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## Social Capital and Economic Growth: A Presentation of Theoretical Pattern

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## **Abstract**

The concept of social capital has been the focus of attention and also used in social sciences fields for decades. Based on pivotal theory of this study, efforts have been made to present a theoretical pattern in order to introduce the social capital-as mutal trust among individuals and economic units-along with other factors such as economic and human capitals, as an independent variable in economic growth function. In this point of view, the trust is the individual's belief in standing for fulfilling their commitments in their socio economic interactions. In fact, this is a belief that facilitates the estabishement of interactions.

We persue to answer the following question "Are there any other effective factors to determine the change of production function of economics in addition to economic and humman capital? If there is, how is this production function defined theoretically?

We use Francois pattern (2002) as a base pattern and expand it to production function of economics. This model explains the trust role in increasing or decreasing enterpreneur appearance share in economics.

The results have identified a new relationship in economic growth by expansion of Francois model and enterance of production function. In this model, the economic growth is dependent on the absolute quantity and growth rate of social capital in addition to economic and human sources.

Keywords: Social capital, Trust, Norm, Network, Social ties and Economic growth

 <sup>1 .</sup> Fedderke, De Kadt, Luiz
 2 . Glaeser , Laibson and Sacerdote
 3. François

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2. Trust
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6 - Network
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8 - Jacobs
9 - O 'Connor
10- Glenn Loury
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2 - Silverman
11 - Ben Porath
12 - Williamson
13 - Baker
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1 - Bourdieu
2 - Cultural
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                                                                                                                     4 - Functional5 - Linguistic
12 - Putnam
13 - Fukoyama
14- Kramer, Brewer and Hanna
15 - Reciprocity-Based
16 - Elicitive
                                                                                                                     6 - Personal
                                                                                                                     7 - Political
8 - Professional
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9 - Social

10 - Symbolic 11- Coleman

17 - Compensatory 18 - Moralistic

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2 - Flora and Wade
3 - Narayan and Pritchett
4 - Offe
5 - Teachman , Paasch and Craver

<sup>9 -</sup> Michael Pollitt 10 - Glaeser , Laibson and Sacerdote

<sup>6 -</sup> Woolcock

<sup>7 -</sup> Portes 8 - Fedderke, De Kadt, Luiz

 $E[\alpha \pi (p_t)] = \alpha \beta_t \pi(p_t) - k$ 

 $p_{t} \\$ 

 $\pi(p_t)$ k  $\alpha \; \pi(p_t)$ 

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<sup>3 -</sup> Grootaert

<sup>4 -</sup> Groups and Networks5 - Trust and Solidarity6 - Collective Action and Co-operation

<sup>7 -</sup> Information and Communication

<sup>8 -</sup> Social Cohesion and Inclusion9 - Empowerment and Political Action

<sup>1 -</sup> Falk and Kilpatrick

<sup>2-</sup> François

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 $\mathbf{P}_{\mathsf{t}}$  $.(0 < P_t < 1)$  $\mathbf{P}_{\mathsf{t}}$  $\beta_t$  t k  $\pi(P_t)$  $P_t = 0$  $\pi'(P_t) \!\!<\!\! 0$ .( )  $P_t = 1$ .( ) ( α

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A[U^{T}(P_{t})]=P_{t}[(1-\alpha) \pi(P_{t})+\gamma]-F
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A[U^{O}(P_t)]=P_tb
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$$\begin{split} \Delta\beta_t = & \beta_{t+1} \text{-} \beta_t = \beta_t (1 \text{-} \ \beta_t) \Phi(P_t[(1 \text{-} \alpha) \ \pi(P_t) + \gamma \text{-} b] \text{-} F) \\ & \qquad \qquad P^{tt} = d^t(\beta) + (1 \text{-} d^t(\beta)) \beta \\ & \qquad \qquad P^{to} = (1 \text{-} d^t(\beta)) (1 \text{-} \beta) \\ & \qquad \qquad P^{oo} = d^o(1 \text{-} \beta) + (1 \text{-} d^o(1 \text{-} \beta)) (1 \text{-} \beta) \end{split} \tag{$} \end{split}$$

 $P^{ot} = d^{o}(1-\beta)+(1-d^{o}(1-\beta))(1-\beta)$   $P^{ot} = (1-d^{o}(1-\beta))\beta$ 

( )

 $\beta_{t+1} = \beta_t P^{tt} + (1-\beta_t) P^{ot}$ : ( )

 $\beta_{t+1} = \beta_{t} \left[ d^{t}(\beta_{t}) + (1 - d^{t}(\beta_{t}))\beta_{t} \right] + (1 - \beta_{t}) \left[ (1 - d^{o}(1 - \beta_{t}))\beta_{t} \right]$ 

 $\beta_{t+1} = \beta_t [d'(\beta_t) + (1-d'(\beta_t))\beta_t] + (1-\beta_t)[(1-d''(1-\beta_t))\beta_t]$   $\vdots$ 

 $\beta_{t+1} - \beta_t = \beta_t (1 - \beta_t) [d^t(\beta_t) - d^o(1 - \beta_t))\beta_t]$  ( )

 $d^t(\beta_t)\!\!>\!\!d^o(1\!-\!\beta_t)$ 

 $d'(\beta_t) > d$ 

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                                                                                                                         E[\alpha\pi(P_t)] = \alpha \beta_t \pi(P_t) - k
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                                                                                                                         \beta_{t}
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                                                                                                                                                  P_t = 0
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      .(P<sub>t</sub>
                                                                                                                                                                              \alpha \beta_t \pi(P_t) \text{-} k \text{>} 0
                                                                                                                                                   P_t = 1
                                                                                                                                         0 < P_t < 1
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                    A_t = A_0 e^{gt}
                                 A_0 t
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Y = P_t \{ 1 + [(\delta P_t / \delta t) / P_t] t \} + \alpha K + \lambda \beta + \lambda L
                                              (\delta P_t/\delta t)/P_t
Y = P_t(1+P^{\circ}t) + \alpha K + \lambda \beta + \lambda L
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\beta_t ):
                                                                                            .P_t=h(
                                                           .P°=h'β°:
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                                                                                                                                                                                                                 ( )
                                                                                                                  Y_t = A_0 e^{Pt} K^{\alpha}_{t} (\beta_t L_t)^{\lambda}
Y = h(\beta)[1 + (h'\beta^\circ) t] + \alpha K' + \lambda \beta' + \lambda L'
                                                                                              ( )
                                                                                                                   0 < \lambda \quad \alpha < 1
                                               ( )
                                                                                                                   Ln(Y_t) = Ln(A_0) + P_t t + \alpha Ln(K_t) + \lambda Ln(\beta_t) + \lambda Ln(L_t) \qquad \mbox{ ( )}
                                                                                              ( )
Y = h(\beta) + (h'ht + \lambda) \beta^{\circ} + \alpha K^{\circ} + \lambda L^{\circ}
                                            ( )
                                                                       β°
                                                                                                                                           Ln(A_0)
                               β°
                                                                                              ( ) Y = (\delta P_t / \delta t) t + P_t + \alpha K + \lambda \beta + \lambda L
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(\delta Y^{\circ}/\delta \beta^{\circ}) > 0
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 $(\ \ )$   $(h'ht) \qquad (\beta^{\circ}) \qquad (\ \ )$   $.(h'ht + \lambda) > \lambda :$   $h'>0 \qquad \qquad (t) \qquad \qquad ( \qquad \ )$   $(h'ht) \qquad (h) \qquad \qquad ( \qquad \ )$ 

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