

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL COHESION AND TRENDS TABRIZ MALE CITIZENS TO SPORT

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between social solidarity and the attitude of Tabriz male citizens to the sport for all. The method of research is descriptive and survey. The statistical society of the present research consisted of all Tabriz males above 15 years old. So the sample size contains 383 Tabriz male citizens who were randomly selected by cluster sampling. The research tools are two questionnaires of social solidarity & tendency of sport for all. The validity of questionnaires was confirmed by nine experts and reliability of them by alpha coefficient ($\alpha:0/81$) was determined. For the analysis of data, statistical methods of binomial test and Spearman correlation coefficients were used. Findings indicated a significant inverse correlation between social solidarity and the attitude of Tabriz male citizens to sport for all. This means that citizens with higher social solidarity have low attitude to sport for all. However sportive activities haven't been able to cause the social creation and reinforcement so because of the important and positive function of these issues especially on metropolises, serious consideration of the officials and planners for the solutions of the mentioned problems seems obligatory.

Keywords: sport for all, attitude, social solidarity, citizens.

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INTRODUCTION

Over the past 20 years, great attention to the concept of social capital among academic researchers from several disciplines including sociology of sport is (Harvey, 2007). Desirable functions of sport in society such as increased empathy, solidarity and social participation, strengthen social ties and contribute to the process of socialization is (Majdara, 2011). In this regard, the exercise can overcome obstacles and differences are cultural (Rosso & McGrath., 2012). and to contribute to public health has been valued (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2006).

The definition of sport to express Pirdukobertan "all sports for everyone 92 years ago (Mirzamani, 1390). Professor Ken Hardman "Professor of Manchester University in England and a member of the Sports Council of Europe" states that sport, in fact, a form of physical activity that improves physical health and forming social relationships or lead to the results of matches at all levels (Sajjadi, 2010). In a study of Philip and Jack public in 2007 with the theme of sports participants did and it turns out that developing the sport in general in society, through the participation of researchers, politicians and people with experience there (Joke opdenacker, 2007).

Check the status of sport in Australia, Germany, Japan, Malaysia, Finland and Denmark show that regular program for the development of sport in the country more than 50 years of history. Several factors play a role in this success Before anything can be grown in the framework of the national program for sport and active government support of these programs cited. In addition, the development and establishment of sports clubs and public places and the formation of professional associations related to sport also is noteworthy (javadpour, 2011). As well as social and personal health is more important in modern society And these countries in developing strategic document, the consent and participation of society in order to live a healthy, social cohesion and economic development are considered (javadpour, 2013). Tondnevis and et al (2004) Factors affecting the development of sport include: Improve the economic situation of people, the media, according to family status (number of children and marital status), Sport competitions and awards, expand public transport fleet, giving priority to leisure time and the use of private sector investment.

In Persian, the word attitude in the face orientation and in some cases "attitude" in Persian language have. The term of social psychology and other sciences has several meanings. In one of the oldest uses of this term means that the body posture, For example, in initial tests of reaction time, experimenters when the subjects prepared to respond to stimuli Beck spoke, used the term. But now someone refers to the mental aspect, although be prepared to act or respond to a stimulus is still preserved in this definition (Karimi, 2003). One of the theories that there is a tendency for this theory jack and is Eisen. They tend to explain the behavior of their role. In their opinion, behavior in the wake of a series of factors caused. Pre-loop behavior intention to perform a behavior. The creation of intention in turn is a function of two variables: trend towards behavior and subjective norm (Rafipou, 1993).

The findings Navabakhsh and Javanmard (2013) One of the functions of sport in society, the level of social and cultural capital of the statistical population So as to increase and expand the network of relationships between people sent in common and people brought out of isolation and loneliness and solidarity and links between people in order to fit them together to Communicative action and to reach an agreement and agreed to strengthen institutions and structures of society marks. Thus, according to the major functions and enormous benefits for human societies, sport and social cohesion We are here to study the relationship between social cohesion and attitude toward sport can be.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Survey descriptive study, in terms of target field is applied and the data collection. The study sample included all male citizens over 15 years old Tabrizi, according to the Statistical Center of Iran in 1390, up that number is about 620

thousand people are on the Statistical Center of Iran. The sample size Morgan table, 383 residents of Tabriz men who were selected by cluster sampling. Tools and methods of data collection for this study has included two questionnaires that According to research, design and set goals and two of the sport's social cohesion and tends to measure. Validity content and face validity of the questionnaire was confirmed by sports management and reliability based on Cronbach's alpha was 0.81

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

. For the the statistical methods, binomial test and Spearman correlation coefficient, SPSS version 18 was used.

Table 1. The demographic distribution

Marital status	Number	Percent	Valid percent
Married	228	59.4	59.4
Single	155	40.6	40.6
Total	338	100.0	100.0
Employment status	Number	percent	Valid percent
Practitioner	252	65.7	65.7
Student or student	75	19.5	19.5
Unemployed	39	10.2	10.2
Retired	17	4.7	4.7
Total	338	100.0	100.0
Current Location	Number	percent	Valid percent
Private home	237	61.7	61.7
Rental	75	19.5	19.5
Villa	9	2.3	2.3
the apartment	51	13.3	13.3
other items	11	3.1	3.1
Total	338	100.0	100.0
Number of family members	Number	percent	Valid percent
Two people	27	7.0	7.0
three person	75	19.5	19.5
four people	138	35.9	35.9
Five people	93	24.2	24.2
Six and more	50	13.3	13.3
Total	338	100.0	100.0
Head of Household	Number	percent	Valid percent
Yes	204	53.1	53.1
No	179	46.9	46.9
Total	338	100.0	100.0

For variable marital status, Employment status, Current Location, Number of family members, Head of House hold, frequency and percentage and histogram is drawn. Of the total samples, 59.4 percent are single, married and 40.6 percent. Of the total sample, 65.7 percent were employed, 19.5 percent of the student or students, 10.2% were unemployed, 4.7 percent are retired. Of the total sample, 65.7 percent were employed, 19.5 percent of the student or students, 10.2% were unemployed, 4.7 percent are retired. Of the total sample, 53.1 percent of heads of households. Of the total sample, number of family members 7% two, 18.5% 3 35.9% 4 patients, 24.2% and 13.3% 5 people 6 people and more.

Table 2. Descriptive indicators variables

	No	Avreage	Standard deviation	Skewness	Elongation	min	max
tendency towards sport	384	3.5648	0.41898	-0.437	-0.444	20.59	4.41
social cohesion	384	2.5563	0.71230	-0.319	-0.542	1.00	4.10

Social cohesion average of 2.56, the lowest amount equal to 1.0 times the maximum value of 4.10. average tendency to sport to 3.56, the lowest amount equal to 2.59 and 4.41 times the maximum value.

Tabriz man to the attitude of citizens to participate in sport for sport orientation were revealed as distribution, binomial nonparametric test was used to test the hypothesis. As a result of the tendency of citizens to participate in sport for men Tabriz significantly higher than average.

Table 3. Binomial test results to check the tendency towards sport

dependent variable	Group	About Floor	Number	Likely observed	Test probability
tendency towards sport	Group 1	≥ 3	54	0.14	0.50
	Group2	$3 <$	330	0.86	

To search for social cohesion Tabriz male citizens were revealed as the distribution of social cohesion variables, binomial nonparametric test was used .Binomial test results show that the social cohesion among citizens Tabriz man is significantly below the national average(P-values of less than 0.05 and a lot of class, "smaller and more equal)

Table 4. Binomial test results to check the Social cohesion

dependent variable	Group	About Floor	No	Likely observed	Test probability
Social cohesion	Group 1	≥ 3	285	0.74	0.50
	Group2	$3 <$	99	0.26	

Relationship between social cohesion Tabriz male citizens and their attitudes towards sport

To test this hypothesis, the Spearman correlation coefficient was used. Spearman correlation coefficient equal to 0.136- and 0.001-test is significant. The tendency of male citizens between social solidarity and universal sports Tabriz there is a significant inverse relationship.

Table 5
Spearman correlation test for social cohesion and attitudes towards sport

tendency towards sport	Social cohesion	
	Correlation	-0.163
	Significance level	0.001
	Number	383

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Results show that the social cohesion among citizens Tabriz significantly lower than the average man is. That due to the effects of urbanization and urbanization, changing lifestyle patterns and urban planners people, especially the lack of attention to this important issue cited and this despite the fact that in Western countries as an important factor in social cohesion and social capital Special attention turns. However, in recent years, actions by municipalities including hiking holidays and made TV and radio in major cities and the presence of municipal authorities in the event that suggests attention to building and strengthening social cohesion and trust, but should not be confined to the limit.

The results indicate that Tabriz male citizens to exercise universal tendency to be significantly higher than average.

The results of most studies in the field of participation in sport in our country and even some foreign countries Show low participation in sports is universal. Finally, the results indicate that Tabriz male citizens between social cohesion and their tendency to sport there is a significant inverse relationship. This means that in areas of the city of Tabriz, people have more social cohesion trend towards sport and environment areas with less social cohesion is low.

Despite the fact that sport can play a role as a key factor in creating social cohesion and On the other hand, social cohesion and could lead to the tendency of citizens to be very effective and useful sport and the results of research carried out in Western countries suggest a positive effect on each of these two categories is In fact, one of the most important goals of Western citizens in the exercise, pay attention to social issues, public relations, social interaction, cohesion is. Studies in other countries show that people in the sport for a better life and improve the quality of life. Motivation to engage in sport, improve social relations.

The interaction, cooperation of individual motives participate in sport is. Unfortunately, despite the situation in the country in research and research necessary to guide society in the right direction and the right to use the capacity of urban culture not and many of the city because of anomalies and lack of attention, rather than a positive impact on the negative effects in the opposite direction have.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest

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