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Bolin.K., Lindren, B., Lindstrom, M., & Nystedt, P. (2003). Investments in Social Capital: Implications of social interactions for the production of health. *Social Science and Medicine*, 2379-2390.

The three authors use this paper to come up with a theoretical model that portrays a family as one of the producers of social capital and health. Through this theoretical model, they predict that the amount of capital is positively related to the level of health. The authors further demonstrate that the empirical model is estimated through employing a set of individual panel data from various periods in a particular country. Their arguments in this paper suggest that the social capital is directly related to the level of health capital. They also conclude that social capital relates to the level of social capital which declines with age, is also lower for men than women, and is lower for the cohabiting or married (Bolin, Lindren, Lindstrom & Nystedt, 2003).

This article is of great relevance in this study since it will help by providing empirical evidence testing a particular hypothesis, which relates to the social capital and health. It is one of the most essential tools that can assist in understanding this kind of relation. Similarly, it is limited to testing the association and not focusing on the causation.

Foley, M. W. & Edwards, B. (1997). Escape from politics? Social theory and the social capital debate. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 40, 550-561.

The author of this article sets the center stage for the discussion regarding the contemporary democracy, civil society and social capital. It does so by attempting to clarify the lexis and outlining the most auspicious avenues that are essential in the debate and discussion. The authors argue that the use of certain terminologies in the debate suffers from three faults namely: first, the popular usage of certain scholarly accounts usually attempt to suppress the conflictive character of the civil society, the resolution of conflicts in the society remain a challenge and that politics and the political system are altered in other contexts to suppress people; second, the social capital theory is usually oversimplified and under-theorized and third, all the above (mis)understandings conjoin in suppression with regard to the monetary dimension of the modern-day social struggles (Foley & Edwards, 1997).

This article is essential in this study since it addresses the ideologies of political suppression by highlighting on various issues. Some of these issues help in creation of understanding and misunderstanding of the political intents. The issues discussed by these authors are relevant since they are well articulated. They are issues that are of great importance when studying politics and social capital.

Greeley, A. (1997). Coleman revisited: Religious structures as a source of social capital. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 40, 587-594.

In this article, the author reaffirms the definition provided by James Coleman concerning social capital and defends James Coleman's illustration of the concept, which plays a significant role in social stratifications that facilitates actors who want to seek certain goals. The concepts put forth by Coleman are described by the author as very useful and even a brilliant tool. The author further explains that

it is significant to examine social structural resources that influence human behavior. Coleman's implication of the term is then employed when exploring the influence of religious structures concerning a particular civic participation in America (Greeley, 1997).

It is relevant because it explores a thought-provoking applied conjectural document that sought to reconsider and authenticate the early formulations of social capital.

Levi, M., (1996). Social and unsocial capital: A review essay of Robert Putnam's Making Democracy Work. *Politics and Society*, 24, 45-55.

In this article, the author seeks to analyze Robert Putman's hypothetical essay titled, "Making Democracy Work." As much as the author agrees with numerous issues as discussed by Robert, she criticizes and questions the general treatment of social capital by Robert Putman. The article critiques Robert's approach of using the path dependency in establishment of the 12th century Italian social capital origin. She further investigates the linkage between creation of good governance and trust (Levi, 1996). How can people trust the individuals who are seeking elective posts?

This is a valuable article because it presents one of the earlier criticisms of few of Robert Putman's view concerning social capital.

Reference

- Bolin.K., Lindren, B., Lindstrom, M., & Nystedt, P. (2003). Investments in Social Capital: Implications of social interactions for the production of health. *Social Science and Medicine*, 2379-2390.
- Foley, M. W. & Edwards, B. (1997). Escape from politics? Social theory and the social capital debate. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 40, 550-561.
- Greeley, A. (1997). Coleman revisited: Religious structures as a source of social capital. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 40, 587-594.
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