

Full Length Research Paper

The survey of factors affecting social trust among students: A case study of Jahrom universities' students

Mohammad Reza Iravani^{1*} and Elham Dindar²

¹Department of Social Work, Islamic Azad University, Khomeinishahr Branch, Daneshjou Blvd, Iran.

²Department of Sociology, Islamic Azad University, Jahrom Branch, Iran.

Accepted 21 December, 2013

This study was conducted in order to investigate the level of social trust based on a sociological approach. In this study, the statistical society of the research comprised university students of Azad, Payam Noor and Higher Education Center and Medical Sciences from Jahrom, 370 of which were examined as the study's samples. The data were gathered by a questionnaire and have been analyzed by descriptive statistic (average, standard deviation, frequency and percent) using t-test, regression and ANOVA variance analysis. As such, the dependent variable in this study was social trust and the independent variables include ethnicity, family socio-economic base social network and membership in voluntary associations. In addition, to measure the main variables under investigation, the individual variables have been involved in this study. The findings show that there is a meaningful relationship between network variables, voluntary membership, activity, state of employment and generalized trust, but there was no meaningful relationship between the economic- social base variables of the family, ethnicity, age, stage, education, residence and social trust. In this research, confidence of the students in the form of trust between the personal and institutional trust has been measured. As such, the findings show an index of 17, 75 and 8% for low, moderate and high social trust, respectively.

Key words: Social trust, social capital, social relation networks.

INTRODUCTION

According to the opinion of some sociologists, the 1990 decade was the period when social trust was introduced, by new materials, as one of most important subject. In Putnam's view, one of the most important theorists of social trust, material capital is implied to material propensities, while human capital involves the characteristics and talent of persons as supervisors of social communication and networks, norms and counter transaction trust. In Putnam's view, social capital is implied on the ability of the society to make different voluntary associations that encourage people to contribute to each other, thereby maintaining democratic altruism (Tavasoli, 2005). So, the natural feature is formed through social relations and is actually formed within the individual relations and structure (Share poor, 2001). Social capital is one of the informal values that result from social interaction like trust, contribution, honesty, discipline and other human characteristics that facilitate human contributions in the

society and other supplier of capital (Yar et al., 2005). Social capital has different bases in which trust is the most important base and one of the key concepts of sociology trust in modern interaction. Trust is one type of stable device that helps conserve unity in the social system. Actually, trust is one multilateral phenomenon and demonstrator of tendency that is impressionably gotten from other groups (Biranand, 2007, internet). Trust is one of the significant social moral philosophy that originated from ancient years of human history (Alvani, 2001) and is one of the fundamental social interactions that has a determinant role in social discipline (Bastani, 2008).

In fact, the need for individuals' social trust results from their counter relations with people. As such, some people would like to help others obtain values so that they would not be disappointed. Often, it encourages relations with others and enables them to do more effective works. Trust decreases the consequences of distrust in the future, facilitates the decision making process, provides one discipline of thought in people and build one discipline of thought in people's mind (Lewis, 2005). Social trust is one of the social relations that focus on social interactions

*Corresponding author. E-mail: iravani@iaukhsh.ac.ir. Tel: 00989131943910.

and some members of different social-political, economical and cultural fields which are like other social changeable and effective social facts on a social cultural context of the society (Ghafari, 2003). On the other hand, the positive theory towards the social members is the main feature of the theory that is entailed to venture and occur in an uncertain city because of lack of knowledge and complete recognition of its partner (Mansourian, 2009).

The aim of this study was to confirm social trust as one of social science concept and also an experimental study among students. Indeed, statement of social trust is one of the expressions in the field of social science in the present decades, particularly in developing countries like Iran and has a certain place not only in sociology, but also in social development. For example, we can point out four programs in which social trust is one of the most important indexes of social capital. Results of different studies in the country are representatives of social trust distraction in different groups of the society. This band of studies includes different economical social factors like increasing education level, students in higher level of education and so on (Armaki, 2004).

Developing social trust as one of the social capital component requires a recognition of the role of all set in the field of younger people, especially students who change all dimensions of their trust through forming trust. As such, they do not limit trust just to the family only, but they use it to review communications and information. So, to determine the effective factors in social trust among students, the future of the society must be considered in the formation of social trust and lack of social trust and should be implanted into the society. This study shows precisely, recognition of the problem and other effective factors that are realistically recognized from the social problems.

Background of the research

Ali and his colleagues in the year 2009 studied social trust in Yazd. Findings of their study show that the level of social trust among men is more in women and married people than in single ones. The variables such as level of social association, social relations and consistency of norm have meaningful effect on the level of social trust among the dependent variables of the study, while consistency of norm has the highest portion in confirming the level of social trust (Afshani et al., 2009).

Ghoreyshi and Sedaghat (2009) studied the role of cultural social factors relating to trust among Tabriz citizens. Results show that there are meaningful relations among national variables, religious theory social association, social economical base, culture poverty, gender, married status, education, age occupation and social trust (Ghoreyshi and Sedaghat, 2009).

Ojaghlou and Zahedi (2008) studied social trust and effective factors over inhabitants of Zanjan. Their findings

show that there are direct meaningful relations among traditionalism and 2 dimensions of trust, namely precision and truth. Conversely, there is no meaningful relation among variables of social base and generalized social trust. It is just that there is meaningful relation between one dimension of social base, namely residential area, level of study, birthplace of a person, education of respondents and social trust and there is no meaningful relations between variables like ages, gender, married status, time of settlement in the city, type of language level in watching television and going to the cinema with social trust.

Abbas (2003) studied social trust in one research titled "effective factors on the formation of social trust among students" in the sample including 248 persons that are post graduate students in the University of Tabriz. The research results show that social security, commitment to social role, association, social capital and instrumental interactions are related to effective factors on social trust (Abbas, 2003).

THEORETICAL PRINCIPLES

Massive theories of social trust: Massive view based theorists like Spenser, Parsons, Tunis, Durkheim, Zimel, Marx, Weber, Inghurt, Putnam and Lowman believed in structural and massive factors. As such, these theorists select the level of massive analysis to study their attitudes against social trust. Moreover, in studying and analyzing the concept of trust, they focus on social structure. Massive view based theorist defines trust as a feature of social relations or other social system and totally as one collective feature (Ojaghlou and Zahedi, 2008). According to this view, trust is partly considered as one part of the personal characteristic of people trusting others. This is highly evaluated by 'trust' in the surrounding environment to confirm the characteristics or individual tendencies in the society. They live in a society where its social system has the highest social stability and observe social norms and principle as social trust (Abolmaleki, 2008). Regarding the theory, trust is the yield of experiencing a feeling of distrust and trust by the changing surrounding environments (Abolmaleki, 2008).

PART THEORIES OF SOCIAL TRUST

Against massive theories of trust, part theories in surveying and analyzing trust are considered as individual factors and wisdom. It means factors that are influenced by contacts, interactions or other biologic, psychological and individual characteristics. Actually, the view shows that trust is one individual character and so it relates to a personal sense of achievement and a sense of satisfying person(s). It means increasing or decreasing individual trust is relating to individual characteristics and if we want to determine social trust, we should consider the individual

characteristics. According to the psychology of social approach which is developed in USA in the 1950s to 1960s, the origin of social trust should be studied in the core of individual personality and trust in childhood and lost in life. It changes slowly because of different experiences. As such, trust may decrease through bitter experiences, but may decrease again slowly by pleasant occurrence.

Regarding the views of social psychologists, social trust is one of the extended features of the individual that contains optimism, a better life association and trust to this subject with which people can stop conflicts and have a satisfactory social life. Trust and optimism are inseparable in the same general tendency to social life. Conversely, this is not so for people who do not believe in the abilities of social political association (Abolmaleki, 2008).

The view focuses on the process of socialization in early childhood in comparison with the next experiences of life that is seldom noteworthy. In this view, the people who trust others are more successful. Social trust is the yield of experiences in adulthood life in the way that people who received more kindness and generosity against the ones who suffer poverty, unemployment, discrimination, exploitation and social exclusions have more possibility to trust based on the enthusiasm of people to trust and be stable trustworthy.

This approach can be called "social success and well being theory", in that it focuses on the importance of adulthood experiences and the analysis of the relation between social trust and certain set of individual variables such as income, social base, education and life and job satisfaction (Abolmaleki, 2008). Several theorists like Erickson, Colman, Be lave, Jonson, Kristopher and Meroe studied and analyzed part theories. Part based theorists select the concept and meaning of trust in the level of part analysis and study. All theorists consider trust as an individual feature that result from individual actions. So, it can be considered as the most suitable way of conducting an effective study on social trust by keeping it away from mere massive marking to the side of action and side of social construction of trust. Among part and massive study of trust, some theorists decline all wastage in studying the concept of trust and focus on analysis and study of social trust (Ojaghrou Zahedi, 2008) As such, there was a study on three theories in different levels part and massive part (mean).

David Jonson's trust based theory (Part level)

According to Jonson's view, trust is not only a stable and unchangeable personal trait, but also, social trust is one of the social relations that are stable, changeable and active and these activities increase or decrease trust level in social relations. Jonson believes that in one trust based relation, the trustee and trustier have these factors namely, precision and having an open mind, partaking,

acceptance, support, association tendencies, trust based behavior, being trustworthy and the ability to trust (Ghadimi, 2007).

According to Jonson, the trust level within one relation is changing based on the ability and enthusiasm of people to trust and be stable trustworthy. As people are trustworthy, it shows an expression of devotion, support and association, As such, it is like a suitable precision that unfolds the reaction of a person. So, trust is a type of venture that confirms the making and the non-making of it (Ghoreyshi, 2001). Putnam (massive level) opined that one of the interesting problems is the confirmation of social trust. He believes that trust facilitates association and whenever the level of trust is higher in the society, the possibility of association will be high. Putnam says social trust in the modern society originated from two continuous sources: (1) counter transaction and (2) networks of civil association. Farther norms of trust are developed through a decrease of the interactions' cost and as such, it facilitates association. Regarding Putnam's theory, one effective and general counter transaction based norm relates to dense networks of social interactions. In the society, where people are sure not to abuse trust, they do more transactions and it leads to general counter norm.

Putnam believes that voluntary councils have more importance among these networks. Voluntary councils in the book "democratic exercise of Putnam" are like sport and cultural base that have positive function for extending unity and consensus (Rahmani and Kavooosi, 2008). Putnam points out 2 kinds of personal trusts (social trust and thin trust) that refer to trust radii. One type of this trust is called thin trust in the literacy of social trust and is more useful in the society. In this view, this type of trust develops the trust radii behind people whom we know and make widespread association with in the society. Thus, it describes the accuracy of one expression and statement and considers it as a suitable offset in describing this.

Antony Giddiness' theory (Part and massive level)

Giddiness describes trust as a confidence of the trust ability of people, or the quality or feature of a person's reliance, or the accuracy of one statement or concept. In Giddiness' theory, trust is an exception of obviating outlooks about probable events (Giddiness, 1998). Giddiness believes that 4 local fields of trust are common in pre modern cultures. The first field is a kind of ship system that is relatively a method for organizing social relation courses in all places and times, while the second factor is local councils. In all pre-modern environments like all cities), the local environment is the placement of clusters of twisted relations, in which their little local compass is a sign of time stability and it shows constancy and acquaintance of trust or confidence for the people.

(The third factor is related to the religious world view. Religious beliefs are resources of a believer's severe anxiety or stress. In other words, the religious world view makes the environment to be full of security.

In fact, religion is one of organization device of social trust. The fourth main field of trust based relations in pre-modern culture is tradition. Tradition means the method of organizing beliefs and customs, especially against the time customs which are often a compulsive field of custom, but it is deeply calmative, because collection of certain activities are filled by traditional quality. So, while trust is kept to continue in the past, present and future, it is connected to social activities. Tradition is, particularly, a top basic method in existential security. In Giddiness's theory, trust in pre modern systems is one kind of facial and personal commitment in that it is different in modernity and the present modern world. Non-personal trust to unknown others results from the entity of grown abstract systems.

The main side of trust in the modernity period is a non-facial commitment that obtains meaningful special systems. It can be said in certain fields that unsecured level of existence in the modern world is higher in comparison with all social life situations. In modernity conditions, the effect of 3 massive active forces of modernity, namely: separating time and place, mechanisms of uprooting and institutional hesitation cause the fundamental forms of trustworthy relations cut from local environmental features (Zin 2008). Giddiness knows that the introduction of pure relation as a new problem is a characteristic of personal life. Pure relationship is a relation that an external criterion has with the analysis of welfare. Pure relations are made from the gift which results from the relation ego within pure relations.

Trust can be kept by one type of purity and sincerity. Trust in this definition, is free of any criteria outside the external principle like blood criteria, social task and free traditional exercises.

The important point for building trust in pure relations is that every body should recognize one another and should be able to induct trust regularly, in optimistic responses to their behavior and speech. As such, pure relations are entailed to past commitment that is considered as social trust (Giddines, is divided into three equal sets with 32.2% of the students having 1999).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The base of every science is the recognition of its method and validity, and as such, the value of science principles is based on the methodology that is used in science (Rahmani and Kavooosi 2008). This study shows, expansively, one view approach of the extent to which one part is a study of the research domain and the other part is a sectional study of the time and case study of the research method used to measure the research study. Gathering of information was done by questionnaires. The statistical society in this study comprised all students of Islamic Azad and Payam Noor Universities and Higher Education Center, University of Medical Science in Jahrom. As such, the number of these students is based

on the obtained information from the aforementioned university.

- (i) According to the expanded volume of the statistical society, the best method of sampling is multi-stage clusters.
- (ii) According to convergence in the statistical society, the sample volume is estimated at about 370 persons from all statistical societies using Kurgan formula.
- (iii) Analysis unit: Unit is a person.
- (iv) The research questionnaire was provided by the researcher and it was based on internal and external resources. Then, it was studied and confirmed by tutors and advisers.
- (v) Cronbach's test is used to determine the reliability of indexes and terms in this study and the results show that each index has certain validity for evaluating variables. The 'alfa coefficient' obtained is equal to 82% and this shows that validity of indexes is in proper level. After gathering the necessary information, analysis of data was performed by the use of SPSS software in two sections: inductive and descriptive analysis findings of the study.

Descriptive analysis of the research data

As shown in Table 1, disciplinarian force university professors, doctors, judges and police drivers are jobs that attracted moderate and general trust of students to jobs like guilds, taxi drivers, self services, shopkeepers and clergies which are nearly low. Based on the results of the table, trust of the students is not very much related to jobs and it needs to further studied. In fact, decreasing the trust level and its consistency could not form stable and continuous relations among people.

Measuring the level of interpersonal trust

By aggregating the scores of each term of interpersonal trust (Table 2), the level of trust is calculated in the society. This level varies from 9 to 36 and is divided into three equal sets including students with low interpersonal trust (19.5%), moderate interpersonal trust (65.4%) and high interpersonal social trust (15.1%). After the compensation terms, the total score of terms is measured in the average of 8 to 35 (Table 3). Then the range of change is divided into three equal sets with 20.5% of the students having low interpersonal trust, 63.2% having moderate interpersonal trust and 16.2% having high interpersonal social trust. Terms with internal correlation and Cronbach Alfa test (0.0827) have an acceptable internal validity, and finally, the averages obtained with the aggregating interpersonal trust in two different environments are totally 20% in the statistical society with 20.5% of the students having low interpersonal trust, 64.3% having moderate interpersonal trust and 15.65% having high interpersonal social trust.

By aggregating the scores of each term of interpersonal trust, the level of trust is calculated in the society (Table 4). This level varies from 6 to 30 and low natural trust, 56.8% having moderate natural trust and 11.1% having high natural social trust. The averages obtained with the aggregating interpersonal trust in two different environments are totally 31.35% of the students having low natural trust, 58.55% having moderate natural trust and 10.15% having high natural social trust.

Measuring the level of social trust

In this study, three dimensional social trusts are used in measuring the level of social trust and it includes: trust to jobs, interpersonal trust and natural trust. As seen in the results of Table 5, 17% of the students have low social trust, 75% have moderate trust and 92% have high social trust. Absolutely, the statistics show that in the studied society, 92% of the students have moderate to low social trust.

Table 1. Measuring the level of students' trust to different jobs.

Row	Group	Very high		High		Moderate		Low		Very low		Average	No.
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
1	Disciplinary force	55	9/14	99	8/26	123	2/33	43	6/11	50	5/13	17/3	370
2	Guilds	7	9/1	27	3/7	199	8/53	102	6/27	35	5/9	64/2	370
3	Masters	25	8/6	128	6/34	146	5/39	36	7/9	35	5/9	19/3	370
4	Taxi drivers	10	7/2	47	7/12	118	9/31	109	5/29	86	2/23	42/2	370
5	Self-service	9	4/2	34	2/9	155	9/41	100	0/27	72	5/19	48/2	370
6	Shopkeeper	12	2/3	29	8/7	153	4/41	117	6/31	59	9/15	5/2	370
7	Doctors	55	9/14	145	2/39	112	3/30	35	5/9	23	2/6	47/3	370
8	Clergies	36	7/9	76	5/20	124	5/33	44	9/11	90	3/24	79/2	370
9	Judges	45	2/12	93	1/25	134	2/36	43	6/11	55	9/14	08/3	370
10	Driving police	59	9/15	131	4/35	101	3/27	38	3/10	41	1/11	34/3	370

Table 2. Measuring the level of interpersonal trust against people and society.

Statements	Very low	Low	Moderate	High	Very high	Frequency	α coefficient
Totally people are trustful	1/24	7/49	3/10	8/13	2/2	370	831/0
People do their promises	2/13	5/46	5/23	2/16	5/0	370	827/0
People are responsible keeping devices trusted	6/7	6/21	5/30	8/36	5/3	370	830/0
Sellers tell defects of their goods while selling	5/30	7/42	0/10	2/9	6/7	370	826/0
Totally people are trustful	3/10	9/31	0/23	9/31	0/3	370	824/0
Distrust in present society is more than past	8/0	7/5	8/6	1/45	6/41	370	823/0
People don't trust the groups and organizations whom are direct relation with	1/5	2/13	1/24	4/38	2/19	370	829/0
Honesty is common among people	4/18	8/53	9/18	8/7	1/1	370	824/0
Today we don't trust to no one	1/4	5/19	5/9	1/35	9/31	370	828/0

Table 3. Distribution of the relative frequency of respondents to interpersonal trust among students.

Statement	Very low	Low	Moderate	High	Very high	Frequency	α coefficient
Trusting each other	50	63	189	49	19	370	821/0
Being honest	69	90	158	48	5	370	822/0
Existence of duplicity	99	138	89	42	2	370	824/0
Commitment to promises	45	80	161	69	15	370	831/0
Subservience	15	20	65	140	130	370	828/0
Trusteeship	27	64	166	84	29	370	833/0
Skulduggery	7	22	49	131	161	370	829/0
Contribution	27	43	147	115	38	370	828/0

Table 4. Distribution of the relative frequency of respondents' basic trust to university personnel.

Statements	Very low	Low	Moderate	High	Very high	Frequency	α coefficient
Preparation of university personnel to accept suggestions and questions	0/30	2/23	5/30	0/13	2/3	370	824/0
Being trustful of university personnel	6/17	6/17	5/43	5/19	9/1	370	824/0
Honesty and commitment to students	0/17	8/20	4/42	2/16	5/3	370	824/0
To be honest to students	0/23	9/24	8/37	6/11	7/2	370	824/0
Sense of security at dormitories and university	6/14	8/13	1/35	8/26	7/9	370	829/0
Critics to university personnel without fear	2/39	9/21	3/20	4/12	2/6	370	826/0

Table 5. The level of social trust among studied students.

Social trust	%	No.
Low	17	63
Moderate	75	277
High	8	30
Total	100	370

Table 6. Results of t-test for the level comparison of social trust and gender.

Variable	Index	Frequency	Average	Standard deviation	Value of T	DF	Sig
Gender	Woman	208	56/2	45/0	160/0-	368	87/0
	Man	162	57/2	52/0			

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Inductive analysis

The study use t-test in comparing the average of social trust among female and male students and the results are shown in Table 6. It is obvious that there is a relation between gender and social trust. According to the table, the averages show that there is no significant difference in social trust among women and men. But is the partial difference meaningful or not? Results of t-test with

95% meaningfulness level in -0.0160 show that it is not meaningful and on the other hand, the average of social trust at gender is not meaningful.

In studying the relation of other dependent variables with social trust and according to Table 7, these variables are measured in spatial level, while variance analysis test (ANOVAs) is used to verify the results of the tests in the table. There is no relation between university and social trust in relation with the type of universities. As such, variance analysis test shows that there is no meaningful relation between university and social

trust. It means that the observed difference found among 4 averages is not meaningful among the 4 averages based on F test with 1.17 values. In fact, regarding the free degree (3,366), F should be 3.41 or higher, and when it reaches statistical meaningfulness, it should be 1.17 or lower than 3.41. It is obvious that there is no relation between university and social trust. According to the results obtained for variance and average, trust of married people is more than the single and divorced people, but it is vague to know if this difference is meaningful or not. Results of the variance

Table 7. The test results of variance analysis for studying the relationship between independent variables and social trust.

Variable	Index	Total of squares	df	Average of squares	f	Sig
Type of university	Inter-group	20/1	3	40/0	17/1	164/0
	Intra-group	17/86	366	23/0		
	Total	38/87	369			
Married status	Inter-group	827/0	2	413/0	75/1	175/0
	Intra-group	55/86	367	236/0		
	Total	38/87	369			
Education level	Inter-group	285/0	3	095/0	40/0	75/0
	Intra-group	09/86	366	238/0		
	Total	38/87	369			
Economical social base	Inter-group	83/0	2	419/0	77/1	171/0
	Intra-group	54/86	367	236/0		
	Total	38/87	369			
Membership in groups	Inter-group	53/7	16	47/0	08/2	009/0
	Intra-group	85/79	353	22/0		
	Total	38/87	369			
Network of social relations	Inter-group	56/16	2	28/8	91/42	000/0
	Intra-group	82/70	367	19/0		
	Total	38/87	369			

Table 8. Results of multivariable regression analysis.

Independent variable	R	R ²	Standard error	F	Sig
Gender					
Married status					
Education level					
Membership in voluntary group					
Economical- social base	459/0	211/0	436/0	80/13	000/0
Network of social relations					
Type of university					

information given in the table, difference was observed between the 4 averages and the variance analysis results show that this difference is not meaningful in the level of 95%. So, there is no meaningful relation between education level and social trust.

According to the relations between base and trust, there are no meaningful relations based on F test and the assumption is not confirmed, in that there are relations between membership in councils and social trust. According to data given, the average of the respondents who are members in mosque and sport groups (3.05) is more than the average of the ones who are members in other councils. As such, regarding the data in Table 7, there are meaningful relations between 15 averages based on F test with value (2.08); so the assumption is

confirmed.

Multivariable regression analysis

This test helps the research to observe more the effects of one dependent variable on another. Also, this subject shows that the changes in the dependent variable are synchronically determined (Devas, 2007). In the present study, synchronic regression method (enter) was used and the results showed that the correlation coefficient (R) was 459% in the independent /dependent variable and as a result, the appointment coefficient (R²) was equal 0.211. This means that 21% of the dependent variable of social trust is determined by the independent variables.

Table 9. Multivariable regression and its independent variable effect on levels of social trust.

Independent variable	B	Beta	Value t	Meaningfulness level
Gender	29/1-	013/0-	276/0-	783/0
Married status	88/1-	015/0-	316/0-	752/0
Education level	31/4-	045/0-	933/0	352/0
Membership in voluntary group	11/1-	144/0-	06/3-	002/0
Social base	04/3	041/0	862/0	389/0
Network of social relations	402/0	417/0	83/8	000/0
Type of university	67/7	113/0	31/2	021/0

Thus, the value of correlation coefficient of social trust is a changeable variable of network from 45 to 21%. Social trust, type of university and membership in voluntary council are considered after controlling the problem (Table 8).

According to the data in Table 9, the variable of gender with 0.783 meaningful level and 0.752 in married people, 0.352 in education level and 0.389 in social base are induced from the model, while variables like membership in voluntary councils, university type and social relations network are in the model. So, according to the table's information, the regression equation is as follows: social relations network (0.417) and membership in voluntary councils (0.1444) + type of university (0.113) - social trust. According to the results, social relations network with the effect coefficient 0.448 have the highest effect on social trust.

Conclusion

Absolutely, this study is confirming theoretical model of social trust and social economical base of family, social reaction network and membership in voluntary council or social trust. Along with the main variable in the study, variables were affected by individual variables like gender, married status and education level which have effective trust. The results show that 17% of the students have low social trust, 75% have moderate trust and 17% have high trust.

Results show there is no difference between women in terms of social trust, but if it is not meaningful, it means that there is no relation between social trust and being a woman and man. Tabrizi and Shir (2009) have similar study results, but it is not found in Amir (1996) and Azad and Kamali's researches. In these studies, social trust of women was higher than men and there were relations between the general social trusts. About the married status, findings of the statistical society show that trust of married people is more than the single and divorced persons, but regarding the variance analysis results and value trust, this difference is not meaningful (Ojaghrou and Zahedi, 2005; Afshani et al., 2009). However, Ghoreyshi and Sedaghat have similar researches. About the education level component, the observed difference

between 4 averages show that this difference (95%) is not meaningful. So there is no relation between education level and social trust. Results of this assumption are not compatible with Zahedi and Ojaghrou's researches (2005). Their results show that there are no relations between social base and trust. On the other hand, in Azad and Kamali's research (2004), people with low social economical bases have higher counter social trust. Any way, in all studies in Iran and also in the present study, there is no relation between social economical base and trust and this relation is diverse. In both stations, the results are not compatible with the assumption of Putnam theory. In Putnam theory, people with higher researches have higher strength of venture and higher trust because of being honest with others and bearing costs of treachery to their social trust. About the assumption of membership in councils and social trust, the study shows that the social trust of people who are members of mosque and sports clubs is high and the assumption is confirmed. In this field, Newton shows that there are statistical relations between social trust and membership of voluntary councils (Khodai, 2009).

Concerning the variable of social trust network, the results show that social trust in people who have strong social relations network is higher and this is also confirmed. Multivariable regression's results show that 21% of the social trust's dependent variable is determined by the independent variables. So, (e-0.79) simply means that 79% of the dependent variables are not analyzed and the reason is that other variables are affected than the dependent variables which are not accessible by the researcher. The value of the correlation coefficient of social trust is a changeable variable of network from 45 to 21% in different ways of analyzing variables like gender, married status, social trust, type of university and membership in voluntary council after the controlling problems are considered.

SUGGESTIONS

First, especially in the university society, personnel value beliefs and opinions and students' views increase their recognition and knowledge about the environment and whatever occurs around it. As such, it supervises the

improvement of social trust among the university society. On the other hand, students should show respect to one another and trust would definitely be rooted in the society. One of the effective factors for forming social trust is honesty. So students should observe this important case in all affairs and as honesty, loyalty and commitment increase, social trust increases. In fact, ex-panding the social relations network and trust of society members contribute in increasing emotional relations and so on.

State institutions and organizations can increase 'trust' and 'social trust' by proper performance and attention to principles and an elimination of relations and attention to the social equity of its people.

However, non-state institutions and organizations should be enforced and developed because membership in organization is voluntary. As such, a person enrolls voluntarily in these councils according to association and humanism which enhances trust among people and provide high social trust.

REFERENCES

- Abass Z, Mohammad M (2003). "Effective factors on forming social trust among students" BM thesis, Tabriz University.
- Abolmaleki A (2008). Study of social trust and effective factors on trust and state of role of media in increasing trust. Monthly book; Res. Measurement, 15: 86.
- Alvani SM, Danaie FH (2001). State management and general trust. Season book of management, fourth year, 55: 5-27.
- Azad Armaki, Taghi, Afsaneh Kamali (2004). "Trust, society and gender (comparative study counter trust among 2 genders." Publication of Sociological council of Iran - Mag. Sociol., 5(2).
- Bastani Sousan, Kamali Afsaneh, Salehi Maryam (2008). Social trust of network and counter inter personal trust. Humanit. Coll. Mag., 61: 41-81.
- Biranvand A (2008). Trust as infrastructure of social act, considered in date 2010/05/23 in weblog.aspx. www. bayran.blogFa.com/post.
- Divas DE (2007). Measurement in social researches. Translated by Hooshang Nayebi, Tehran, Ney press, 9th edition.
- Ghadimi, M (2007). Study of level of social trust and effective factors on it among students of Zanjan universities. Humanit. Mag., 53: 325-356.
- Ghoreyshi F, Sedaghat K (2009). Study of role of cultural and social factors relating to form social trust among Tabriz people. Mag. Pract. Sociol., 36:75-102.
- Giddiness A (1998). Consequences of modernity, translated by Mohsen Salasi, Tehran, Markaz press, 2nd edition.
- Giddiness A (1998). Resumption and recognition, translated by Naser Movafaghian, Tehran, Ney press, 1st edition.
- Mansourian, MK, Ghodrati H (2008). Social trust and its determinants, magazine of practical sociology. Isfahan University, 34: 215-189.
- Ojaghloou S, Zahedi MJ (2008). Social trust and its effective factors among citizens of Zanjan. Mag. Sociol. Iran, 3: 97-125
- Pieter T (2009). Trust as theory of sociology, translated by Gholam Reza Ghafari, Tehran Shirazeh press, second edition.
- Rahmani, M, Kavousi M (2008). Measuring and comparing social capital in private and state sectors, research magazine of management and social trust. Coll. Strateg. Res., 29: 127-169.
- Share P, Mahmoud N (2001). Declination of social trust and its consequences, letter of council of sociology, Tehran, Kalameh Press.
- Tavasoli GA (2005). Concept of social trust in classic and modern theories. Lett. Soc. trust.
- Yar M, Tuoski M, Tavasoli, GA (2005). Study of bases of social capital by relying on social trust. Special season- Book Sociol., 4: 27.
- Zin AM (2008). Theories and point views relating to social trust in society. College of strategic researches - Res. Mag. Soc. Trust, 16:182.