

Research Paper: Economic Transformation of Rural Settlements with Emphasis on Social Capital Based on the Seven Capital Model and Rural Participatory Assessment (PRA) Approach

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: The present study examines the economic transformation challenges of rural settlements in the Esfandagheh district in Jiroft, emphasizing social capital based on the seven capital model using a qualitative and analytical method.

Methods: Data were collected using a participatory assessment (PRA) approach. Analysis of research variables and status of capital using models like the analysis of the social structure, rural rotation, problems tree, needs matrix, and organization structure was drawn with the Van chart. Participants in the 30 person, 30 experts, and experts in the 30 model villages were selected purposefully.

Results: The results of this study indicate that the economic sector has not yet entered the cycle of change. There is a need to take advantage of villagers' resources, potential, and participation. Simultaneously, drawing up the tree of problems showed that the most critical obstacles to the rural economy's development are villagers' low participation. Also, it was revealed by the "Magh" chart. Health, relief committee, police station, and tribal affairs, which were not directly responsible for participating villagers in economic development plans and projects, have achieved the highest performance level. However, organizations such as water and sewage, agricultural jihad, technical and professional, and natural resources directly responsible for participating villagers in the villages' economic transformation have been less profitable.

Conclusion: According to the Economic Transformation Need Matrix in the Esfandagheh sector, it needs attention to significant functions such as improving and developing infrastructure in processing products with a higher priority for the locals and village activists. Also, rural education's weakness; the relationship between the seven capital and social capital has not been formed to affect the village economy.

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1. Introduction

Social Capital has been considered an enforceable solution at the local community level to solve economic transformation problems (Le & Raven, 2015). In other words, human societies' survival and economic transformation depend on the actions and relations of their members (Liu, Dou, Li, & Cai, 2020). The community members are social aspects whose participation plays an essential role in improving economic development in one area (Mykhailishyn & Vasylenko, 2020). Social capital is one of the most fundamental structural factors of rural settlements' economic growth in improving economic, social, and ecological dimensions (Bourdieu & Wacquant, 1992). Therefore, in a society with sufficient social capital, other funds include Financial Capital, infrastructure, and natural and economic waste. Thus, social capital is considered a fundamental principle in economic development (Coleman, 1998). Improving the social capital of villages by providing education and raising villagers' awareness will help develop their ability to participate in dialogue and under the influence of institutions and organizations that affect their lives (Bourdieu & Wacquant, 1992). Therefore, social capital can provide productive and effective partnerships for many villagers in economic and social work. It is necessary to advance the implementation projects' goals in rural communities' economic developments (Putnam, 2020). They adopt appropriate policies to improve villagers' social capital through governmental agencies and civil society organizations and educate villagers to participate in economic developments (Popovych, 2018). To this end, villagers use social capital indicators such as education and social awareness, social integration, social trust, institutional and institutional, network and social relations, and participation to achieve self-sufficiency (Watson, Wilson, Smart, and Macdonald, 2018). Thus, social capital is considered a key to improving villagers' quality of life in rural economic development (Bourdieu, 2018). Therefore, based on what was said, it is possible to improve indicators in the process of economic development of rural settlements by paying attention to the category of social capital and employing financial, economic, social, physical, and institutional capital through the participatory assessment (Liu et al., 2014). The economic transformation of rural settlements by emphasizing social capital is a challenge and a question explored within each region and area. Therefore, the subject's necessity and importance require a deeper understanding of social capital in productivity of capital (seven capital model) based on a cooperative assessment approach to

rural settlements' economic developments. Because this kind of recognition helps reduce poverty and promote economic developments in rural settlements in the study area.

Therefore, this research evaluates rural settlements' economic transformation by focusing on social capital in the seven capital model and the PRA approach in the Esfandagheh sector.

Therefore, this study's main problem is that social capital has been affected by rural settlements' economic developments in the area through financial, economic, social, physical, space, and institutional capital.

2. Literature Review

The life cycle theory behind Spatial Developments

The life cycle theory, which explains the development and development trend in rural settlements' economic development, is discussed. As a result, villages are going through an increasing development phase after taking several steps, and in the upsurge, economic development is experiencing a rise in life expectancy (Siisainen, 2003). Finally, they start a new process era, so the village's economic developments can avoid the theory (Borgonovi & Andrieu, 2020). Therefore, if rural settlements faced a decline in financial performance or deletion, a significant threat would be formed in rural settlements. Because most of the villages in this process usually have a substantial share of agricultural and non-agricultural activities (Choi & Lee, 2021). Therefore, if rural settlements are accompanied by removing human, economic, financial, natural, institutional, and infrastructure capital, they will be removed from the production cycle and face an imbalance in space. Based on that Tuan (1979); Pard (1984); Michil Fuku (1986); Lefebvre (1991); Doreen Massey (2001) and Cresswell (2004). They believe that the spatial changes, one of which is the economic transformation, are a social change factor and increase villagers' impact. In this traditional view, economic, physical, and human capital played the most important role. But in the present era and the process of economic development, more than economic, physical, and human capital, societies need to improve social Capital (Watson, Wilson, Smart, and Macdonald, 2018). Because without improving social capital indicators, it is not possible to use other capital in an optimal manner (Mininni, 2017). Therefore, according to the literature, improving the region's rural settlements' social capital dimensions will be used for other capital and economic

developments. To further explain the subject's literature, each aspect of social capital in rural settlements' economic developments is compressed in the following (Liu et al., 2020).

Social Capital; Social Awareness of Economic Developments

Social awareness plays a crucial role in advancing the goals of economic development. Social awareness is the fundamental right of man, making them aware of the environment and influencing economic development (Mininni, 2017). To this end, obtaining knowledge and skills will help villagers use their internal capabilities to achieve economic growth (Day et al., 2016).

Social Capital; Social Trust in Struggle for Economic Change

When planning in rural settlements is accompanied by social trust, natural, economic, and financial capital will be considered, followed by a real partnership of all villagers in rural settlements. It will provide the ground for economic developments in rural settlements (Angelstam et al., 2021).

Social Capital; Social Cohesion Stemming from Economic Developments

Social integration is considered one of villagers' social capital (Hu, Roberts, Azevedo, & Milner, 2021). In this way, villagers improve their internal capabilities to achieve their goals and capacities and other capital, and thus, the economic developments in rural settlements are possible (Goeldner & Ritchie, 2007).

Social Capital; Network and Relationships Leading Economic Developments

network and relations as a way to get from one place to another; In this regard, the network and relations of villagers are working to achieve their activities, and by building a strong link; Villagers help achieve the economic activity and development of rural settlements (Day et al., 2016).

Social Capital; Formation in the Run-off of Economic Developments

The goal of gathering local and non-local individuals is real, legal, and non-governmental. Therefore, by membership in organizations with identity, villagers can facilitate their members' goals through consultation with the public or private sector (Fang, 2020). Thus, groups

can enhance their ability to achieve rural settlements' economic transformation (Bourdieu & Wacquant, 1992).

Social Capital; Villagers Participate in Economic Developments

"Their participation in the villages represents the social capital of the villagers. Participation is a way for people to help overcome their problems and meet their essential needs without seriously resorting to official institutions. (Mininni, 2017) in southern Australia, strengthening community participation through education and social awareness; (Dale & Onyx, 2010). In Kenya, for the participation of Moldostanis in various activities, we have stressed the importance of promoting the social capital of low-literacy and poor villagers (GAO, Liu, Yu, Yang, and Yin, 2019). A lack of attention to rural social capital has led to several challenges in African countries' economic developments (Periodicals, 2019). Therefore, various studies show that social capital is ideal for rural settlements' economic development by employing other capital. Improved social capital complement the partnership of strong bonds among villagers that lead to economic changes (Shafiei Sabet & Khaksar, 2019). In this regard, according to the literature and background of the study, the conceptual framework of the research related to social capital and economic development of rural settlements is as follows (Figure 1):

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) Method

The rural participatory evaluation method; includes a set of different and diverse approaches, methods, and behaviors. Through these methods, the villagers have improved their ability to tell the reality of their lives and conditions to plan, carry out their operations and evaluate the results based on their analysis. According to Chambers, the PRA approach is a philosophy where people outside the community need to learn about the environment and those communities' realities (Chambers, 1997). In this regard, according to the literature and background of the study, the conceptual framework of research related to the PRA participatory assessment approach and available capital and economic development of rural settlements is as follows (Figure 2):

Seven-capital Model Analysis of Economic Developments

The World Development Report, 1999, outlined a seven-part framework connected with economic developments. Economic changes are practically impossible regardless of environmental, human, economic, social,

cultural, infrastructure, space, and institutional capital. In other words, economic transformation is taking place if we are fully aware of Seven Capital in rural settlements.

Therefore, in model seven capital, two essential points are: 1 - If the spatial capital - place, natural, and infra-

structure, social, institutional, human, and financial capital is limited, improving economic development will be weak. 2 If the geographical view is given to the economic developments of rural settlements, social capital is an essential issue in the process of economic development.

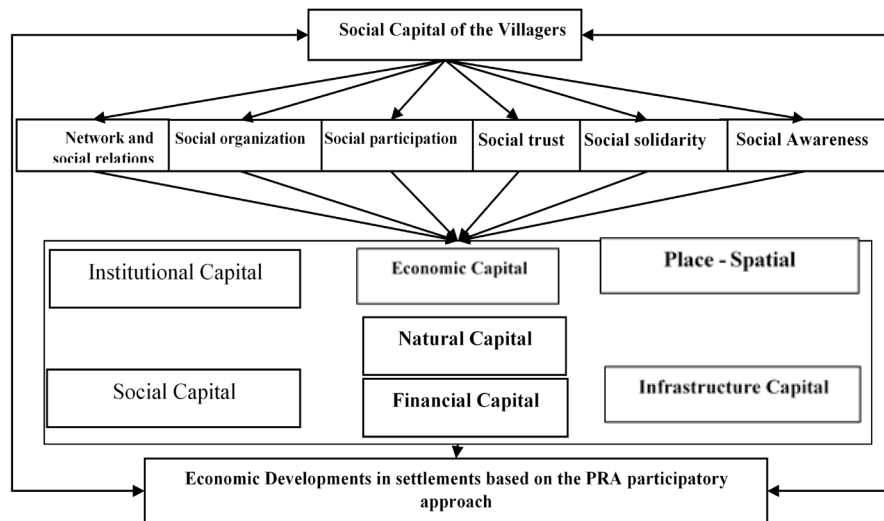


Figure 1. The conceptual framework of research, social capital relationship and economic development of rural settlements, resource: According to Literature Survey, 2020 JSRD

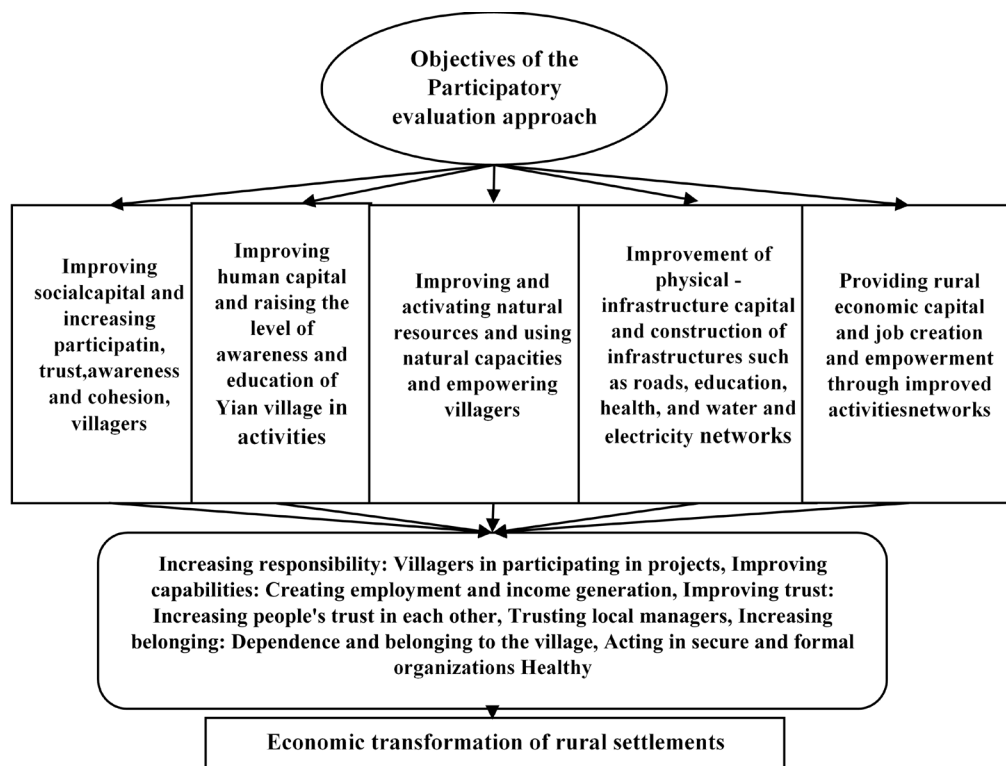


Figure 2. of the research framework, the relationship between PRA participatory assessment and available capital and economic transformation of rural settlements, resource: According to Literature Survey, 2020 Literature JSRD

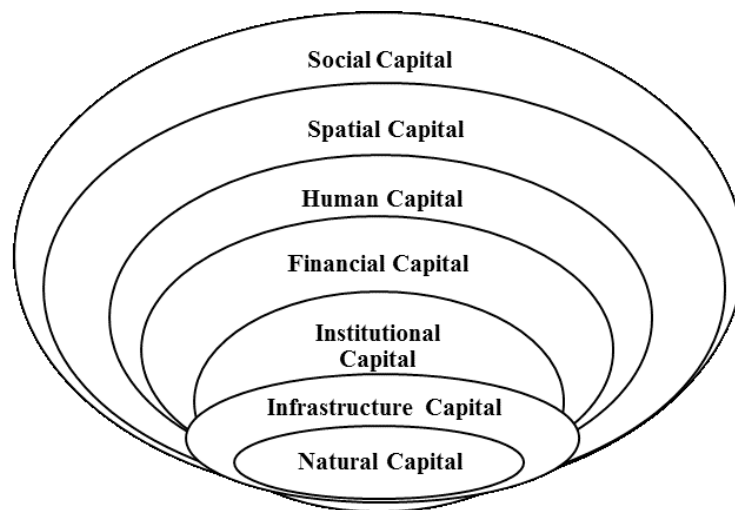


Figure 3. Seven Capital Model for Economic Transformation of Rural Settlements. Resource: Department of International Development, 1999



Also, to analyze rural settlements' economic transformation, emphasizing social capital based on the seven-capital model and the Rural Participatory Assessment (PRA) approach to examine social groups and property types, examples of people's participation in the village, etc. with the government. Family clans and records of convergence are discussed. The analysis results showed that the villagers' activity is more dependent on agriculture in and around Esfandagheh. However, the sector has market activities, sales, and staff (cultural, health, and military-security). There are seedling greenhouses in the villages of the study area. Also, saffron cultivation and pistachio orchards have expanded, which has af-

fected youth employment and trade development. Also, there are innovative creations in developing ecotourism houses to develop accommodation centers and tourism in this area.

The income status of informal residents is not very clear. High-income people with the right economic situation - except a few formal business owners - have pistachio orchards and saffron fields in the village. In general, in terms of social classes, a group of owners with relative capital, a group of people is more than the middle class, and a working group (Figure 4).

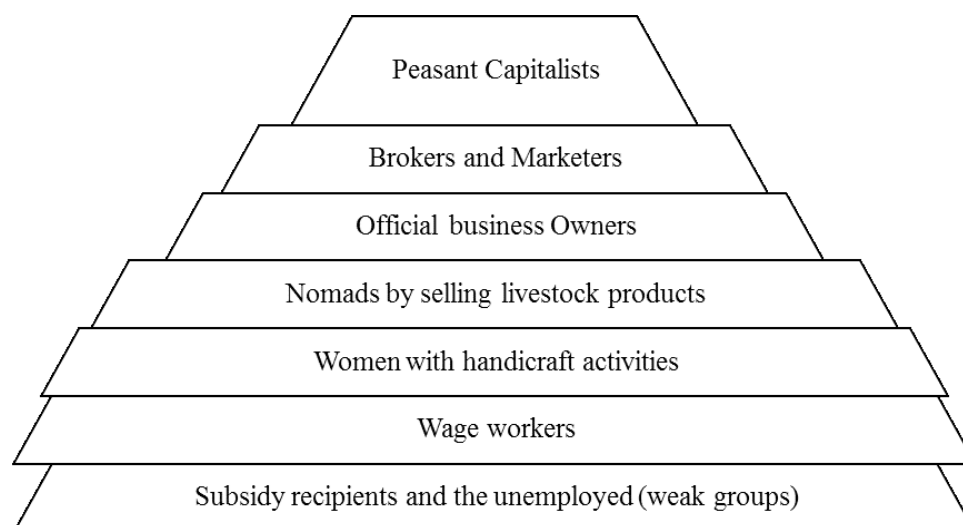


Figure 4. Triangle of rural groups in the study area, Resources: Findings from group interview, 2020



3. Methodology

This study is a survey, and based on the nature of the data; it is qualitative research. The study population included 42 villages with an Esfandagheh district population (Census results from Djiroft, 2016). In this study, 30 villages were randomly selected from mountainous and dashi villages groups. Data and field data were obtained based on qualitative and participatory methods and reflection of field realities. This method's basis in rural participatory evaluation (PRA); is based on the conditions and power of rural settlements; it results from its economic transformation and improvement of its ecological, economic, social, and infrastructure and the use of the villagers themselves. The villagers have improved their ability to tell the reality of their lives and conditions to plan and implement Plans based on their regional analysis and knowledge. Also, for data analysis, different models such as:

1. The social structure analysis model was used to analyze the village's human surface structure based on income and income classes.

2. Rural Flow Model was used to visit the researcher and field recognition of the existing economic development capacities.

3. The problem tree mapping method was employed to root out and analyze the combined method.

4. The fundamental needs assessment matrix was used to prioritize needs in economic development.

5. Designing the institutional structure through the Van chart was studied with local elites' help in villages' economic development. Participants in this study were 30 aware and rural residents who were purposefully selected from rural settlements in 30 sample villages.

The Geographic Territory of Research

Rural settlements in the Esfandagheh district were selected to investigate the position of social capital in rural development. This area has 3472 square kilometers and covers about 50% of the central part of Jiroft city. The villages of this section are located 75 km west of Jiroft and west of the town. The studied villages' position is between 28 degrees and 38 minutes and 43 seconds north latitude and 57 degrees and 8 minutes and 47 seconds east longitude.

4. Findings

Analysis of Human Capital about Social Capital Esfandagheh District

Rural education and social awareness as a component of social capital are essential. If villagers as human capital receive training, they can improve rural settlements' economic developments as a working force. In this area, government organizations and institutions' training courses and institutions organizing educational services for villagers are as follows (Table 1).

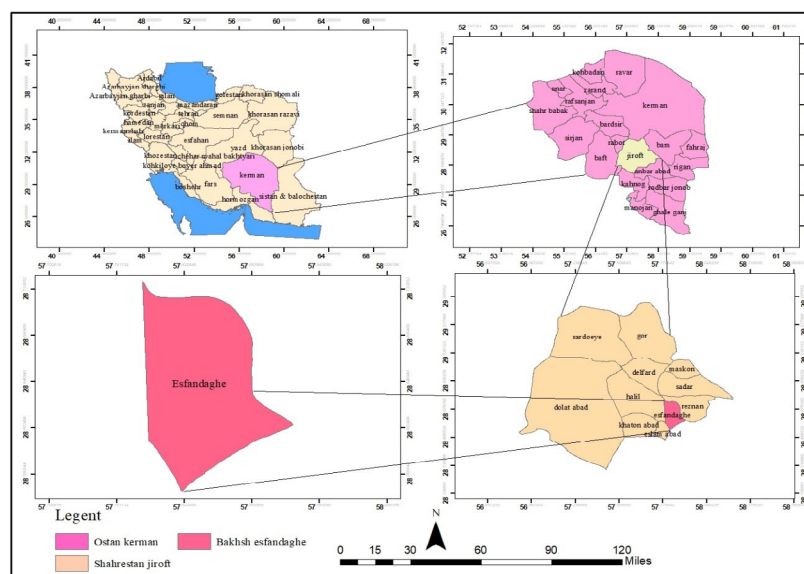


Figure 5. Study area and territory, source: (Drawing based on the basic map of the country's surveying organization, 2013)

Table 1. The organizing centers for training courses for villagers in connection with their participation in the economic evolution of villages

Description	organization name	Courses held	Number of participants in each course	
			Number of persons	Relative percentage
Government & Official Centers	Cultural Heritage Organization	Workshop – artistic. Home crafts. weaving carpet, Carpet weaving, Jajim weaving, Mosaic work, Mat weaving, Embroidery	70	16.5
	Agriculture Jihad	Agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry farm, apiculture, production and planting of summer crops, pisciculture, Mushroom planting training, training in planting medicinal plants, saffron, conservatory, Processing of agricultural products (pistachios), Pest Control, Methods of correct use of modern farming and non-agricultural tools, New irrigation methods	146	35.5
	Technical and professional	Computer, Accounting, Tailoring, Embroidered leather, Embroidery, mosaic, welding, mechanical, repairs	40	11.5
	Islamic Basij base	Teaching the Quran, Tailoring, Embroidered leather	38	9.5
Unofficial and semi-official centers	Sewing school	Tailoring	22	4.00
	Confectionery workshop	Baking sweets	24	6.00
	Hairdressing school	hairdresser	40	11.5
	Skilled and experienced people(Master workers)	Welding, mechanical repairs, Door and Window making, Rebar weaving, bakery, confectionery, Processing of agricultural products, weaving carpet, Embroidered quilts	20	6.5
	total		400	100

Source: Findings from group interview, 2020



This basis has been analyzed to explain the existing capital analysis research findings based on the seven capital models about social capital.

Analysis of Social Capital, Natural Capital in the Process of Economic Developments

Some villages have an austere location in the study area, and others are mountainous even though economic developments in this area are slow. However, the villagers always take advantage of the hidden benefits and resources and the roughness capabilities through the learned training.

Analysis of Social Capital, Infrastructure Capital in the Process of Economic Developments

Due to rural settlements in the study area next to the Jiroft-Baft road, this area does not have road communication outside. Extensive and appropriate communication networks with potential for development and transformation are essential in rural settlements' economic transformation. Infrastructures as physical capital can be maintained by improving social capital indicators as one of the villages' critical needs in this district's water

and electricity facilities and the surrounding settlements. The network and social relations, like the Instagram and Telegram networks, also exist in these villages.

In this way, the existing infrastructure will be maintained through the training provided to the villagers. Also, rural settlements in the study area have more robust communication networks; will benefit from more facilities. In contrast, villages that do not have substantial communication facilities have lower economic development.

Analysis of Social Capital, Spatial-locational Capital in the Process of Economic Developments

This capital shows the village's internal structure on the one hand and the internal and external structure and relations with the other village on the other hand. The villages' population threshold referring to providing services to the target village is an important issue that affects the economic transformation's creation and success. In the spatial-spatial dimension, it can be said that in this district, the establishment of rural settlements in the study area is affected by the centrality of the Esfandagheh dis-

trict, as the villages around the Esfandagheh district refer to this district to meet their essential needs.

Analysis of Social Capital, Institutional Capital in the Process of Economic Developments

The institutional capital analysis was drawn using the problem tree approach, the functional score of organizations related to local management, and the Van diagram's importance. In the Van diagram, the more critical the organization is for the villagers' participation in implementing rural economic transformation plans and projects, the larger its circle, i.e., the process of organizational importance related to local management. The better the people have access to the services of that office and the more they are satisfied with its functioning, the shorter the length of its lines, that is, the way the orga-

nization communicates with the people; in other words, the closer it is to the will of the people. Therefore, organizations such as Health Department, Relief Committee, Police Station, and nomadic affairs department received the highest score from the villagers' perspective. These organizations were not responsible for involving villagers in implementing rural plans and projects (Figure 6).

In contrast, organizations such as water and sanitation, agricultural, technical, professional jihad, and natural resources directly responsible for rural economic development and rural participation have lower functional scores. Simultaneously, drawing the tree of village problems, Figure (7) showed that the most critical obstacles to economic creation and transformation are villagers' weak participation.

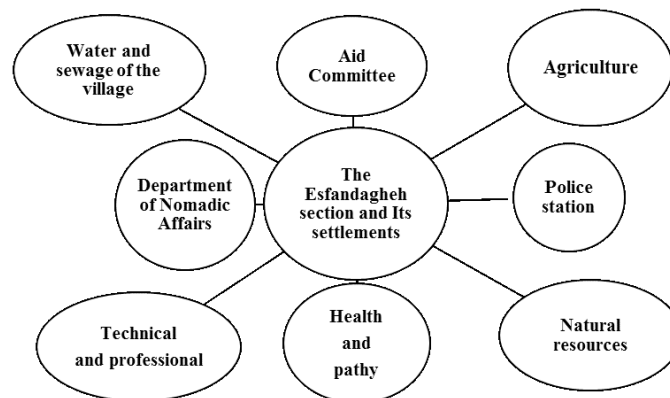


Figure 6. Van diagram showing the importance and function of government organizations from villagers' point of view (Source: Findings from group interviews, 2020)

JSRD

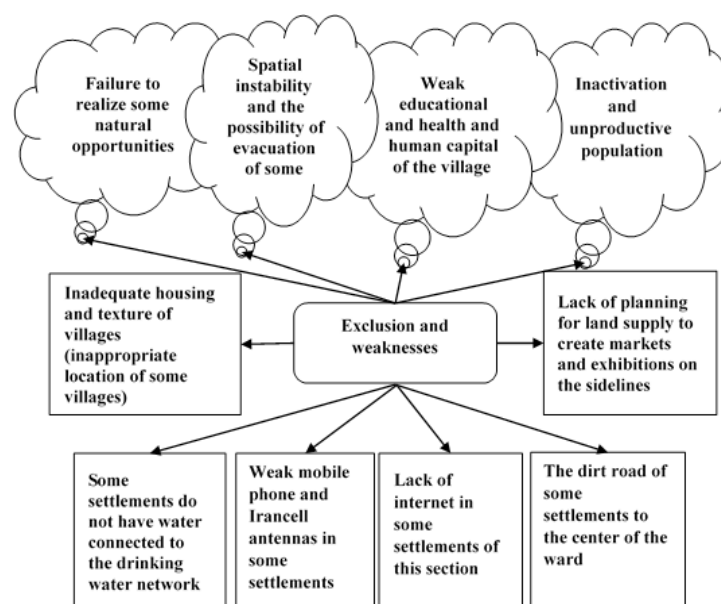


Figure 7. Drawing the tree of problems of Esfandagheh district in line with economic developments. Source: Findings from group interview, 2020

JSRD

Analysis of Social Capital, Economic Capital in the process of Economic Developments

The explanation and analysis of economic capital were examined using two essential functions that include economic activities, including livestock and horticultural products. Analytical results indicate that several villagers are active in this field. Generally, Economic produc-

tivity in these activities has been poorly developed, and economic transformation opportunities have been poorly exploited.

Analytical results showed that several villagers are active in this field regarding economic opportunities with light livestock.

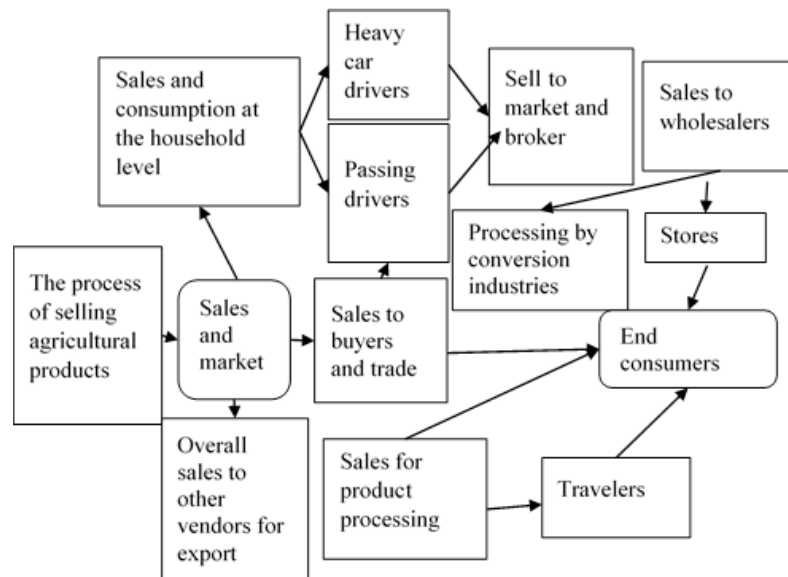


Figure 8. Economic opportunities related to horticultural products. Source: Findings from group interview, 2020



Table 2. Economic opportunities related to horticultural products in the study area

Economic opportunities	
Economic opportunities for the storage of products for offering	Economic opportunities for planting and harvesting garden crops
Economic opportunities in connection with receiving agricultural sectors	Economic opportunities in product processing
Economic opportunities related to the creation of oranges seedlings	Economic opportunities related to packaging and sales

Source: Findings from group interview, 2020

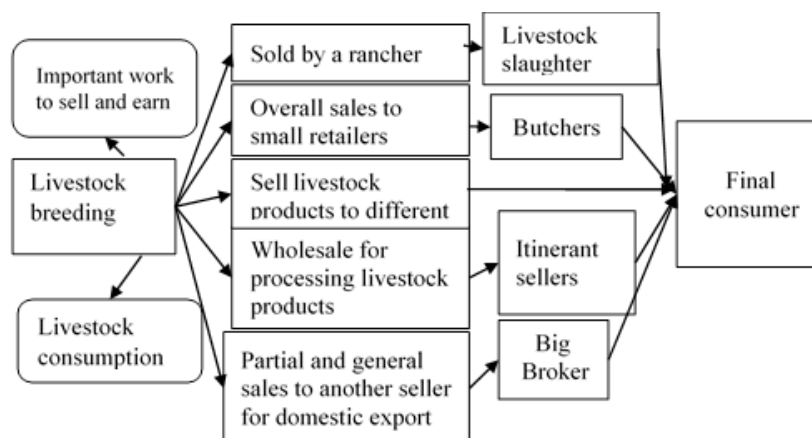


Figure 9. Economic opportunities related to light livestock. Source: Findings from group interview, 2020



Table 3. Economic opportunities related to livestock products in the study area

Economic opportunities	
Economic opportunities related to the sale and maintenance of livestock	Economic opportunities for animal sales
Economic opportunities in connection with the construction of livestock farms	Economic opportunities in marketing
Economic opportunities related to fodder production and slaughter (processing of wool, animal skins)	Economic opportunities related to the production and packaging of livestock products (milk, yogurt, and buttermilk)
Economic opportunities related to livestock treatment and care and livestock insurance	Economic opportunities related to meat preservation and packaging of livestock meat

Source: Findings from group interview, 2020



Accordingly, the Participatory Needs Assessment Matrix results to indicate that economic transformation, based on improving the two economic sectors - agriculture and animal husbandry - in Esfandagheh, requires attention to functions such as: improving and expanding the product processing infrastructure. Then, the expansion of modern irrigation with more priority in the eyes of knowledgeable and knowledgeable rural people.

Type of Referral Institutions to Receive Loans and Mandatory Facilities to Launch Activities in the Village

According to the findings, funds, cooperatives, and aid committees were among the influential organizations that did not act in lending according to the respondents (Table 5).

Type of Loan Received

According to the findings, of the total number of households that received bank loans, the highest amount was related to agricultural activities and workshop and service industries (Table 6).

Table 4. Needs assessment matrix of economic developments in the study area

Need/need	1	2	3	4	5	6	Score	priority
Improvement and expansion of modern irrigation	1						5	2
Improving the knowledge and skills of the villagers	↑		1				1	6
Improving and expanding the processing infrastructure of livestock and horticultural products	→	→	1				6	1
Creating a market and marketing handicrafts of villagers	↑	→	↑	1			4	3
Sales and marketing of pistachio and orange products	↑	→	↑	↑	1		2	5
Improve and expand infrastructure Institutionalization of villagers in rural settlements	↑	→	↑	↑	→	1	3	4

Source: Field Studies and Drawing of Paired Matrix by Authors, 2020

**Table 5.** Institutions introduced to the villagers to receive compulsory loans and facilities

row	Grouping institutions	Number of households	Relative percentage
1	Agriculture	116	23.42
2	Aid Committee	140	26.77
3	State Bank	47	16.38
4	Funds and cooperatives	21	8.02
5	Nomadic affairs	31	10.36
6	Other	18	6.02
7	They did not apply for loan facilities	27	9.2
8	Total	400	1.00

Source: Findings from group interview, 2020



Table 6. Type of activities affected by training performed by villagers by receiving bank loans

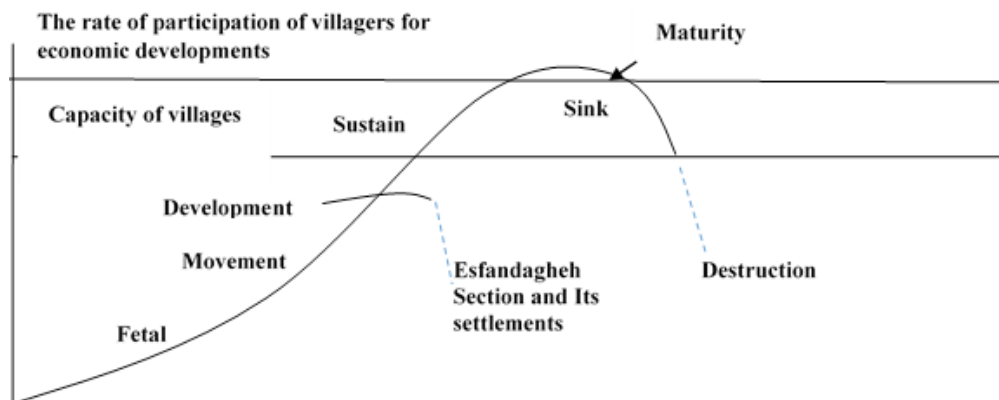
Row	The type of loan received	Number of households	Percentage
1	Agricultural	120	24.08
2	Livestock	65	17.66
3	Entrepreneurship	83	23.28
4	Workshop-Art	75	18.30
5	Technical and professional	57	16.68
6	Total	400	0.100

Source: Findings from group interview, 2020



In the following discussion, life cycle analysis is related to economic change in the study area. According to Figure (10), life cycle analysis results indicate that this area has not yet entered the development cycle. The need to use strong is the villagers' social capital and the capacities and other capital to achieve the economic transformation of the rural settlements.

In this regard, for the economic transformation of rural settlements with emphasis on social capital based on the seven capital model and the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) approach, the strategies presented in Table (7) were presented and based on that schematic representation of economic developments (Figure 10). And its experimental model (Table, 7) was drawn in rural settlements.

**Figure 10.** Life cycle diagram about economic developments in the study area, Source: Findings from group interviews, 2020**Table 7.** Optimal strategies for creating economic transformation in the study area

Type of strategy	Improve the situation	Business
Based on native knowledge and experience	The use of indigenous knowledge of villagers	Economic evolution by creating crafts workshops
Based on the instructor	The use of training given by the organization	Economic transformation with household appliances, Knitting carpets, Golivabafi, Jajimbafi, embroidery
Based on existing capacities	Use of area capabilities	Set up shops and dryers that stand space spatial They are suitable for producing different seedlings and transferring them to other areas
Based on employment specialists	Assigning the activities of organizations and participation of villagers	Use the participation of villagers in the production of seedlings, seeds, and sales Plans for the government

Source: Findings from group interview, 2020



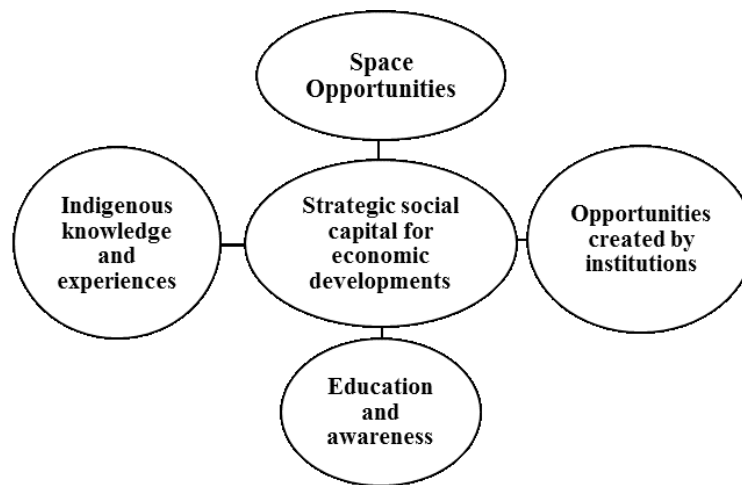


Figure 11. Schematic representation of economic developments in rural settlements of Esfandagheh district, JSRD
Source: Findings from group interview, 2020

Table 8. The economic model of economic developments in the villages of the study area

Location of the village	Dolat Abad (The center of Esfandagheh district)	Ferdows, Sargaz, Sanguieh, Abbas Abad, Abshour, Hossein Abad	Chenaran, Mohammadabad Bagh Naib, Baghboghoieh Jurkan, Goodarzan Doghabad, a new aqueduct	Kuran, Khomrotuyeh Anger chale, doozgh dare galooeie, kena-rooye, chamk	Sanguieh, Deh Nezam, Sarkhosfeli, Qarqatuyeh Taj Abad, Jannat, Ishrat Abad, Fatah Abad, Shur Abad
	Center Grad1	Grad1 Dehestan	Grade2 .25 km to the center of the ward	Grade3 .35km to the center of the community In-between	Grade4 .45km to the center Remote
Areas	All jobs related to housing services (bank, fuel station, medical services)	Related jobs such as shops and Construction jobs, works of art	Livestock and local dairy production, poultry breeding, seedling production	Agriculture and Livestock	Agricultural and livestock products

Source: Findings from group interview, 2020



Social capital is essential to improving the villagers' internal potentials and talents. If this category is considered infrastructure in economic transformation, it can be necessary to transform rural settlements at the local level and provide an area.

In this way, this capital, on the one hand, shows the internal structure of the village and, on the other hand, the structure and internal and external relations with the other village. The villages' population threshold referring to providing services to the target village is an important issue that affects the economic transformation's creation and success. In the spatial-spatial dimension, it can be said that in this section, the establishment of rural settlements in the study area is affected by the centrality of the Esfahan section, as the villages around the Esfahan section refer to this section to meet their essential needs.

According to Map 2, it can be said that among the mountain villages, the villages of Abbas Abad, Kena-ruyeh, and Ingarchaleh have the highest average social capital and improved their economic development potential. Also, Ferdows, Hossein Abad, Dolat Abad, and Sargaz villages have the highest average social money and enhance their potential capacities to influence plain villages' economic developments. This index is in Janat, Chamak, Abshour, Ishrat Abad, and Fatah villages. Shoo Abad, Goodarzan, Quran, and Khomrutuyeh have the lowest rate. As the results show, densely populated villages have better social capital than mountainous and plain villages.

The study area, which is rural settlements, usually has a functional relationship with socio-economic flows. Thus, social and cultural consequences also exist in addition to the economic effects on the study area's geographical area and physical structure. The study area's

location-spatial location supports almost all the surrounding villages in terms of services. Therefore, social capital is an essential step toward improving the internal potentials and talents of the villagers. Suppose this category is considered infrastructure in the process of economic transformation. It can be the necessary ground

for transforming rural settlements at the local level and providing an area.

The following is a table of stimuli and obstacles to economic transformation in Esfandagheh.

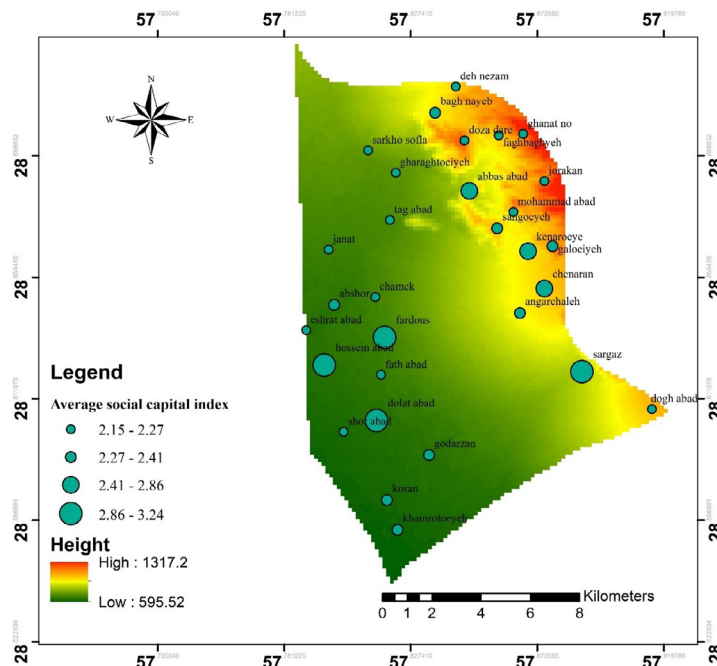


Figure 12. Distribution of mountainous and plain villages and their level of social capital

JSRD

Table 9. Capabilities and weaknesses of economic change in the study area

dimension	Driver	obstacles
Normal	The district's location is on the transportation route of Jiroft and Baft. Rich aquifer with shallow access to water. The existence of mines and soil suitable for growing various trees, including pistachios and saffron.	High air temperature in hot seasons. Drought and weakening of pastures, relatively weak soil and unsuitable for growing horticultural crops, and suitable for resistant crops such as barley and alfalfa.
Social	Forming special groups and organizations for women and wheat farmers, the cooperation of institutions such as Basij, professional technicians, jihadi forces to hold training workshops, including sewing workshop	People's lack of serious cooperation in economic affairs with their previous experience of releasing agriculture and animal husbandry, lack of motivation, and lack of interest of the young generation to work in this area due to lack of proper job planning
Human	In this area, the increasing literacy rate experienced by farmers and interest in rural development to expand crops appropriate to the site and as a model for other villagers for economic and development activities.	Poor youth do not have the necessary formal training and technical and professional skills (lack of technical expertise), poor work habits of many people, mainly not to engage in productive activities and hard work (young people's lack of interest in work and production).
Institutional	History of the positive activity of agricultural jihad and nomadic administration in this area, relatively positive activity of some organizations in the current situation, such as Relief Committee, Health, and Police Station	Weak institutional-organizational performance; According to the Van diagram, the essential institutions had the lowest performance in the village, the lack of planning and execution of village affairs, the lack of a guiding plan for the Dehyar council, and the influential people in this area.
Physical-infra-structural	Existence of checkpoints in this area and having a suitable electricity network, the presence of desirable transportation routes, IT company, and ICT	Incomplete rural road to Soghan, weak cyberspace to create businesses

Source: Results of field studies and group interviews, 2020

JSRD

5. Discussion

In addition to the factors affecting economic change, social capital is considered one of the main components needed to improve societies' economic development.

In other words, when the dimensions of social capital are stronger in societies, residents are more likely to take advantage of economic opportunities and community building and increase their capacity to participate in socio-economic activities. Economic developments may affect the relationship between residents with each other or with the host community. A significant part of the literature on rural settlements' economic developments suggests that rural participation and community-based planning should be included in the early stages of developing such accommodations.

The importance of social capital lies in the fact that trust and reciprocity increase cooperation by reducing transaction costs. Individuals do not have to incur charges to monitor others' behavior and build confidence for doing group and group work.

In the present study, social capital as a tool for rural economic developments has been studied. Therefore, if social capital is considered an infrastructure for rural economic developments, it can reduce the negative effects of this category. With the necessary and executive planning to increase the amount of social capital in individuals, rural economic developments can be helped.

In other words, local empowerment is essential because it can effectively create sustainable empowerment cycles. Here, local empowerment leads to the conscious and active participation of rural people in the local community. Like many other social processes, this process is a gradual process that begins with small experiences. The key to these small experiences is the trust that people place in each other. People gradually learn to come together and talk about how the environment naturally affects them. Share their experiences and design a plan to improve the situation by understanding shared resources' needs.

In this regard, improved social capital indicators provide a platform for economic development. Based on the economic evolution of rural settlements, this study was conducted on the model of five rural residents of Esfandagheh district based on the social Capital of Washah district. The economic recovery of rural settlements is not without social capital. In other words, when the size of social capital is more substantial in societies, villagers

are most likely to be able to use opportunities and economic, financial, institutional, infrastructure, space, economic, natural, and increased capacity for participation and participation in economic activities. Therefore, if social capital is considered an infrastructure for rural economic development, it can reduce the adverse effects of this category.

Therefore, the present study explores rural settlements' economic transformation by emphasizing social capital based on Seven Capital and Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) approaches. This study shows that the area has not yet entered the cycle of economic development. There is a need for optimal use of capital and the potential and participation of villagers. Simultaneously, drawing the problem tree showed that the most critical obstacles to creating economic development are villagers' low participation. The results also show that organizations that are not responsible for rural participation in the village projects' implementation are not accountable for villagers' participation in the plans and projects respectively: Health, relief committees, police stations, and tribal affairs have gained the highest performance points for villagers. However, in contrast, the organizations, such as water and sewage, agricultural, technical, professional, and natural resources directly responsible for economic development in villages and rural participation have received a lower performance level. Based on the participatory needs matrix results, economic development depends on improving the economic, agricultural, and livestock sectors in the Wasqa district. It requires attention to functions, including Improving and developing the infrastructure of processing products and then expanding modern irrigation is a priority for rural experts. The low education of villagers; the relationship between the seven capital and social capital has not been formed to affect the village economy.

The studied area, which is rural colonies, usually has its functional relationship with social-economic currents. Therefore, in addition to the economic effects on the geographical range and physical structure of the studied area, Social and cultural outcomes are accompanied. Given the area's spatial location under study, almost all the surrounding villages support them in different service types. Therefore, social capital is an essential step in improving villagers' potential and inner talents. Considering this issue as an infrastructure in economic developments, it can provide the necessary ground for rural settlements to change at local and regional levels.

Therefore, if a geographical view of economic developments in rural settlements, social capital is essential in

applying different spatial, natural, infrastructure, social, institutional, human, and financial capital of facilities to make economic transformation possible.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors declared no conflicts of interest.

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