**Predicting social capital based on cultural intelligence of Farhangiān University student teachers**

Ghodratollāh Arabi, MA in Primary School Education from Farhangiān University (Isfahān Branch), Isfahān, Iran [[1]](#footnote-1)

Afsāne Kalbāsi (PhD), Farhangiān University (Isfahān Branch), Isfahān, Iran[[2]](#footnote-2)

Marziye Ronaghi (PhD), Farhangiān University (Isfahān Branch), Isfahān, Iran [[3]](#footnote-3)

**Abstract**

Social capital is a set of social interaction assets such as partnerships that enable student-teachers to work together in groups to improve teaching and learning. Also, cultural intelligence refers to an individual's ability to function and manage effectively in various cultural contexts. Despite the cultural diversity of Farhangiān University student-teachers and the importance of their social interactions in their learning and their future students’ learning, studying the relationship between social capital and their cultural intelligence was necessary. Therefore, the purpose of this research was to predict social capital based on cultural intelligence among student teachers of Farhangiān University (Isfahān Branch). The research method was descriptive-correlational. The research population included all student-teachers in the last two years of primary school education at the Farhangiān University of Isfahān (379 student-teachers) in the academic year of 2019-2020. The research sample consisted of 181 student-teachers who were selected based on Krejcie and Morgan’s table of sample size, using the stratified random sampling method. The research instrument consisted of Early and Ang (2003) Cultural Intelligence Questionnaire and the Nahapit and Gushal (1998) Social Capital Questionnaire. The reliability of the cultural intelligence questionnaire in the cognitive, motivational, and behavioral dimensions was calculated using Cronbach's alpha coefficient as 0.76, 0.71, and 0.74, respectively. The reliability of the social capital questionnaire for the cognitive, structural, and relational dimensions was computed as 0.68, 0.66, and 0.69, respectively. The validity of the questionnaires was confirmed using the opinion of experts. Data was analyzed using Pearson correlation coefficient and multivariate regression test. The results showed that there is a positive and significant correlation among the structural and cognitive components of social capital and the motivational and behavioral dimension of cultural intelligence. Findings also showed that the behavioral dimension of cultural intelligence could predict the social capital.

**Key words**: Student-teacher, Social Capital, Cultural Intelligence, Farhangiān University, Descriptive-Correlational Research

**Introduction**

Today, the quality of teachers is the main focus of educational research. Some research has focused on teachers' social capital and found that effective schools are defined by a trustworthy environment in which teachers constantly collaborate and trust each other in the educational counseling. A vital aspect of the factors that affect the quality of teachers is their social capital. Teachers' social capital is a set of social interaction assets such as partnerships that enable teachers to work together in groups to improve teaching and learning. This improves the education and success of students at school. The existence of positive norms of trust and care that shape the teachers' relationships can lead to the constructive acceptance of criticism and effective group decision-making. Research shows that improving the social capital leads in promoting the teacher learning, increasing the teacher’s motivation and maintenance, and these factors help to improve teacher’s teaching (Schaaf, 2017).

One of the constructs that is related to the ability of individuals to do effective work in different cultural situations is cultural intelligence. This construct has been first defined by Earley and Ang )2003(to describe the ability to learn new patterns in the cultural interactions. Cultural intelligence which is related to the emotional intelligence, refers to an individual's ability to function and manage effectively in the diverse cultural contexts. It allows the individuals to have a proper understanding when facing the different cultures, to behave appropriately, and in this way, to lead in reducing the communication barriers and improving the social interactions and interpersonal understanding. Lack of attention to the cultural diversity can be a potential source of conflict and make it difficult for people to interact and communicate (Deng & Gibson, 2008). Unlike the other aspects of personality, cultural intelligence can be nurtured in individuals (Early & Mosakowski, 2004).

Based on the theoretical foundations, cultural intelligence has been defined with three dimensions: cognitive, motivational and behavioral. The cognitive dimension refers to an individual's understanding of cultural similarities and differences, and reflects a person's general knowledge and mental and cognitive maps of the other cultures. This dimension of cultural intelligence includes knowledge of general culture and specific cultural knowledge. Therefore, people with high cultural intelligence also have higher knowledge on the different cultures. Motivational dimension is the source of motivation that gives energy and effort to perform effectively in situations that have the cultural diversity (Joo-seng, 2004). In other words, people with this dimension of cultural intelligence have intrinsic and intrinsic motivations for the intercultural situations.

The behavioral dimension includes the individual's ability to adapt to verbal and nonverbal behaviors that are appropriate for dealing with different cultures (Ang et al, 2007). People who have this dimension of cultural intelligence show more flexibility in intercultural interactions and interact appropriately with people from different fields. Research has shown that openness is one of the personality traits that has a significant relationship with all aspects of cultural intelligence (Ang et al, 2006). Cultural intelligence is also a capability that connects different individuals and groups in an organization, and this leads to the interaction and communication of employees with each other in the organization's network and transfer of their knowledge and experience, and ultimately increasing the social capital (Mohsenzadeh et al.,2017).

Another construct that plays a very important role in communication and social interaction and interacts with cultural intelligence is the social capital (Mousavi chelak et al., 2015; Fakhrerad, 2018). In the 1980s, James Coleman devoted an important chapter of his book, "fundamentals of social theory", to the discussion of social capital, and throughout the book he explained its elements and components. Coleman defined social capital through its function. In his view, "social capital is a socio-structural resource that is the property and capital of individuals. This asset is not a single object, but features that exist in the social construct and make it easier for individuals to engage in social action (Coleman, 1988). Social capital, then, is a set of shared values ​​that allow individuals to work together in a group to achieve a common goal, and it refers to communication and the exchange of information and mutual cooperation between individuals to solve the problems. Social capital includes respecting differences and the ability to accept and adapt to change. Societies which are based on the mutual trust are rich in social capital. They could learn from the collective experiences and can both identify opportunities and coordinate the resources needed to take advantage of them (Ring et al, 2010). Existence of the social capital along with the human and intellectual capital in any organization, especially educational organizations, is one of the basic necessities for the growth and development of that organization. In fact, social capital is one of the most tangible assets of any organization.

Nahapit & Gushal (1998) refer to the three dimensions for the social capital: the communication dimension, which shows the nature of the relationships in a set and focuses on the nature of interpersonal communication and its dimensions. The most important aspects of this dimension are: trust, norms, requirements and expectations, and identity. The cognitive dimension refers to the resources that provide the manifestations, interpretations, and systems of common meanings among groups, and it shows the degree of commonality, common codes, and common narratives of individuals within a social network. The structural dimension pays attention to the general pattern of relationships between people; that is, whether people are connected to each other within a collection such as an organization, University, etc., and what is the quality of these connections. Accordingly, the social capital can be considered as an important asset in the organization and cultural intelligence can be considered as a factor in recognizing the cultural differences and complexities of organizations. According to the research, social capital and cultural intelligence in academic settings, which are very diverse in terms of ethnic and religious context, increases the students' adjustment and leads to improving their academic performance (Ghaffari and Khani, 2013). Also, cultural intelligence is an important predictor of performance in multicultural contexts (Sahin & Gürbüz, 2014) and the existence of high social capital can enrich the accumulated knowledge resulting from the intercultural education (Susanto & Rostiani, 2012).

Education systems face various problems over time, including unpredictable crises such as epidemics and pandemics, various environmental changes, and new and up-to-date technologies, and so on. Therefore, the transfer of knowledge to gain competencies commensurate with these changes and developments in an educational organization is an inevitable necessity and an advantage, and social capital can be used to transfer knowledge in the multicultural environments. In this regard, the importance of teachers' cultural intelligence in three dimensions of cognitive, motivational and behavioral can be justified in such a way that teachers must have cultural intelligence of cognitive type or cultural knowledge to understand the cultural values, norms and systems of their students. Also, they should have cultural intelligence in a motivational or inclined dimension and strive to succeed in their intercultural interaction with students. Cultural intelligence in the behavioral dimension or appropriate action capacity includes not imposing their cultural behaviors and norms on their students.

Various researches have been done on the cultural intelligence and related social variables. The results of research that has been done so far indicate that the promotion of students' cultural and social capital has a significant role in promoting the development-oriented values ​​(Sahami, 2016). Also, cultural intelligence has a significant effect on the effectiveness of student-teachers’ teaching (Droudy and Droudy, 2017) and among the components of cultural intelligence, behavioral and motivational factors have the highest correlation with teachers’ empowerment (Hosseinzadeh and Safari, 2014). The results of Parvinzadeh Leylan et al. (1400) show that the social capital and cultural intelligence are involved in the identity of students and as a result it is necessary to provide training on the social capital and cultural intelligence.

The results of Fazlolahi Ghomshi and Afrasiabi (1397) also indicate that: 1. There is a relationship between cultural intelligence and social capital with the responsibility of high school teachers. 2. There is a relationship among the cognitive, structural and relation dimensions of social capital with teachers 'responsibility, and 3. There is a relationship between the metacognitive, cognitive, motivational and behavioral dimensions of cultural intelligence with teachers' responsibility. Finally, cultural intelligence and social capital are good predictors of teachers' social responsibility.

The results of Mousavi Chelek et al. (2015) indicate that social capital has a positive and significant relationship with all elements of cultural intelligence. However, the research of Heidari and Mohammadjani (2015) on "the relationship among the cultural intelligence with the social capital and intellectual capital of faculty members" shows that there is no significant relationship between social capital and cultural intelligence. Ghasemi and Gholami (2015), in their study on "the effect of cultural intelligence on the promotion of social capital among the students" concluded that only the motivational and metacognitive dimensions of the cultural intelligence construct explain and predict the social capital.

The results of Yar Mohammadzadeh and Dadashzadeh (2015) showed that there is a positive and significant relationship between cultural intelligence and social capital with job adjustment. Also, the analysis of the mediating role of social capital showed that cultural intelligence through social capital has an indirect role in explaining the job adjustment and by adding the social capital to the forecasting model, due to the mediating role of the social capital, the power of predicting job adjustment based on the cultural intelligence increases.

Afshar (2014)’s study aimed at sociological analysis of the relationship between the social capital and cultural intelligence among the students of Tabriz University. The results of this study showed that there is a positive and significant relationship between the social capital and all components of cultural intelligence and the social capital predicts 23% of the cultural intelligence changes. The study of Brikhojasteh and Abbaszadeh (2012) on the students of Islamic Āzād University (Tabriz Branch) also showed that the social capital has a negative and inverse relationship with the metacognitive, motivational and behavioral dimensions of cultural intelligence and it has a positive and direct relationship with the cognitive dimension of cultural intelligence.

The study of Thompson (2018) suggests that the emotional and cultural intelligence play an important role in empowering students for social integration. For students, the social integration with a culture which is different from their own is very challenging and therefore it requires emotional and cultural intelligence, because it affects the way people think and their ability to adapt. A person with a high level of emotion and cultural intelligence is more efficient in dealing with cultural diversity and could better adapt to changes.

The research of Imai & Gelfand (2010) shows that the cultural intelligence is recognized as a major factor in the effectiveness of intercultural negotiation and the exploratory analysis of this study also shows that the motivational dimension of cultural intelligence has a stronger predictive power than the other dimensions. Susanto & Rostiani (2012) also showed in a study that social capital can improve the relationship between intercultural education and success in the adjustment process.

Since social capital contains valuable resources, such as honesty, purity, empathy, trust, solidarity, sacrifice and the like, and teachers with these components can create, nurture and transmit them to their students (Yarmohammadzadeh Dadashzadeh, 2015), the results of this research can be relevant and considered for educational and curriculum planners of Farhangiān University and the related professors in terms of the content production as well as contextualizing the cultural programs to increase and promote the social capital and cultural intelligence of student-teachers. Considering that conducting the present study in the field of teacher training can provide a deeper insight into the conditions that affect communication and also due to the high cultural diversity among Farhangiān University students, the present study has been seeking to examine the amount of social capital prediction, based on the cultural intelligence in student-teachers of Farhangiān University and answering these questions:

1. Is there a relationship between the dimensions of social capital and the dimensions of cultural intelligence among Farhangiān University primary education student-teachers?

2. Could cultural intelligence predict the social capital?

**Research methodology**

The present study was applied in terms of purpose and in terms of the method of descriptive data collection was correlational. The research population included 379 primary school student-teachers of Farhangiān University (Isfahan University) in the academic year of 2019-2020. Because primary school teachers spend more time together in the same place than the other teachers, due to the work schedule, and gain a lot of knowledge about each other during the year, they can use their cultural intelligence to improve communication among the colleagues as well as students and the other school parents to provide a suitable context for strengthening the dimensions of the social capital among them. Table 1 shows the characteristics of the research population by the place of education and gender, respectively.

**Table 1. the characteristics of the research population in terms of the place of education and gender, respectively**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **place of education** | **females** | **place of education** | **males** |
| Fateme Zahra Campus (Isfahan) | 46 | Shahid Bāhonar Campuse (Isfahan) | 85 |
| Fateme Zahra Campus (Isfahan) | 91 | Shahid Āyat Center (Najafābād) | 24 |
| Imam Khomejni Center (Kāshān) | 23 | Shahid Bāhonar Campuse (Isfahan) | 110 |
| **Total** | 160 | **Total** | 219 |

Based on the standard table of Krejcie and Morgan, the sample size was estimated to be 181 people who were selected by stratified random sampling method appropriate to the size of the research population. A standard questionnaire was used to collect data. Cultural Intelligence Questionnaire (Early & Ang (2003) including cognitive (6 items), motivational (5 items), and behavioral (5 items) dimensions in a 7-point Likert scale from the highest agreement (score 7) to lowest agreement (score 1) was designed. The reliability of this questionnaire was calculated by Cronbach's alpha method for the cognitive, motivational and behavioral dimensions as 0.76, 0.71 and 0.74, respectively.

The other research tool was the Nahapit & Gushal (1998) Social Capital Questionnaire, which contained three dimensions: cognitive (3 items), structural (3 items), and relational (7 items) based on a 5-point Likert scale from strongly agree (score 5) to strongly disagree (score 1). The reliability of the Social Capital Questionnaire in the present study was obtained by Cronbach's alpha method for cognitive, structural and relational dimensions equal to 0.68, 0.66 and 0.69, respectively. Also, the face and content validity of the questionnaires were approved by experts (two University professors of educational sciences and sociology) and after the necessary corrections, they were distributed among the research sample.

Also, conducting factor analysis on the Cultural Intelligence Questionnaire showed that the components of this questionnaire, in total, explain 75.804% of the total variance. This finding can be considered as one evidence on the validity of the questionnaire. Conducting the factor analysis on the social capital questionnaire also showed that the factors of this questionnaire, in total, explain 68.128% of the total variance, which can be considered as one evidence on the validity of the above-mentioned questionnaire.

Data analysis has been done by Pearson correlation coefficient at the significance level of 0.05 and stepwise multiple regression test (to predict social capital components using three dimensions of cultural intelligence, i.e., motivational, behavioral and cognitive) using SPSS 26 software.

**Findings**

In this section, first the descriptive findings and then findings based on the inferential statistics are presented. In relation to the status of cultural intelligence variable, the score of cultural intelligence variable has been obtained by calculating the sum of scores of all items of the Cultural Intelligence Questionnaire (Early & Ang, 2003).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Table 2- Mean and standard deviation of the cultural intelligence variable’s sub-scales** | | |
| **standard deviation** | **mean** | **cultural intelligence questionnaire’s sub-scales** |
| 0.43 | 3.81 | **cognitive** |
| 0.42 | 3.80 | **motivational** |
| 0.38 | 3.67 | **behavioural** |

Table 2 shows the descriptive characteristics of the mean and standard deviation of the scores of the subscales of the Cultural Intelligence Questionnaire. As it can be seen, the various components of the cultural intelligence questionnaire of the students under study are higher than the mean 3. The highest mean is related to the cognitive component with the mean 3.81, followed by the motivational component with the mean 3.80 and the behavioral component with the lowest mean 3.67. Regarding the status of the social capital variable, the score of this variable has been obtained by calculating the sum of the scores of all the items of the social capital questionnaire (Nahapit & Gushal, 1998). The statistical characteristics of the social capital variable have been shown in table 3.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Table 2- Mean and standard deviation of the social capital variable’s sub-scales** | | |
| **standard deviation** | **mean** | **social capital questionnaire’s sub-scales** |
| 0.52 | 3.58 | **cognitive** |
| 0.05 | 4.10 | **structural** |
| 0.32 | 3.93 | **relational** |

Table 3 presents the descriptive characteristics of the mean and standard deviation of the student-teachers’ scores on the subscales of the Social Capital Questionnaire. As it can be seen, the highest mean (4.10) belongs to the structural component of social capital and the lowest mean belongs to the cognitive component (mean= 3.58).

In the second stage, findings based on the inferential statistics and investigating the research questions are presented: Question 1: Is there any relationship between the components of social capital and the components of cultural intelligence among the primary education student-teachers of Farhangiān University?

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table 4- the results of Pearson correlation test between the components of social capital and cultural intelligence** | | | | |
| **Components of cultural intelligence** | | | **Social capital dimensions** | |
| **behavioural** | **motivational** | **cognitive** |
| 0.104 | 0.058 | 0.096 | Pearson correlation | **relational** |
| 0.162 | 0.440 | 0.200 | Significance level |
| 0.174\* | 0.244\*\* | -0.069 | Pearson correlation | **cognitive** |
| 0.019 | 0.001 | 0.358 | Significance level |
| 0.264\*\* | 0.223\*\* | 0.003 | Pearson correlation | **structural** |
| 0.000 | 0.003 | 0.972 | Significance level |
| **181** | **181** | **181** | **The number of samples** | |
| **\*Significance level at 0.05 level \*\*Significance level at 0.01 level** | | | | |

Based on the results in Table 4, the relational dimension has no significant relationship with any of the dimensions of cultural intelligence (α = 0.05). Cognitive dimension has a positive correlation with the motivational dimension (α = 0.01, r = 0.244) and positive correlation with the behavioral dimension (α = 0.05, r = 0.174). Structural dimension also has a significant positive correlation with motivational dimension (α = 0.01, r = 0.223) and behavioral dimension (r = 0.264).

Question 2: Could cultural intelligence predict the social capital?

To investigate the second question, considering the normality of the distribution of the criterion variable scores, the regression test was used.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table 5- the results of regression for predicting the components of social capital using the three motivational, behavioral and cognitive dimensions of the cultural intelligence** | | | | | |
| **R2 coefficient** | **R coefficient** | **Significance level** | **F ratio** | **Independent variable** | **Dependent variable** |
| 0.091 | 0.302 | 0.000 | 8.919 | motivational | **cognitive** |
| cognitive |
| 0.070 | 0.264 | 0.000 | 13.390 | behavioral | **structural** |
| 0.045 | 0.212 | 0.004 | 8.453 | behavioral | **relational** |

Table 5 shows the results of regression for predicting the components of the social capital using three dimensions of motivational, behavioral and cognitive of the cultural intelligence. Two motivational and cognitive dimensions could explain 9.1% (R2) of the changes in the cognitive dimension of the social capital (α = 0.01). The behavioral dimension could explain 7% (R2) of changes in the structural dimension of the social capital (α = 0.01).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table 6 – the results of the regression coefficients for predicting the components in the 2nd question** | | | | | | |
| **Significance level** | **T value** | **Beta standard coefficient** | **Standard error** | **Regression coefficient** | **Independent variables** | **Dependent variable** |
| 0.000 | 4.112 | 0.319 | 0.039 | 0.161 | motivational | **cognitive** |
| 0.014 | -2.491 | -0.193 | 0.043 | -0.106 | cognitive |
| 0.000 | 3.659 | 0.263 | 0.037 | 0.13 | behavioral | **structural** |
| 0.004 | 2.907 | 0.212 | 0.026 | 0.075 | behavioral | **relational** |

Table 6 presents the regression coefficients of the final model based on the stepwise method. When explaining the cognitive dimension, the motivational dimension has the most significant positive effect (β = 0.319) and the cognitive dimension has the most significant negative effect (β = -0.193). In explaining the structural dimension, the behavioral dimension (β = 0.263) has a significant positive effect and finally, among the three components of the cultural intelligence, in explaining the relational dimension, its behavioral dimension has a positive effect (β = 0.212) on the component of the social capital can significantly explain this component.

**Discussion and conclusion**

The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between social capital and cultural intelligence among the primary education student-teachers of Farhangiān University (Isfahan branch). Findings of the first question of the study indicated that there is a relationship between the components of social capital and the components of cultural intelligence among the primary education student-teachers of Farhangiān University. Among the components of social capital, the structural component with the behavioral dimension of cultural intelligence and the cognitive component with the motivational dimension of cultural intelligence had the most positive and significant correlations, respectively. As stated by Joo-seng (2004), the motivational dimension can be a source of motivation to create energy and effort to function effectively in situations with greater cultural diversity, and to develop better and more effective social relationships.

Also, this motivational dimension can lead to gaining knowledge of cultural elements and more desirable social behaviors and thus increase the social capital and trust. According to Coleman (1988), since the existence of social capital facilitates social actions, any society should work to strengthen the factors affecting important social capital and thus the social participation of citizens. This finding is consistent with the results of research by Mousavi, Chalak et al. (2015) and Afshar (2014), which showed that social capital has a positive and significant relationship with the components of cultural intelligence.

The results of the second question showed that among the three components of cultural intelligence, only two cognitive and motivational variables predict the cognitive dimension of social capital. The behavioral variable of cultural intelligence also predicts the structural dimension of social capital. This finding is consistent with the results of Tabarsa et al. (2014), Mousavi Chelek et al. (2015), Ghasemi and Gholami (2015), Brikhojasteh and Abbaszadeh (2012) and also it is in line with the research of Susanto & Rostiani (2012) which showed the relationship between the components of social capital and cultural intelligence and also, they tried to explain and predict the social capital by the cultural intelligence variable. However, it was in contradiction with the results of Ghasemi and Gholami (2015) in which only the motivational and metacognitive dimensions of the cultural intelligence construct explain and predict the social capital. Based on the results of this research, and considering that primary education student-teachers it can be said that people with high cultural intelligence are able to learn new cultures and by knowing how others behave, they can give appropriate answers to others, thus reducing many communication barriers and creating social capital. And increases

Based on the results of this study and considering that student-teachers of primary education, during their studies and in the very near future at work, spend a lot of time together and interact with each other, through strengthening their cultural intelligence, they could be more successful in advancing the educational goals. Therefore, it is suggested that considering the important role of the student-teachers’ cultural intelligence in playing the role of teacher:

* Courses related to the concept of cultural intelligence and its development should be considered in the curriculum of Farhangiān University
* Also, to promote the cultural intelligence of student-teachers in order to accumulate much social capital as the valuable assets in the educational system, teaching knowledge and multicultural skills in the student-teacher courses of Farhangiān University should be given special attention
* In order to develop the skill of dealing with different cultures and strengthen the cultural intelligence of students, recreational camps and group activities with the participation of students from different ethnicities, be planned and implemented.
* Multicultural intelligence training courses should be held for professors of Farhangiān University to be able to deal with issues related to this issue.
* Cultural intelligence can be considered as one of the criteria for admission of student-teachers in the teaching profession and they should be assessed in interviews by experts from now on.
* This research can be done using qualitative methods with interview techniques to collect the necessary data.

**References:**

Afshar, S. (2015). Sociological Analysis of the Relationship between Social Capital and Cultural Intelligence among the Students of Tabriz University. Sociological studies, 7(25), 39-57.

Ang, S., Dyne, L., & Koh, C. (2006). Personality correlates of the four-factor model of cultural intelligence. *Group & organization and management, 31*(1), 100-123.

Ang, S., Van Dyne, L., Koh, C., Ng, K. Y., Templer, K. J., Tay, C., & Chandrasekar, N. A. (2007). Cultural Intelligence: Its Measurement and Effects on Cultural Judgment and Decision Making, Cultural Adaptation and Task Performance. *Management and Organization Review, 3*(3), 335–371.

Bari Khojasteh, F., Abbaszadeh, M. (2012). The study of cultural intelligence and factors related to it (Using the media, religious identity and social capital) among the students of Islamic Azad University of Tabriz. Sociological studies, 5(16), 7-28.

Coleman, J. (1988). social capital in the creation of human capital. *American journal of sociology,* *94,* 95-120

Deng, L., & Gibson, P. (2008). A qualitative evaluation on the role of cultural intelligence in cross-cultural leadership effectiveness. *International journal of leadership studies. 3*(2), 181-197.

Early, P., & Ang, C. (2003). *Cultural intelligence: individual interactions across cultures*. CA Stanford Business books.

Early, P., Mosakowski, E. (2004). *Cultural Intelligence*. Harvard business review.

Fakhrerad, P. (2018). Recognition of the relationship between social capital and cultural intelligence among employees of Tehran Abfar Company. *Amazonia Investiga*, *7*(16), 184-195. Retrieved from: https://amazoniainvestiga.info/index.php/amazonia/article/view/394

Fazlullahi Qomshi, S. & Afrasiabi, N. (2018). The role of cultural intelligence and social capital in teachers' social responsibility*. Journal of Knowledge*, 255, 74-57.

Ghaffari M, Khani L. The Relationship between Social Capital and Cultural Intelligence with Medical Students’ Academic Performance. Iranian Journal of Medical Education. 2013; 13 (8) :642-651

Ghasemi, A., Gholami, S. (2017). Assessing impact of Cultural Intelligence on Enhancing Social Capital among Students (the Case of Farabi Campus of University of Tehran). Journal of Modern Management Studies, 1(2), 25-45.

Heidari, M., Mohammadjani, S. (2015). The relationship between cultural intelligence and social capital and intellectual capital of faculty members. Journal of New Approaches in Educational Administration, 6(23), 127

Hosseinzadeh, Sh., Safari, M. (2014). The relationship between cultural intelligence and teacher empowerment; Case Study. Journal of Human Resource Management, 4(3), 115-146.

Imai, L., & Gelfand, M. J. (2010). The culturally intelligent negotiator: The impact of cultural intelligence (CQ) on negotiation sequences and outcomes. *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes, 112*, 83-98.

Joo-seng, T. (2004).Cultural Intelligence and the Global Economy. *Leadership in Action*; *24*(5), 19-21.

Mohsen zadeh, F., Falah, V., Salehi, M. (2018). Identify Aspects of Cultural Intelligence Management at Islamic Azad Universities of Mazandaran Province. Journal of New Approaches in Educational Administration, 8(32), 197-226.

Mousavi, A., Hosseini, E., pourbakhshian, A. (2015). The Effect of Cultural Intelligence on Social Capital of Students: A case study in Payam-e- noor University. The Journal of Modern Thoughts in Education, 10(2), 73-87.

Nahapiet, J., & Ghoshal, S. (1998). Social Capital, Intellectual Capital and the Organizational Advantage. *Academy of Management Review*, 23(2), 242-266

Parvinzadeh Leylan, M., Khadivi, A., Kheiri, Y., Babapour Kheiroddin, J., Hekmati, E. (2021). The Role of Cultural Intelligence and Social Capital in Students Identity Identities of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences. Journal of Cultural Preservation and Social Capital, 1(1), 163-184. doi: ppsc/ppsc.2021.8757.1004

Ring, J. K., Peredo, A. M., & Chrisman, J. J. (2010). Business networks and economic development in rural communities in the United States. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, *34*(1), 171-195.

[Sahami S](https://www.sid.ir/en/journal/Searchpaper.Aspx?Writer=269510). Predicting Value Orientation Based On Cultural Capital and Social Development Of Students: The Case Study Of Islamic Azad University. [JOURNAL OF NEW APPROACH IN EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION](https://www.sid.ir/en/journal/JournalList.aspx?ID=13277)  [WINTER 2017 , Volume 7 , Number 4 (28)](https://www.sid.ir/en/journal/JournalListPaper.aspx?ID=232947); Page(s) 251 To 265.

Şahin, F., & Gürbüz, S. (2014). Cultural intelligence as a predictor of individuals’ adaptive performance: A study in a multicultural environment. *International Area Studies Review, 17*(4), 394–413.

Schaaf, Kevin J. (2017). *Investigating the Relationships Among Teacher Social Capital, Teaching Practice, and Student Achievement Across Measures and Models*. A dissertation submitted in partial satisfaction of the requirements for the degree Doctor of Philosophy in Education. University of California.Los Angeles.

Susanto, E., & Rostiani, R. (2012). Enhancing Cross-Cultural Training Efficacy on Expatriate Adjustment through Emotional Intelligence and Social Capital. *GadjahMada International Journal of Business* .*14*(2), 123-137.

Thompson, R. (2018). A Qualitative Phenomenological study of Emotional and Cultural Intelligence of International Students in the United States of America. Journal *of International Student,* *8*(2), 1220-1255. doi: 10.5281/zenodo.1250423.

Yarmohammadzadeh, P., Dadashzadeh, M. (2015). Study the role of cultural intelligence and social capital in teachers Job compatibility: Testing mediating role of social capital. New Educational Approaches , 10(1), 41-66.

1. [ghodratarabi@malifa.com](mailto:ghodratarabi@malifa.com) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Corresponding Author, E-mail: a.kalbasi@cfu.ac.ir [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. [Marzi.r65@gmail.com](mailto:Marzi.r65@gmail.com) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)