

Prioritization of Social Trust Components in Boyer-Ahmad City Sports and Youth Administration

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ABSTRACT

The current study aimed to investigate the social functions of public sports with an emphasis on social trust. It is descriptive-correlational and applied in terms of aim. The statistical population of the study included the public sport's participants along with the non-participants in the Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad Province sports and Youth Administration. Among them, 110 people were used as samples selected using census method. The data collection instrument was a researcher-made social trust questionnaire that included four indices and 20 items. The results of the current study showed that in Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad Province sports and Youth Administration, there is a significant difference between the social trust components in terms of prioritization.

Keywords: Public sports, social trust, social functions, participants, the youth.

Introduction

Sports is a combination of physical activities and personal skills and is also considered as a recreation and a set of rules for competition, amusement, and achieving excellence. The combination of the characters with different skills increases the nation's perception, courage, and bravery, and in Islamic societies, since all the policy-makings serve the school, physical education is also not an exception. Meanwhile, the foundation of this science is based on physical issues, however, it is ultimately a means that is effective in human perfection and can be a step to achieve the ultimate goal of human beings which is the journey to God (Azizabadi and Farahani, 1894).

It can be said sport is an institutionalized activity that requires the use of intense physical force and complex physical skills by participants who are motivated by internal and external factors. This definition is connected with organized sports activities (Koosha, 2002).

The sport all activities are usually those sports activities which are recreational, done without consideration for the result, i.e. win or lose. In some literature, major participation is referred to as the sport all (website of World Federation of Public Sports, 2011). The concept of public exercise, which covers the age range of three to over seventy years, includes a variety of physical activities ranging from indigenous

and spontaneous games to regular physical exercise, also including morning exercise, park, and outdoor activities, mountain climbing, or physical readiness classes. It is often referred to as non-competitive, free, or low-cost group sports (Momtaz Bakhsh et al., 2007).

In the contemporary era also sports has a special position as far as it is mentioned in sociology as the most prominent manifestations of social and cultural life and it is considered effective in the rationalization of social life and the development of modern societies. Some of the scholars in the field of social sciences also believe that the type of sports determines people's lifestyle and social class, and consider it as a sociological phenomenon that does not need interpretation, itself being the nations' interpretation. Besides, another group of sociologists imagines sports as a method for people's actions-reactions, asserting that it can be useful in the development of personality, mental moderation, self-control, internalization of tolerance norms, gradual control of aggressive behaviors, and regulation of violence. Notwithstanding, the sports sociology field, besides the emphasis on the role and function of sports in social life, considers it as a model for recognition of the social and cultural structures, and an entry to analyze these structures. They also believe that leisure time enrichment, the transmission of the reduction of the value in social harm, and increasing social capital are among other functions of sports in contemporary society.

Sport all, which was founded with the intention of the increase in participation of all social groups and providing sports pluralism, strengthening championship sports, competitive sports, healthy recreation, and recreational sports, in addition to increasing the society's health and happiness, has other functions such as the increase in empathy, strengthening social solidarity and participation, strengthening social ties, and contributing to the socialization process.

Based on this division, "sport all" is conceptualized as "physical education", and it is considered for the public, especially the city inhabitants with industrial life, as a necessity. Regular physical activity not only increases physical fitness but also strengthens the soul and mind.

Based on the statistics of the Physical Education Organization, in our country, only 5% of people have a continuous and organized physical fitness program, while in some developed countries, this number includes 90% of the population.

In this regard, what should be the main concern of the government and the authorities, is paying attention to the extension of physical education with the concept of the sport all. And the issue of the championship and professional sports should be considered marginally and secondarily in the manner described in paragraph "e" of Article 117 of the Fourth Development Plan Law, with participation or full transfer to the private sector, while the activities taken into consideration in the country indicate that sports, in the public sense, is secondarily taken, and the issue of the championship sports is prioritized regarding the international competition and its political aspect.

Although this aspect of sports is also very important due to creating and strengthening international relations, the government's consideration for the examples and positive side effects of the development of physical education in society, which brings physical and mental health, vitality, and health to all segments of society in comparison with the results of the development of championship and professional sports are one of the priorities needed by society. Paying attention to the championship sport is also of great importance, however, it seems the public facilities of the country should be more focused on the expansion of physical education in the society and based on the Third Principle of the constitution, all facilities should be used to provide free physical education for all people and at all levels.

The social function of sport in the development and consolidation of social relations is a fundamental function that greatly affects the whole community structure as well as the relations between the social groups, and in case it's not on the right route, its harmful consequences would severely weaken the social interests, cut the relationships, or form them with a materialistic and deviant texture, which in any case prevents the growth of proper social relations.

The trust as a personality trait and a social attitude of the individual towards himself and the surrounding world, let him consider people and social issues to be trustworthy and look at them with good faith and optimism, and here we deal with the concept of the fundamental trust (Eriksson, 1986; Giddens, 2006).

Social trust in interpersonal, subjective, and professional relationships, is an important factor in social progress and a prerequisite for the formation of social bonds and relations. Social trust creates cooperation and only in this state it can solve the social problems and fulfill the social commitments despite the present differences. A kind of crisis has been created in the most fundamental index of the social capital which is the social trust, which requires a more precise and practical investigation. In Giddens' point of view, modern communities rely on the specialized systems of trust and it means that trust is key to the relationship between the individual and the specialized systems.

Reinforcement of the relations and bonds between the community people can lead to the amplification of the social trust and meanwhile, different institutions of the society such as education, religion, media, and sports (sport all) can play a role in the formation of formal and informal social networks which lead to the increase and expansion of the ties between the society members. In the functionalist approach, the researchers consider the social issues of the society as a system with interwoven dimensions and correlated and systematic relationships, and each part of it can fulfill some duties and functions to maintain the social order and cohesion. The sport all goals are mainly divided and investigated into four categories as hygiene and health, educational and moral, psychological and social, and motor and skill. Seven duties and functions have been mentioned for the sport all in the society which is more indicative of its social and psychological functions. These seven functions are reduction of emotions, proof of identity, social control, socialization, creating new behavioral patterns, awakening and collective awareness, success, and vitality (Sobhani and Hashemi, 2017).

Therefore, based on what was mentioned in this study, we seek to answer the question of whether there is a significant difference between the social trust components in Boyer-Ahmad City Sports and Youth Administration?

Methodology

The current study is descriptive-correlational study in terms of method. Also, in terms of data collection procedures (research design), it is a descriptive study. This study is also cross-sectional research in terms of the time of data collection, with the domain of data gathering being 2018.

The statistical population consists of all employees of the General Department of Sports and Youth of Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad Province, who are 110 employees.

In this study, the employees were chosen as the samples using cluster sampling, and they were divided into two groups as a sport all participants and non-participants. Since the sample size is limited, we used all the members of the population as the samples, using the census method (convenience sampling).

Data Collection Procedure:

The data needed for the current study has been gathered by library-based and field studies. A questionnaire was used to gather the data for the study.

Data Collection Instrument:

A researcher-made questionnaire has been used in the current study. Also, to measure the social trust variable, four indices as fundamental trust, interpersonal trust, generalized trust, and institutional trust were used (Sobhani & Hashemi, 2017).

Validity and Reliability of Research Questionnaire:

The validity of the researcher-made questionnaire has been confirmed by the professors and experts.

To measure the reliability, first, 30 questionnaires were distributed experimentally among thirty people, and then, based on the received answers, the reliability of the questionnaires was evaluated.

The SPSS and Alpha-Cronbach have been used to measure the questionnaire reliability. The Alpha-Cronbach coefficient ranges between zero and one. For the questionnaire to be reliable, this coefficient must be higher than 0.7. The closer this coefficient is to one, the higher the reliability of the questionnaire. The calculated Cronbach's alpha coefficient for the dimensions of the research questionnaire is given in the table below.

Table 1: Cronbach Alpha coefficients for the research variables

Variable	Cronbach's Alpha	Reliability result
Interpersonal trust	0.76	Reliable
Personal trust	0.87	Reliable
Generalized trust	0.91	Reliable
Institutional trust	0.88	Reliable

- Data Analysis Instruments:

The SPSS Ver.25 was used to statistically analyze the data.

Results:

Demographic Data:

Investigating the data extracted from the questionnaires, the frequency of the subjects in terms of education and marital status is provided in Table 2.

Table 2: Frequency distribution of the respondents based on education and marital status

Education	Frequency	Frequency percentage	Cumulative frequency
Diploma	29	26.4	26.4
Associate degree	33	30	56.4
Bachelor's degree	38	34.5	90.9
Master's degree and above	10	9.1	100.0
Total	110	100	
Marital status	Frequency	Frequency percentage	Cumulative frequency
Single	75	68.2	65.5
Married	35	31.8	100
Total	110	100	

Based on Table 2, the highest frequency in education belongs to the bachelor's degree with 29 participants (about 34.5%), and the lowest belonged to the master's degree and above with 10 participants (about 9.1).

Also, 57 participants (about 68.2%) were married while 35 participants (about 31.8%) were single.

Descriptive Statistics:

Table 3: Descriptive data about the items of trust components

Institutional trust components descriptive statistics					
Index	Frequency	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Standard deviation
Q11	110	1.00	5.00	2.5545	1.82534
Q12	110	1.00	4.00	2.1636	1.21555
Q14	110	1.00	4.00	2.6000	1.27933
Q14	110	1.00	5.00	4.1636	1.07965
Q15	110	1.00	4.00	2.4818	1.12300
Fundamental trust components descriptive statistics					
Index	Frequency	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Standard deviation
Q16	110	1.00	5.00	3.3364	1.32912
Q17	110	1.00	5.00	3.5636	1.32393
Q18	110	2.00	4.00	3.2364	.85593
Q19	110	1.00	5.00	3.4273	1.35090
Q20	110	2.00	5.00	3.6182	1.27057
Interpersonal trust components descriptive statistics					
Index	Frequency	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Standard deviation
Q1	110	1.00	5.00	3.2545	1.50495
Q2	110	1.00	5.00	3.7182	1.18965
Q3	110	1.00	5.00	4.1545	.86932
Q4	110	1.00	5.00	3.4000	1.24296
Q5	110	1.00	5.00	2.8727	1.47212
Generalized trust components descriptive statistics					
Index	Frequency	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Standard deviation
Q6	110	1.00	5.00	2.8636	1.00893
Q7	110	1.00	5.00	2.7273	1.30566
Q8	110	1.00	5.00	1.9727	1.19984
Q9	110	1.00	5.00	2.2909	1.28752
Q10	110	1.00	5.00	2.6909	1.73335

Inferential Findings:

- Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test for Normality of Data:

H_0 = the *i* variable distribution is not normal

H_1 = the *i* variable distribution is normal

Based on the below table, if the significance level is lower than the error value, we would accept zero, otherwise, we would reject the null hypothesis (Sarmad, 2005).

Table 4: normality test of research variables

Variable	Test statistics	Significance level	Hypothesis test result
Interpersonal trust	.100	0.009	Confirmed
Generalized trust	0.224	0.019	Confirmed
Institutional trust	0.0210	0.042	Confirmed
Fundamental trust	0.300	0.008	Confirmed

Hypothesis Testing:

There is a significant difference between the social trust components in terms of prioritization, in Boyer-Ahmad Sports and Youth Administration.

Using Friedman Test, we rank and categorize the social trust components.

Table 5: Chi-square results for the difference between social trust components

Frequency	Statistics	Degree of freedom	Significance level	
Social trust	110	45.824	4	0.003

Based on the results in Table 5, the significance level related to the Chi-square statistics, which is 0.003 and lower than the 5% error level, it can be said that there is a significant difference between the social trust components (significant difference).

Table 6: Friedman test for social trust components ranking

Research components	Ranking mean	Ranking
Personal trust	3.59	1
Generalized trust	2.37	4
Institutional trust	2.72	3
Fundamental trust	3.43	2

Based on the results in Table 6 about the ranking of the mean, the highest rank belongs to the interpersonal trust and the lowest rank belongs to the generalized trust, i.e. the interpersonal trust has the highest effect on the social trust, and generalized trust has the lowest effect on the social trust in Boyer-Ahmad Sports and Youth Administration.

Conclusion:

Sports help with proper and positive use of free and idle time, bring people together, and prevent individualism. It also prevents anti-human and antimoral behaviors, to some extent. Sport all can be investigated from different aspects such as the individuals' participation status, variety of the physical activities, the status of sport all, the role of media in sport all, and tens of other aspects. Sport all is a policy to popularize sports in society. It is the modern thought of creating democracy in sports so that all people can use sports facilities, regardless of their age, gender, social class, or any other discriminations.

Public sports have educational-cultural functions and today, they can be an effective factor in the socialization process and internalization of the social norms, social cohesion and solidarity, achieving human goals through accepted social procedures, and adaptation with the environmental conditions. The current study aimed at comparison of social trust between sport all participants and non-participants in Boyer-Ahmad Sports and Youth Administration. We concluded that there is a significant difference between the social trust components in terms of prioritization, in Boyer-Ahmad Sports and Youth Administration. And regarding the rank of the means, the highest rank belongs to the interpersonal trust, while the lowest rank belongs to the generalized trust, i.e. the interpersonal trust has the highest effect on the social trust, and generalized trust has the lowest effect on the social trust in Boyer-Ahmad Sports and Youth Administration. The results of the current study are in line with those of Abedini and Talebi (2017), Sobhani and Hashemi (2017), Doherty and Miesner (2008), Ald (2008), Sawool (2002), Calcelessi (2008), Wilkerson and Doder (1988), and Larsson (1976).

Finally, based on the findings of the current study, the following suggestions are provided to increase the trust and efficiency of sport all:

- Encouraging people to establish emotional and deep bonds with others such as family, relatives, etc.
- Holding various seminars on social issues for everyone and in general to inform people about the importance of the components of social trust and its benefits.
- Making various sports facilities for more participation of women in sports activities.
- Frequently introducing sports elites in the mass media to encourage sports activities.
- Providing cheaper sports equipment with government support.
- Compilation of an independent statute for the Federation of Public Sports.
- Designing a process for controlling and evaluating the physical health of athletes covered by public sports.
- Identifying and supporting public sports activists and donors.
- Establishment of a national organization for the promotion and development of public sports in Iran.
- - Launching an international academy for the federation of public sports and recreation of the country.

Limitations:

Any research, in its conduct path, faces several problems and limitations, and the current study is also no exception. Some of the most important limitations of the current study are as follows:

- Lack of generalization of the results to other statistical populations
- Lack of generalization of the results to other samples
- Lack of generalization of the results to other periods
- Lack of up-to-date and related studies to the current study

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