the group and network variable have significant and direct correlation with variables such as: literacy at 99% confidence level, job and income at 99% confidence level (Table 2). Also, "trust and agreement, collective action and cooperation" index have significant and direct correlation with education, job and income variables. So, as a result the level of relationship- social capital preparedness have a direct significant correlation with most of the socio- economic variables. Thus the second hypothesis was confirmed.

The results show the vulnerability of households with lower socio - economic status is greater. So that households with lower occupational status, education, income and social status have higher vulnerability. This shows that preparation and participation of the people is an important role in reducing vulnerability. Thus, although preparedness and social capital in neighbourhoods and households of Sirjan generally have lower levels and there is no significant difference among various neighbourhoods; But, its significant with socio-economic status of households indicate its important role to reduce our vulnerability to natural hazards. So promotion of communication and social capital can be considered as reduction strategies of vulnerability and crisis management.

Table 2. The results of correlation analysis of variables

job	income	literacy	age		
.152*	.131*	.171**	.013	Pearson Correlation	group and network
.010	.014	.001	.802	Sig. (2-tailed)	
284	349	349	349	N	
.203**	.113*	.155**	.007	Pearson Correlation	trust and agreement
.001	.035	.004	.895	Sig. (2-tailed)	
284	349	349	349	N	
.196**	.129*	.190**	-.024	Pearson Correlation	collective action and cooperation
.001	.015	.000	.657	Sig. (2-tailed)	
285	350	350	350	N	
.198**	.074	.073	-.045	Pearson Correlation	ability and effectiveness
.001	.169	.170	.399	Sig. (2-tailed)	
285	350	350	350	N	
.236**	.140**	.192**	-.025	Pearson Correlation	Composit Index
.000	.009	.000	.643	Sig. (2-tailed)	
284	349	349	349	N	

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).
*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

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