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### The Role of Sport-centered Social Capitals on Student's Tendency in Sports Activities Based on Bourdieu View Point

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#### ABSTRACT

**Background:** According to Bourdieu theory sport- centered social capital with social frameworks in individual (including age, gender, marriage status and etc) and family, around environment, the role of university and friends economical- social levels cause individuals tendency toward sport. **Objective:** The purpose of this study is the review and prioritizes of sport-centered social capital on Islamic Azad university of Garmsar student's tendency in sports activities, especially: sport for all based on Bourdieu view point. 365 students at of 6254 students (3140 male and 3114 female) of Islamic Azad university of Garmsar branch were selected randomly, Morgan also used. 272 person answer questionnaire (with the help of specific questionnaires moeinaldini, 1391) it has 30 questions. Researchers have confirmed the validity of this questionnaire justifiability. Reliability was achieved through Cronbach's alpha 84%. The analysis of data done by, SPSS software and independent t- tests, friedman, u Mann Whitney, Kruskal Wallis test. friedman test **Results:** result show Environmental dimension (MR=4.71), University (3.80), Socio- economical factors (MR=3.57) and Family (MR=3.47) . These factors have significant role on sports activities of students ( $P \leq 1.0$ ). Also, comparison of these dimensions showed that the men believe to university ( $t=4.30$ ) in increasing student's participation **Conclusion:** These results show that environment such as friends, *et al*, governmental organization, going to the stadium and life environment is the most important factor which can effect on sport and body activities of the students.

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#### INTRODUCTION

Young's Partnership, especially boys in sport is encouraged by Parents, school's managers and social managers because the sport is considered as effective ground for learning accepted Values and believes and obtaining desirable traits. Partnership in sport is result in building character, behavioral development, competitive and team orientation and a good citizenry which has valuable characteristic traits[9]. According to Bourdieu theory sport- centered social capital with social frameworks in individual (including age, gender, marriage status and etc) and family, around environment, the role of university and friends economical- social levels cause individuals tendency toward sport[2]. In fact, this capital points to some constituents in individuals life as his incentive in the field of selecting sport- centered living style. In sport- centered living style, it is said that the person need exercise. This makes the person exercise in the day time. If the family encourages individual more toward doing sport movement and the governmental organizations provide more facilities for doing sport activities, then the more relevant place provided for this kind of capital [6]. The researches about sport are divided to 5 factors: economical, social, cultural, political and recognized-population by the sociology viewpoint. Those who emphasize sports social aspects (5) design to be socialized process problem and try to show socializing process by sport, is an active process of learning [1] and social development and therefore, the mutual action with others is achieved and people of one sport system have some meaning in their Mind and make some mutual action with other by it. Some research emphasize on the cultural aspects of sport [3]. Most of these researches is about nations and races and the manner of their partnership in sport. Some decided to show that sport is a device for solving national and ethnical difference and prejudices.

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Moein-aldini's [6] research, "The effective cultural and social agents on citizens tendency toward Public sport in Kerman city" concludes the variations of individuals ideas about body, medium expenditure and sport-centered social capital have indirect influence on citizen attitude by sport-centered cultural capital [6].

Sorosh Fathi (2009) research, "The states of social science of student partnership in sport" shows that there is no relation between educational section and sport partnership but a meaningful relationship between marriage status, social-economical base, occupation status, The sense of sports efficiency, ease access to sports facility, social support, The role of hero athlete in family and interesting in a sport certain field and students sport partnership [6].

Khajeh Nouri [4] in his research, "reviewing effective cultural and social factors on the amount of students free time in Abadeh high schools" Show that variations of applying communicational and informational technologies, dependence to friends, being religious and dependence to friends form 36/1 Percent of variations in the student free time level [4].

Ramiz and *et al* [8] show that there are some difference between middle schools and high schools students attitudes about sport lesson and between girls and boys which are effected by age and gender. Generally attitude and bodies activity have influence on children activity level in addition to gender, foundation and educational level. For example, emotional and social support and encouragement can develop their skills and some negative behaviors like critiques, blames and obligations can stop or reduce these developments. These subjects are very important in the first stages of skill, but it is less effective in more improvement stages and higher ages [8].

Subramanian and his colleagues [10] showed that in addition to social factors, there are other regulators variation which the mechanism of both are used by intelligent manages for improving countries sport [10].

As we now, all of society's individuals must have correct and suitable free time but most attention should be paid to young people and specially students because they have sensitive role in cultural, social and economical structures of the country. Today, spending free time by sport is fundamental basic for the living of billions individual in the worldwide.

Sport for all has important role in the field of Citizens health in spite of movement's simplicity. Also, this sport is free and citizens capitals in not so much necessary. Therefore, reviewing the role of effective cultural and social factors on students Partnership in public sport in necessary because we can help governmental managers and designers to consider sport as a free time by a careful programming and people select sport-centered life as themselves life-style [7]. This research tried to measure Garmsar Azad Islamic university student's tendency toward sport, especially: sport for all and analyze effective of sport-center social on it.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research is a surveying research. It is delivered to the students of Garmsar Islamic Azad University following final arrangement of research questioner. The research statistical society includes all of active girl and boy students of Garmsar Islamic Azad university which consists of 6254 ones (3140 men and 3114 women). The sample of this research on the basis of Morgan table is assessed about 362 ones and it is selected on the basis of random method. The devices of collecting information is in the form of questioner which used Moeineddini research as the title "effective social-cultural factors on citizens tendency toward Public sport in Kerman city" with 84% reliability and also 84% reliability is achieved with a little differences in guidance study about 30 sports experts by cronbach method and delivered to the girl and boy students of Garmsar Islamic Azad university and 272 questioner returned (75/13 percent). SPSS software is used for data inferential and descriptive analysis after collecting information. Descriptive statistic is used for classifying information, drawing tables and diagrams and media and scale deviation. Independent T test, Freedman, u Mann Whitney and *Kruskal Wallis* tests is used in the meaningful level for testing researches hypothesis  $\alpha \leq 5\%$ .

### Result:

As it is said, 272 students participate in this research. According to descriptive information in table 1, less than 25 years old single male students which study in Bachelors degree level were more participate in this research.

**Table 1:** The research descriptive information.

| variables       | Percent | number | position           |
|-----------------|---------|--------|--------------------|
| Gender          | %65/8   | 179    | Man                |
|                 | %34/2   | 93     | Woman              |
| Marriage status | %65/1   | 177    | Single             |
|                 | %34/9   | 95     | Married            |
| age             | %55/5   | 151    | less than 25 years |
|                 | %33/8   | 92     | 25 to 35 years     |
|                 | %8/1    | 22     | 36 to 45 years     |

|            |       |                   |                  |  |
|------------|-------|-------------------|------------------|--|
| %2/2       | 6     | Above 46 years    |                  |  |
| %12/1      | 33    | Associates Degree |                  |  |
| educations | %66/8 | 179               | Bachelors degree |  |
| %10/7      | 29    | M.s               |                  |  |
|            | %11/1 | 30                | Doctorate        |  |

We should assure about the method of distributing data after descriptive information report and before examining researches hypothesis. The results of kolmogorov smirnov test showed that the distribution of all of variations data is unmoral and only the data distribution of universities role variation is natural. Whereas, other variation have unmoral distribution and should use of non parametric tests. The Freedman test is used for labeling the role of effective domains on student's partnership in university sport activities. The results of this test by rank mean showed that environments domains, university, social- economic factors and family play some roles in sport and body activity. In table 2; mean, standard deviation, rank mean and internal correlation are showed. These results show that university factor internal correlation with each other.

**Table 2:** Mean, standard deviation, rank medium and internal correlation of all of research variations.

| variables        | Mean | S.D  | M of rank | Environment | university | socio-economical | family |
|------------------|------|------|-----------|-------------|------------|------------------|--------|
| Environment      | 4/13 | 0/22 | 4/71      | -           | -          | -                | -      |
| University       | 3/86 | 0/73 | 3/80      | 0/38**      | -          | -                | -      |
| Social- economic | 3/79 | 0/62 | 3/57      | 0/32**      | 0/42**     | -                | -      |
| Family           | 3/70 | 0/87 | 3/47      | 0/46**      | 0/40**     | 0/35**           | -      |

The testable of research is used with respect to data distribution of different tests for comparing the viewpoints of different groups. The comparison of female and male students showed that male students emphasize significantly on university as sport- centered social capitals for the purpose of attending students in sport (table 3). Of course, these results show that however. The difference in male and female students viewpoint is no significant about others domains, but There are considerable differences especially in family domain.

**Table 3:** The results of independent T test and u Mann Whitney for comparing.

| Variables       | Man    | Woman  | t     | z    |
|-----------------|--------|--------|-------|------|
| Family          | 141/60 | 126/63 | --    | 1/51 |
| Environment     | 136/60 | 136/30 | --    | 0/03 |
| Socio- economic | 137/53 | 134/52 | --    | 0/30 |
| University      | 4/00   | 3/61   | 4/30* | --   |

Also, both independent test and u Mann Whitney test showed that the difference is not meaningful in mean score of research variations among single and married students. Also, the results of *Kruskal Wallis* test and one way analysis of variance about comparing the difference of student's viewpoint with different ages showed that this difference in viewpoints about the role of effective domains on sport is not significant. Finally, the results of *Kruskal Wallis* test and one- way variance analyze about comparing the difference of student's viewpoints with different educations showed that these differences are no significant in viewpoints about the role of effective domains on sport.

#### Discussion and conclusion:

As it is said, the aim of this research was sport-centered social capitals role in student's attendance in sport activities. Therefore, the analyzing of data after selecting testable and collecting researchers questioners showed that environment and the level of student's knowledge about efficacy and the importance of sport activity in attendance toward sport has more important role than other domains. On the other words, students more emphasize on subjects which their origin is in the society's environmental infrastructure. The environment which is ready for special sport activities is an important factor for student's partnership in sport. Also, studied students in this research believe that friends and governmental organizations including municipality and physical education organization persuade students for participating in sport activities. Other findings of this research showed that applying necessary strategies in order to attending students in stadiums can increases their interesting and tendency toward sport and physical activities. It seems that most of cultural consideration should be observed because a few students enter stadium and they form themselves by councils and political aims. It seems that serious steps are not applied for making tendency and interesting in students for participating in sport activities especially by attending in stadiums, while, this research explicitly shows this process is a vital factor for developing students sport in country. This subject helps to student's knowledge about importance and efficiency of sport activities and they can enter with absolute positive attitude in sport field as athlete or as viewer. Of course, the researchers said that attitudes should form in elemental educational level. In this field,

Subramanian and *et al* [10] reported first class high school student's attitude about more positive physical education about final class students.

The other results of research showed that female and male student's viewpoints about medium and university is more toward sport. Therefore, male students than female students have more this viewpoint. Gender like educational and ago is another factor for this difference which are similar to Ramiz [8] and Rajmund [7] findings. Finally, the results of this research show that we can improve sport by environmental factors and medium for accessing knowledge about the advantages of sport activities. Also, reduction of educational works are proportional with educational course is another way for developing sport in university and can lead to public center. Therefore, it is adjusted by increasing environmental positive factors and mediums for student's incitement and attitude toward sport and educational programs with respect to educational course proportion and identity and related attitudes.

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