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The Dynamics of the Social Capital Database Due to Economic, Social, Cultural, and Environmental Knowledge Acquisition of the Industrial Development

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ABSTRACT

The availability of social capital is a valuable resource that supports employees in performing activities in organizations. Social capital has a close interaction with knowledge. The current research aimed at investigating the dynamics of the social capital database to gain economic, social, cultural, and environmental knowledge of the industrial development of Kangan City using a quantitative approach and a survey method. The data collection tool was a questionnaire. The statistical population was all the citizens of Kangan City over 25, 400 were selected as a sample and studied using the multi-stage cluster sampling method. The data were analyzed on two descriptive and inferential levels in SPSS software. The results show that the average of the social-environmental behavior variable is higher than the average and the average of the change in the consumption of cultural goods is lower than the average. Based on this, it can be said that the impact of industrial development on social-environmental behaviors and social capital (including the dimension of social trust) has been positive and the consumption of cultural goods has had no effect, or to be more precise, it has had a negative effect. Holding scientific meetings in order to increase social trust in the industrial area is one of the practical suggestions of this research, also culturalization of knowledge sharing and use of existing databases will strengthen social capital and create a competitive advantage of knowledge creation in the long term. ©authors

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1. Introduction

Nowadays, individuals and organizations have gradually realized the important role of knowledge in competitive environments, and this phenomenon has established its position among other sources of wealth production in a relatively short period of time (Majuri, 2022). Accordingly, many believe that knowledge management can be effectively used for specialized activities in the current situation. Knowledge is a resource available in society for future use and is an element that supports the organization's capacity (Rodríguez-Pose & Ganau, 2022). Knowledge management can be seen as a management perspective that, along with scientific activities related to it, by making the best use of knowledge resources available in an organization, makes the organization respond to productive opportunities (Ouwehand et al., 2022). Therefore, it can be said that sharing knowledge and information is considered a vital behavior to improve competitiveness because no one person has the necessary knowledge (Kiani & Nazari, 2022).

Knowledge sharing is a complex process of social interactions and the status of social capital (Bourdieu, 1986), in society. It uses not only formal but also friendly and reciprocal learning processes between people (Yuliarmi et al., 2021). The availability of social capital is a valuable resource that supports employees in performing activities in organizations. Social capital is related to knowledge and closely interacts with it (Papa et al., 2018). They say that knowledge is created and shared as a social resource, whose main interest is called "social relations and interaction" and focuses on the characteristics of social relations that are connected between individuals and the social capital in which they are located (Han et al., 2020). In figure 1, the importance of social capital knowledge is illustrated:

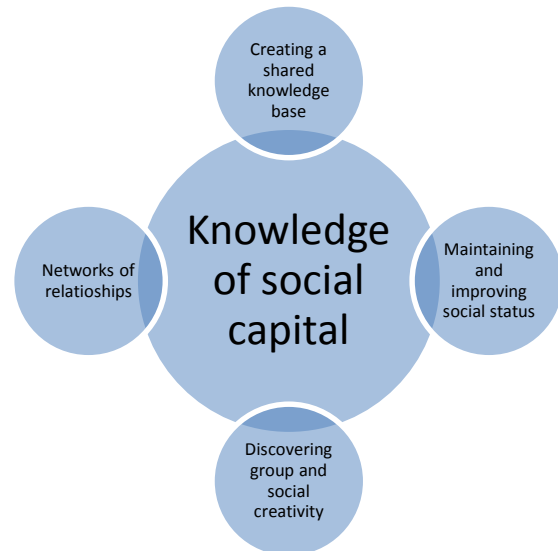


Figure 1. The importance of social capital knowledge

Therefore, social capital is considered as an important source of knowledge in the organization that creates a sustainable competitive advantage. Consequently, the identification of social dynamics potentially meets the increasing demands on the social structure of learning and knowledge (Corfield & Paton, 2016). Meanwhile, social capital theory can provide a useful theoretical lens, because it emphasizes the importance of embedded social networks in the context of knowledge (Konjkav Monfared et al., 2022).

Furthermore, one of the main and fundamental axes of development in any society is the changes that occur in the industrial sector of that society in the form of industrial development (Ali et al., 2020). In contemporary Iran, industrial development in different forms in the form of construction and development programs has been the focus of policymakers and planners. In fact, one of the main axes related to development programs in Iran is industrial development and mechanisms related to its implementation to achieve goals that are mostly economic (Moghali et al., 2018). However, despite paying special attention to the issue of industrial development, the social, cultural, and environmental requirements related to the lives of the citizens of the areas where industrial plans and projects have been implemented have been marginalized (Damavandian & Akbari, 2022). The requirements that have become the source of

many social, cultural and environmental issues in these areas in the long term and the industrial development plans have faced fundamental challenges. In fact, it can be said that one of the main problems of industrial development plans in Iran has been the lack of attention to the non-economic requirements related to these plans (Shamim et al., 2019). As a result, the placement of social capital in the industry can be generally defined as an investment with expected returns resulting from social relations and can be mobilized to facilitate collective actions such as knowledge sharing and cooperation.

In this regard, the results of scientific research related to the effects and consequences of industrial development in this region show the occurrence of social harm, the collapse of the network of relationships and social security for the natives, the increase in unemployment, the intensification of inequality and the level of economic gap and lack of Satisfaction with life (Talebian et al., 2017), lack of changes in cultural attitudes and livelihoods of residents (Hejazi et al., 2014) is a change in the cultural pattern, values and beliefs of people (Parsi and Kiaei, 2015). Bandar Kangan is also one of the cities of the South Pars region, which has been affected by the industrialization phenomenon of this region in various ways. In other words, in the last two decades, this port has witnessed the rapid growth of extensive industrial, mining, and economic projects, which have been implemented solely focusing on the economic aspect. Now, after the hasty implementation of these industrial plans, its consequences in various social, cultural, and environmental dimensions have emerged for the citizens and residents of this port, and one of the concerns of the city officials is currently trying to analyze the effects and The consequences of these plans are on the lives of the residents of the region. This issue is of particular importance to prevent the negative consequences of these plans from intensifying and to pay attention to their positive consequences, and it will be possible to examine and analyze it favorably and effectively in the framework of scientific research.

By understanding the relationship between social capital and knowledge management variables, he became aware of the quantity and quality of knowledge management establishment. In this way, the higher the relationship between social capital and knowledge management variables, while it is possible to learn about the quality of knowledge management establishment from social capital, in addition, knowledge management variables can be used to determine the quantity and quality of social capital in organizations, i.e. the role of human capital. And as a result, intellectual capital acquired the necessary knowledge. Therefore, this research is looking for an answer to the question, what is the dynamics of the social capital database in order to acquire economic, social, cultural and environmental knowledge of industrial development?

2. Literature Review

The studies conducted about the social, cultural, and environmental consequences of the development of industries in foreign countries have mostly focused on the change in the social, environmental and cultural structure and texture of local communities. Most of these researches have sought to investigate the consequences of industrial development in local communities. In the following, the results of some of the most important studies are reviewed.

The results of the research of Kumpula et al. (2011) in a research titled land use change in the Russian Arctic: ecological and social consequences of industrial development indicate that industrial development in the Russian Arctic has made this region undergo positive changes in terms of ecological, economic and social knowledge. And it has been negative.

The arrival of non-native workers in this region and the sudden growth of industrial and communication infrastructures and the information base related to the social structure of this region have affected it.

In terms of ecology and ecology, the vegetation and biodiversity of this area have been affected. Also, the exchange of goods between natives and non-native workers and

deer hunting by them has caused economic changes in this region.

The arrival of non-native workers and their economic interaction with the native people have caused positive and negative effects. The authors have estimated the positive and negative effects almost equally and believe that the main root of the problems is the lack of correct information flow between the non-native workers and the natives of the region. The results of Spycy's (2009) research entitled "Disturbance in Place Attachment: Insights of Young Native Adults on the Social and Cultural Impacts of Industrial Development in Northern Alberta" show that despite the strong sense of attachment of Native youth to this region, environmental, social changes and culture has changed the lifestyle in this area and as a result, many young people have no desire to live in their communities.

The young people living in this area tend to migrate to other areas. Also, the results of this research show that the lack of social capital information base for the development of industries in this region has caused the gradual destruction of the environment, which has led to profound social and cultural changes in this region.

The results of the research of Andi Agustang and Bastiana (2018) on the social interaction of local communities with immigrants and changes in the structure of local communities indicate that local values and knowledge, the system of social networks, and local creative elites have a significant impact on social interaction. These three factors together cause the intra-group social interactions of the local community in this region to be strengthened and the existing social order to be maintained. But on the other hand, native traditional norms and values, influential and creative elites, and social networks supporting native traditions have weakened their outgroup interactions. The results of Kojola (2020) titled "Who Speaks for Place?" Cultural dynamics of conflicts over dangerous industrial development" indicates that the development of copper industries in rural areas of Minnesota has caused cultural conflicts between local communities and copper mining companies. Each of them has a different interpretation of their own

legitimacy and decision-making about their own place of belonging.

The results of Talebian et al.'s research (2017) titled "Analysis of the Social Impact of Industrial Development in Asalouyeh Region" indicate that the lives of natives, public infrastructure, and general living conditions outside the industrial complexes are still underdeveloped. In other words, industrial development has not contributed to improving the lives of natives and creating public infrastructure. Instead, the unfortunate social consequences of this industrial development have been imposed on the people. Among these side effects and negative consequences, we can mention inflation, the occurrence of social damage, crowded living environment, disruption of the network of relationships and social security for natives, increase in unemployment of natives, worsening of inequality and economic gap, and dissatisfaction with life.

The results of Hijazi et al.'s research (2014) titled the study of the effect of industrial development in Asaluyeh region on the quality of life (using the industrial growth approach) also indicate that the presence of industry and the rapid expansion of industrial development in the region had dual consequences. Infrastructures and facilities have improved compared to before, but they have not caused changes in cultural attitudes and livelihoods. Also, the results of this research indicate that the desire for service work has endangered traditional jobs in the local community. Finally, among the indicators of economic development, the creation of communication routes has had the greatest impact on the region and lifestyle.

The results of Parsi and Kiaei's research (2015) under the title of the effect of industrial development on the social status of the people of Asaluyeh and the role of the media in local participation show that with the progress of industrial development, the cultural patterns, values, and beliefs of the people have also changed. Finally, factors other than the media affect people's participation in development projects. All these cases emphasize the importance of the database for social capital and the development of economic, social, cultural, and environmental knowledge.

Therefore, the survival of the industrial society requires real knowledge based on the economic, social, cultural, and environmental situation and as a result the database related to social capital. Applying the knowledge of social capital in the form of cultural products will create new knowledge and meet the basic needs of society in this field. It is natural that the creation of any knowledge and idea while influencing most social phenomena is also influenced by other phenomena. In this research, the process of industrialization is examined on the changes in economic, social, cultural, and environmental knowledge based on the use of social capital base and cultural products.

3. Method

The current research has been done in the framework of a quantitative approach and using the survey method. By studying a sample of the society, the survey design provides a quantitative or numerical description of the trends, attitudes or opinions, and beliefs of that society. The researcher generalizes the results of the sample to the whole society or makes inferences about the whole society. In this research, in order to investigate the attitude and beliefs of the people of Kangan city regarding the cultural and environmental consequences of the industrial development of this city in the form of quantitative data, the survey method has been used.

The statistical population of the current study is the citizens of Kangan city over 25 years of age, according to the latest population estimates of the Iran Statistics Center, their number is 47,614, of which 29,120 are men and 18,494 are women. The size of the research sample using the Spss Sample Power software and taking into account the defaults related to this software including error percentage (0.05), test power (0.80), and effect size (15. 0) The number of 400 people was estimated. Probability and multi-stage cluster sampling were proportional to the volume. The studied clusters of districts in Kangan city are 57 districts, out of which 19 districts were

selected. A regular random sampling method was used to select the final sample from each of the clusters.

In order to collect research data, a researcher-made questionnaire tool was used. In fact, the questionnaire developed by the research team after verifying the validity and reliability in the preliminary stage has been used in the final stage to collect the research data. The questionnaire included demographic questions and a set of questions related to the main variables of the research in line with the dimensions and components related to these variables. Below is how to operationalize the main variables of the research separately:

In order to measure the consumption variable of cultural goods, the study subjects' use of written and non-written media and the level of skill in art were asked in the form of a five-choice range from very little (1) to very much (5).

In order to calculate the variable score of social capital and its dimensions, the average score of people's responses to the items of each dimension was calculated in relation to each of the dimensions of this variable, and in order to calculate the variable score, the average score of people's responses to all the items was calculated. has been considered.

The social-environmental behaviors variable has been valued and measured using nine (9) items and in the form of a Likert scale from very less (1) to very much more (5). To calculate the variable score of social-environmental behaviors, the average score of people's responses to the items of this variable has been taken into consideration.

Two methods of content validity (form) and construct validity (factor analysis) were used to check the validity of the instrument for measuring the main research variables (consumption of cultural goods, and environmental behaviors). Cronbach's alpha coefficient was also used to measure the reliability of the questionnaire. The estimated values of the convergent validity index (AVE) and Cronbach's alpha coefficient are reported in Table 1:

Table 1. Estimated values of AVE index and Cronbach's alpha coefficient

Variable	Dimensions	AVE	Cronbach's alpha
Socio-environmental behaviors	-	0.50	0.91

Social capital	social participation	0.53	0.75
	social solidarity	0.64	0.85
	social trust	0.53	0.75
Consumption of cultural goods	Written media	0.70	0.82
	Non-written media	0.50	0.71
	Art	0.52	0.84

The values related to the AVE index indicate the convergent validity of the research variables and the dimensions of these variables, and the values related to Cronbach's alpha coefficient indicate the accuracy of the measurement, or in other words, the reliability of the measurement tool related to these variables and their dimensions.

The analysis of research data has been done at two descriptive and inferential levels. At the descriptive level, first, descriptive demographic variables of the statistical sample of the study were presented, and then the main variables of the study were described in terms of descriptive indicators (central tendency, dispersion, and distribution shape). At the inferential level, by taking into account the presuppositions related to the coefficients and statistical tests, the research hypotheses

were tested using the single-sample t-test. Calculations related to data analysis have been done using SPSS software version 26.

4. Findings

Descriptive Analysis

Descriptive analysis revealed that the average age of the statistical sample of the research is 36 years. Men accounted for 72.6% of the statistical sample and women for 27.1%. Native people made up 76.6% and non-native people made up 23.4% of the statistical sample of the research. The average length of stay of the studied people in Kangan city is about 26 years. Regarding the status of the main research variables, the descriptive index (central tendency, dispersion, and distribution shape) indicates:

Table 2. Description of research variables using descriptive indices

Variable	Index				
	Average	Standard deviation	Variance	Skewness	Kurtosis
Consumption of cultural goods	2.68	0.68	0.47	-0.43	-0.06
Social capital	3.15	0.64	0.41	-0.74	0.40
Environmental behaviors	3.27	0.92	0.85	-0.57	-0.48

Next, based on the frequency distribution of each component, the corresponding histogram is drawn.

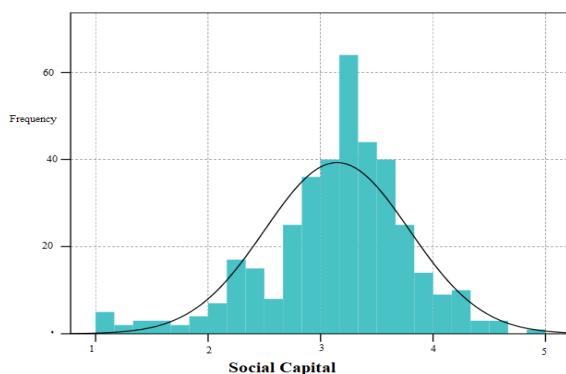


Figure 1. Histogram of the distribution of social capital

Figure 1 shows a histogram based on the frequency of the social capital component.

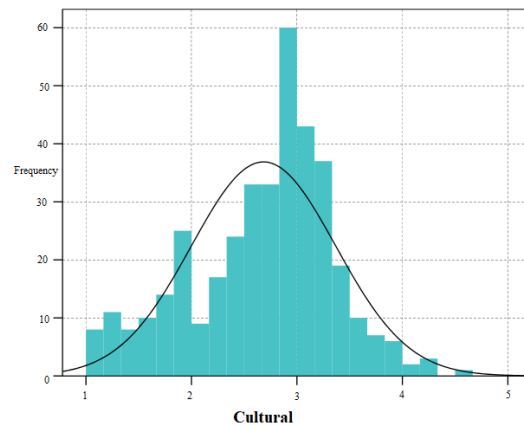


Figure 2. Histogram of the distribution of cultural

Figure 2 shows a histogram based on the frequency of the cultural component.

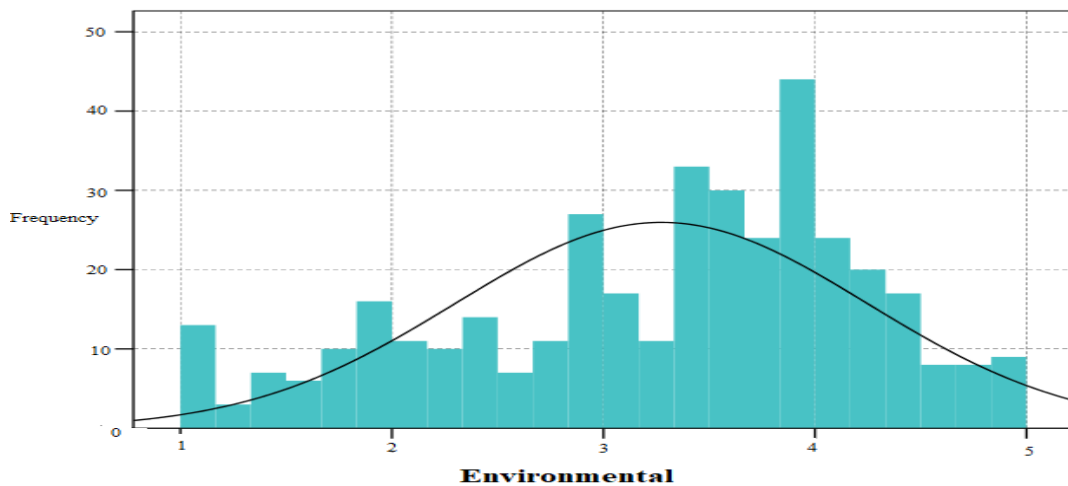


Figure 3. Histogram of the distribution of Environmental

Figure 3 shows a histogram based on the frequency of the Environmental component.

Inferential findings

Inferential findings as the main focus of the findings of the current research have been carried out and reported in line with the goals and hypotheses of the research and taking into account

the presuppositions related to the coefficients and tests corresponding to these hypotheses:

Hypothesis (1). The industrial development of Kangan has had an effect on the change in the consumption of cultural goods.

In order to check the above hypothesis, a one-sample t-test was used. Estimates related to this test are reported in the following table:

Table 3. Estimation of one-sample t-test values to investigate the state of change in the consumption of cultural goods

Variable	Average	Standard deviation	t	df	Average difference	Sig
Written media	2.30	1.06	-12.81	379	-0.70	0.001
Non-written media	2.78	0.80	-5.24		-0.21	
Art	2.74	0.88	-5.76		-0.26	
Consumption of cultural goods	2.68	0.68	-9.01		-0.32	

The estimation of the one-sample t-test values in the above table shows that the average variable of change in the consumption of cultural goods and its dimensions is significantly ($Sig < 0.05$) lower than the average (3). Therefore, the hypothesis of the research about the effect of the industrial development of Kangan city on the change in the consumption of cultural

goods is confirmed. In fact, the amount of change in the consumption of cultural goods and its dimensions has an inverse relationship with the industrial development of Kangan city. This means that the industrial development of Kangan city has led to a decrease in the consumption of cultural goods among the citizens of this city.

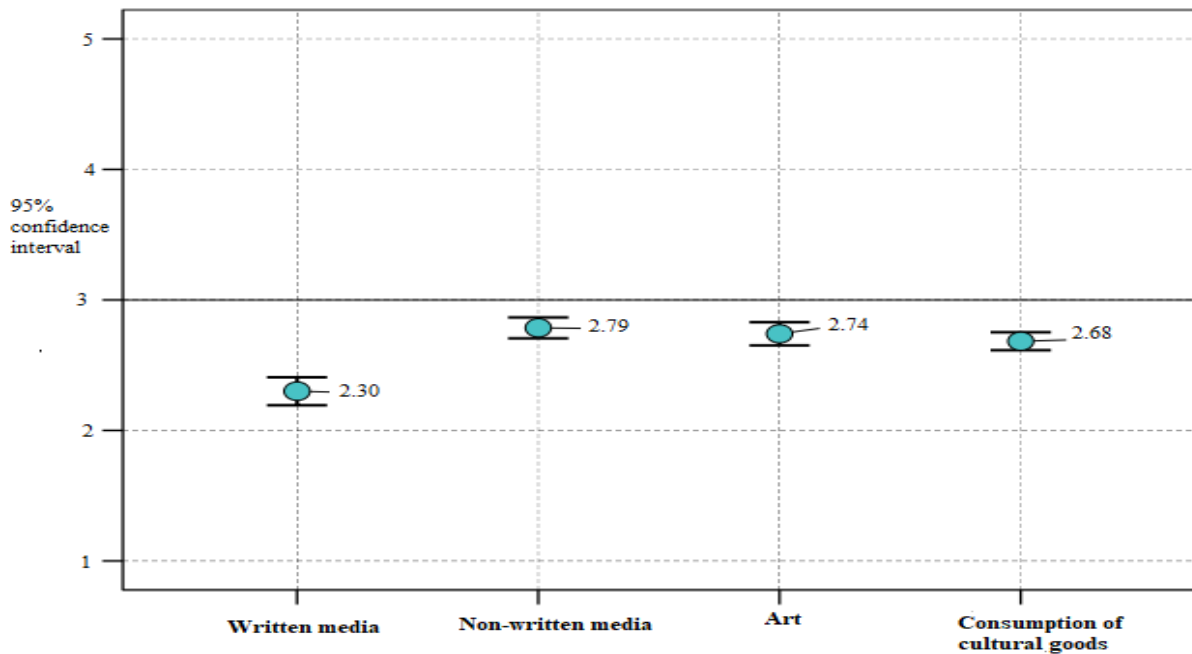


Figure 4. Estimation of the average change in the consumption of cultural goods

Hypothesis (2). The industrial development of Kangan has an effect on social capital.

In order to check the above hypothesis, one-sample t-test was used. Estimates related to this test are reported in Table 4:

Table 4. Estimation of one-sample t-test values to check the status of social capital

Variable	Average	Standard deviation	t	df	Average difference	Sig
social participation	3.16	0.81	3.89	379	0.16	0.001
social solidarity	3.56	0.86	12.75		0.56	
social trust	2.71	0.67	-8.33		-0.29	
Social capital	3.15	0.64	4.44		0.15	

The estimation of the values related to the one-sample t-test in the above table shows:
 a. The mean of the social capital variable and dimensions of social participation and social cohesion are significantly (Sig < 0.05) higher than the average (3).
 b. The mean of the dimension of social trust is significantly (Sig>0.05) lower than the

average. Therefore, the hypothesis of the research about the effect of the industrial development of Kangan city on social capital is confirmed. In fact, the amount of industrial development of Kangan city is estimated on social capital and dimensions of social participation and social cohesion positively and negatively on social trust.

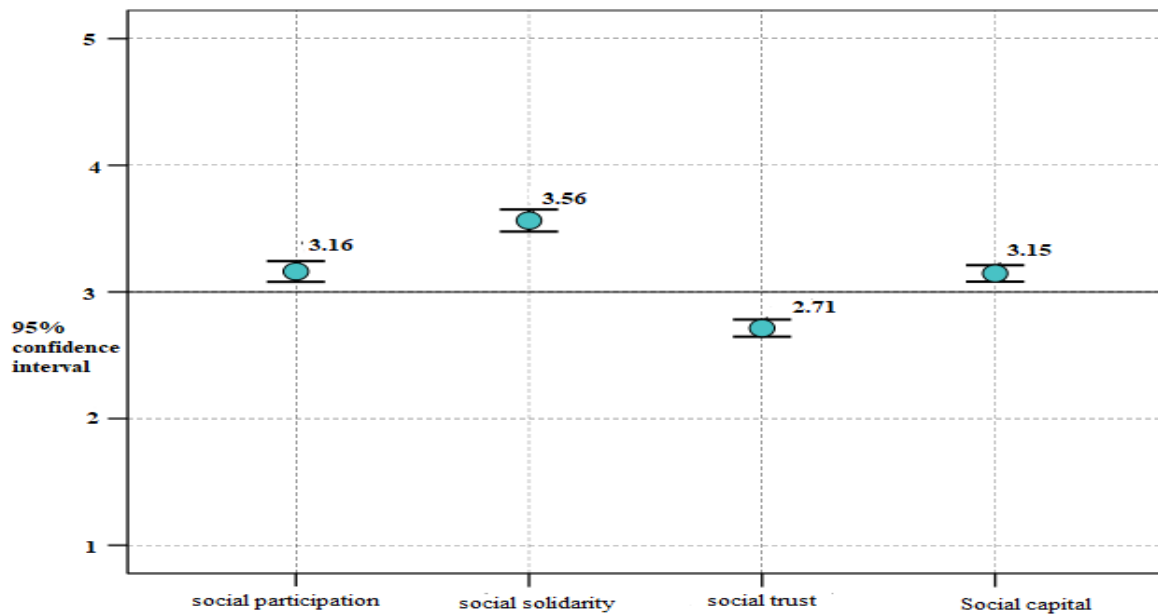


Figure 5. Estimation of the average variable of social capital and its dimensions

Hypothesis (3). The industrial development of Kangan has an effect on environmental behavior.

In order to check the above hypothesis, one-sample t-test was used. Estimates related to this test are reported in the following table:

Table 5. Estimation of one-sample t-test values to investigate the status of environmental behaviors

Variable	Average	Standard deviation	t	df	Average difference	Sig
Environmental behaviors	3.27	0.97	5.47	379	0.28	0.001

The estimation of the values related to the sample t-test in the above table shows that the mean of the socio-environmental behavior variable is significantly (Sig < 0.05) higher than the estimated average. Therefore, the research hypothesis based on the influence of social-environmental

behaviors is emphasized. In fact, socio-environmental behaviors have a direct and meaningful relationship with the industrial development of Kangan city. This means that the industrial development of the city has led to the strengthening of socio-biological behaviors among the citizens.

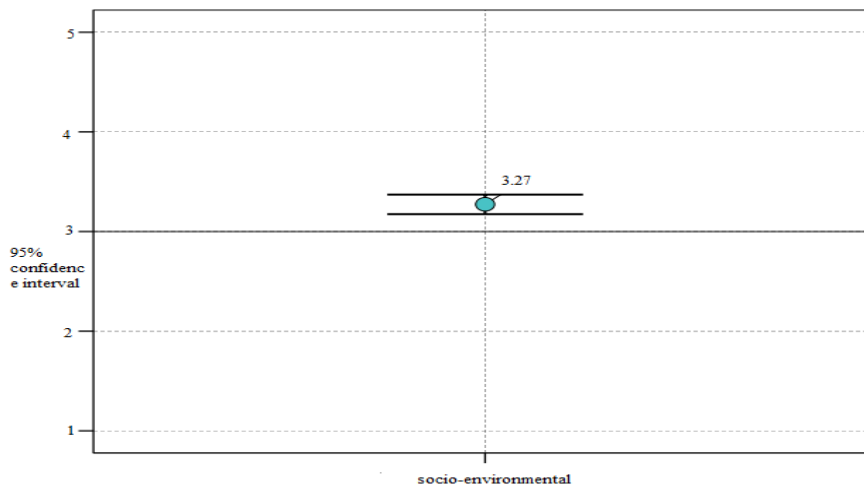


Figure 6. Estimation of the average status of socio-environmental behaviors

5. Discussion

In this research, the dynamics of the social capital database was investigated in order to gain economic, social, cultural and environmental knowledge of the industrial development of Kangan city. The obtained results show the fact that in the industrial society, there are winning regions that have overtaken other industrial regions in knowledge creation and purposeful knowledge creation. Applying economic, social, cultural and environmental knowledge and creating a database of social capital can lead to industrial excellence. The results of the research indicated that the average consumption of cultural goods is lower than average and the average of social capital variables and socio-environmental behaviors is lower than average. As it is known, only the average consumption of cultural goods is estimated below the average. Examining the hypotheses of the research showed that the industrial development of Kangan city has led to a decrease in the consumption of cultural goods among the citizens of this city. Although at first glance, it seems that industrial development causes an increase in the consumption of cultural goods, but a deeper look leads us to the conclusion that such a relationship is inverse. This problem shows the low cultural capital of the citizens of Kangan, which indicates that there is a gap between capital resources (economic and cultural capital). This situation is the reason for weak information and lack of trust in the existing database. Industrial development may have caused an increase in economic capital, but it has not been able to simultaneously increase cultural capital and give importance and knowledge creation. This issue is probably influenced by various factors that have caused social mistrust at the macro level of the country. The results of various studies show that the state of social trust in Iranian society is not very good, and the city of Kangan is no exception to this rule. Beyond this, cultural conflicts and the arrival of workers with different cultures to this city have probably caused the intercultural interactions to be

weak and the trust between them is not formed due to cultural and social reasons. As a result, the accuracy of information and the culture of knowledge sharing will be weakened. The results of this part of the research are in line with the findings of Spice (2009), Augustang and Bastana (2018), Kojala (2020) and Talebian et al. (2017). The general results of these researches indicate that industrial development causes social issues and cultural conflicts in local communities, although it may increase dimensions of social capital due to intra-group cohesion and social participation resulting from economic participation. But it reduces intergroup interactions and social trust. Also, the results of the research indicated that the average environmental behavior of the citizens of Kangan city is higher than average. Industrial development has had a positive and significant effect on strengthening the environmental behavior of citizens. Pure industrial and technological development without considering the social, cultural and environmental aspects and dimensions in the city of Kangan has caused many environmental issues and challenges to form in this city. This issue is in line with the theory of ecological renewal. Ecological renewal is the process of structural change in economic, political and cultural institutions that directly affects the environmental consequences. Industrial development in Kangan, at the same time as causing the formation of environmental issues and challenges, has improved the environmental awareness of citizens and, accordingly, their environmental behaviors. In fact, industrial development as a technological phenomenon has shaped bio-environmental behaviors. The results of this part of the research confirm the findings of Kompola et al. (2011) who considered environmental consequences as one of the results of industry development regardless of non-technological aspects. Also, from a theoretical point of view, this result is in line with the view of Spargan and Mol (1992).

6. Conclusion

According to their point of view, industry and Information technology is not an anti-social process. Information technologies are not like something that has predetermined social and environmental effects, but information technologies give a concrete shape and form to social and material relations. Therefore, the industrial development of Kangan should not be considered only a technological issue, but also has social and environmental consequences, of which changing the environmental behavior of citizens is a part of it. The change in consumption patterns and social capital can also be explained based on this point of view (ecological renewal).

Industrial development and industrial modernization of Kangan has had social and cultural consequences. Changing environmental behaviors, changing knowledge sharing culture and cultural consumption patterns, and changing social capital are among these consequences. Holding scientific meetings in order to increase social trust in the industrial area is one of the practical suggestions of this research, also culturalization of knowledge sharing and use of existing databases will strengthen social capital and create a competitive advantage of knowledge creation in the long term.

The results showed that the knowledge of social capital based on organizational data is considered the most important and valuable source in industrial economies, also knowledge is the most important economic asset that organizations possess and also determines their innovation, profitability and sustainable competitive advantage. It is considered that they are mentioned as learning organizations.

All the factors that encourage interpersonal communication or hinder it will also affect people's information exchange, for this reason, the importance of communication and interactions based on trust and norms between people in the expansion and application of knowledge has been emphasized. On the other hand, the concept of social capital refers to the

links and communications between the members of a network as a valuable resource, and by creating norms and mutual trust, it helps members to achieve their goals. In the absence of social capital, other capitals lose their effectiveness and it becomes uneven and difficult to follow the paths of cultural and economic development and evolution. Paying attention to the importance of social capital knowledge management in organizations seeks to understand the factors affecting the proper implementation of organizational strategy.

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Declaration of Competing Interest

The author declares that he has no competing financial interests or known personal relationships that would influence the report presented in this article.

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