

Factors affecting social trust among students (Case Study: Islamic Azad University of Khomeini Shahr)

Dr. Mohammad Reza Iravani

Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work,
Islamic Azad University Khomeinishahr Branch, Daneshjou Blvd, Iran

ABSTRACT

Confidence, increasing the tendency of people to interact and collaborate with groups and a network of voluntary relationships between groups that make up the various aspects of social life, For this reason, understanding the impact of social factors on confidence-building and create the space needed for the training and development of human capital is more important than the preservation of human heritage. In this regard, this study tries factors affecting social trust among students of Islamic Azad University of Khomeini Shahr to review.

The results show that the level of social trust among women more than men and commensurate with the increased income, increased levels of social trust. The results indicate that, among the variables educational level, place of residence, marital status, age, religious beliefs, and there is no significant correlation between student participation in the institutions and associations.

KEYWORDS: Social trust, Student, integrity, collaboration

INTRODUCTION

Trust is the most important constituent element of social capital is one of the key concepts of sociology. Trust an abstract concept, which means having confidence in the intentions and actions of others however, one of the most useful and the most common social phenomenon as well that human at all times, relationships, social interactions, and their actions are based on that order. Trust is a key factor in interpersonal relations, and novel mechanisms of integration create and maintain unity in the social system. Trust can be seen as the most important component of the order so Ayzenshtab states that the most important issue for the founders of sociology, social order and social cohesion is trust. Without a trust, integrity and stability of the social order is impossible.(Chalabi,1996:12)

Basically the requirement is to communicate with others in modern society, people have expanded their ties across local community and this is subject to it, contrary to what is common in traditional societies, people who do not like. Strangers do not see the enemy and the enemy is not considered another person as a unique individual who has the special ability to see and specific orientation in relation to the universalism gives.(Anam,2002:6)

For this reason, a very important factor in effective communication and motivation among individuals in a society levels of social trust among them.

One important aspect of human relations and cooperation as the basic principles underlying the increase workflow efficiency and productivity in social trust among people. Trust is often praised as a glue to keep relationships with others and enables the efficient and effective operation Trust reduces the uncertainty of future results and to facilitate the decision making process and provides us with a thought disorder in fact, an order in our mind creates.(Lewicki: 2005)

Confidence, increase people's willingness to interact and cooperating with a group and a network of voluntary relations between groups in different life forms. Furthermore, the trust is deemed to be important indicators of and it can reduce the groundwork for growth disorders and growth disorders and crime and deviance in society can provide. In general, trust can be seen as having a positive outlook and good hunch about community so that's good suspect, and positive outlook, to facilitate social interaction. Humans rely on, to be able to communicate and also to communicate this belief is rooted in their minds. Without cooperation, partnership and consultation before they will work.

Robert Putnam defines social capital as one of the most important theorists, while financial capital physical assets, and human capital refers to the characteristics and talents of individuals, Social capital refers, communication and social networks, norms and trust of their. According to Putnam, social capital refers to the ability of the community to provide a variety of voluntary associations that people to work together and encourage the preservation of democratic pluralism.(Tavasoli,2005)

***Corresponding Author:** Dr. Mohammad Reza Iravani, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, Islamic Azad University Khomeinishahr Branch, Daneshjou Blvd, Iran. iravani@iaukhsh.ac.ir 00989130758065

Therefore, it is inherent feature in social relationships are formed and in fact can be found in the relationship, and the structure of. (Sharepour, 2001:165).

Therefore, building confidence and trust as an important factor in making and create space for training and development of human capital, and the country is more important than the preservation of human heritage is undeniable. (Mohsen Tabrizi, 2001, 151)

In fact, trust is the continuing social, economic, political and cultural and without it is not safe no interaction. (Abas Zadeh, 2004:286) In fact, trust can be seen in the context of human actions especially those actions that are directed toward future therefore, a qualitative relationship that facilitates the ability to act (Colmen, 1998:97) In this regard, social confidence, cultural and social reality rooted in the historical and social contexts and experience a community.

When a society is the emergence of a culture of trust and the norms of society took root, is a powerful factor many functions that work on different levels of the leaves. Social the trust is a form of social reinforcement, and social interaction, a group of community members in the areas of social, political, economic and cultural like other social realities and the changing social and cultural contexts influence and impact on society. (Ghafari and Azkia, 2001)

Plan and Problem Statement

Social the trust, including measures of social capital the basic parameters of social life. As one of the basic principles of social life, having confidence in each other. If people in the community do not trust each other, Group work and interaction in the community, and the means to continue living in such a society would be difficult. As we know, the wheel of life together based on trust, is moving and the importance of trust in relationships and social bonds in such a way that trust can be seen as an essential element of social life and cooperation in various aspects of the field expands. So the trust is essential to human relationships and the constant presence without the element of trust and common sense, the social relations are not allowed and everyday life that it is clear and obvious, think is impossible. Then trust, lasting relationships are all key components. (Ztoomka, 2008:1)

Building confidence and trust as an important factor in planning and creating space for training and development of human capital, and the country is more important than the preservation of human heritage, is an undeniable. (Mohseni Tabrizi, 2001:151) Ingle hart interaction of social the trust, civic culture, and is considered one of the prerequisites for a stable democracy. He believes that trust is part of a sustainable cultural syndrome that leads to the survival of democracy. (Abas zadeh, 2003:268)

Social trust, not only is considered as one of the characteristics of social development in communities, but it also has other features of the interaction, So that growth and better distribution of wealth and income, Stimulation, and active participation among the population groups, is the spontaneous development of civil society, democracy and reduce crime. (Abdollahi and Azkia, 2008:15) In fact in contemporary complex societies more people than ever are working in unsafe conditions. So rely on social trust, as a strategy to deal with complexity, insecurity in social environment. In fact basic condition for the beginning of any human relationship requires the trust and reliability to another the crucial element is required in all interactions and social relations at all levels is inevitable in fact distrust is the source of many problems and disorders, insecurity, instability and ... (Behzad, 2002)

As we know, such a valuable and efficient human capital of any society is the educated class and the student that will have a significant impact on the development of the community. The importance of team work and research to increase the working efficiency of a particular community is obvious students. Thus the importance of social the trust as an important factor in reinforcing a sense of collaboration, social security and social development was the result of this study the attempt by a comprehensive field study of social factors in increased confidence among students of Islamic Azad University of Khomeini Sharh to investigate.

History of Research

Ojaghloo and Zahedi (2008) sSocial trust and its influencing factors have been studied, in the city of Zanjan. The results indicate that the trust between traditionalism and then there is a direct relation between openness and honesty. Between generalized social trusts, the relationship was not significant only one dimension of the social status of residence, level of study, place of birth, education, and social trust respondents there was a relation. And between age, gender, marital status, length of stay in the city, of language, of watching television, going to the cinema, there was no significant relationship with social trust.

Ghoreishi and Sedaghat (2009) The role of cultural factors - social, studies have linked the formation of social trust among citizens of Tabriz. The results show that examined the correlation between civic, religious attitudes, social participation, socio - economic, cultural poverty, gender, marital status, education, age, occupation, there is a significant correlation with social trust.

Abas zadeh(2003) The factors influencing the formation of social trust among graduate students of Tabriz University states that social security, the role of social commitment, cooperation, social capital and social trust are factors affecting effective communication tool, respectively.

Abdolmaleki(2008) A review of research on social trust and its influencing factors, and how the media's role in the increased expression social trust, rather than micro-level factors are associated with macro-level factors associated. He emphasizes that the assessment of the status of the individual is the most important factor that affects the level of social trust him.

Garooei et al (2007) The relationship between social trust and feel safe in saying that the female students of Islamic Azad University of Jiroft sense of security, trust levels among individual respondents, are related. But generalized trust and institutional trust, feel no connection with social security.

Yu Jung – Sung(2005) in a comparative study based on data obtained the World Values Survey (WVS) to investigate the relationship between the parameters of economic development, democracy, income inequality, corruption, moral heterogeneity, religion, ethnicity and level of social trust in Korea, Taiwan, and has Flypyn. The results show that the parameters of the economy, religion, membership of the organization, and social trust that there was a direct relationship. And the impact of democracy on social trust and democracy is part of a long history of over 46 years, mainly to have a high level of trust. The relationship between two variables, income inequality, corruption and social trust that there is an inverse relationship, it increases income inequality and corruption, social trust is reduced and conversely. Between moral and ethnicity heterogeneity does not exist a correlation with social trust. Individual parameters were measured in this study and the results obtained; Age is mostly a negative effect on trust, the trust decreases with increasing age there is a significant relationship between education and trust and personal relationships with other variables such as gender, location could not be verified.

Research hypotheses

According to the study of the factors affecting social trust among students and the dependent variable, the following assumptions were made for the parameters of social trust.

There are differences between the sexes in terms of social trust.

There is a degree of difference between the levels of social trust.

There is between the levels of social trust in terms of marital status differences.

There is between the levels of social trust in terms of employment status differences.

There is between the level of social trust differs from location.

There is a relationship between age and level of social trust.

There is a relationship between income and levels of social trust.

There is a between religious beliefs and the relation of social trust.

There is a between participation in student organizations and student associations and social confidence.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Criteria for the validity and effectiveness of the laws of science, the methodology of science. This method is based on a library of documents and research is the field. Terms of the method used the quality of the plans and methodology for a study suggests. The instrument used in this study is a questionnaire.

Statistical Society

The group consists of individuals who have one or more common characteristics that, considered these traits to be achieved. Society is possible, all individuals of a particular type or a limited number of falls in the same group.

Sample

A smaller group of the population that is selected for observation and analysis and the observed characteristics of a community can be selected inferences specific characteristics of the society to take action.

Sample in this study is 400 patients, are 66 females and 334 males that all students of Islamic Azad University of Khomeini Shahr, and have completed the questionnaire.

Sampling procedure

Sampling procedure in this study, a random sample of the randomly selected from among students of Islamic Azad University of Khomeini Shahr.

Methods of data analysis

Statistical analysis of the data obtained in the present study, the questionnaire was coded and then turns raw data into the data being analyzed.

Is analyzed in two ways:

Analyzed using descriptive statistics and inferential statistics

Mention is that the analysis of the data has been analyzed by spss software.

Descriptive analysis of survey data

Table 1. Comparison social trust respondents in terms of variances such as gender

Variable	Categories	Social trust			Amount of test	Significance level
		Abundance	Average rating	Standard deviation		
Gender	Female	65	228.52	2.84	8936.500	0.025*
	Male	333	193.84	2.48		

*p<0.05 ; **P<0.01

Comparing the results of social trust, using Mann-Whitney U test for independent groups in terms of gender (Table 2). Showed, there are a statistically significant difference between the Gender in terms of social (t=8636.500; p<0.05) So that the average level of social trust is higher in women than in men.

Table 2. Comparison of variable degree Social trust respondents

Variable	Categories	Social trust			Amount of test	Significance level
		Abundance	Average rating	Standard deviation		
Level of Education	Bachelor	392	198.31	2.55	709	0.092
	Master	6	277.33	2.81		

Mann-Whitney U test comparison showed that the mean Social trust in graduate school than undergraduate, In other words, there are differences between the means of social trust and Master’s Degree, However, the significance level of the test (P>0.05), this difference was not statistically significant. Thus, Hypothesis 2 is based on the difference between the average degree of trust in terms of social exclusion, and the null hypothesis is retained.

Table 3. Social trust comparison in terms of respondents' marital status

Variable	Categories	Social trust			Amount of test	Significance level
		Abundance	Average rating	Standard deviation		
Marital status	Single	333	199.73	2.49	10414	0.771
	Married	64	195.22	2.75		

Mann-Whitney U test results are above average compared to married respondents in the show. According to this table, we can say that the average Social trust individuals (199.73) and married out of community trust (195.22), there are differences. However, the significance level of the test (P>0.05), this difference was not statistically significant.

Table 4. Social trust comparison in terms of respondents' employment status variable

Variable	Categories	Social trust			Amount of test	Significance level
		Abundance	Average rating	Standard deviation		
The employment situation	Employed	135	201.04	2.44	15790	0.293
	Unemployed	250	188.66	2.69		

Mann-Whitney U test results are above average compared to the employed and unemployed respondents show. According to this table, we can say the average Social workers (201.04) and unemployed people Average of social trust (188.66) there is a difference but, the significance level of the test (P>0.05), this difference was not statistically significant.

Table 5. Compared to respondents in terms of changing location and social confidence

Variable	Categories	Social trust			Amount of test	Significance level
		Abundance	Average rating	Standard deviation		
A Location	Rural	15	180.73	4.22	2591	0.526
	Town	382	199.72	2.47		

Mann-Whitney U test results are above Average compared between rural and urban respondent's shows. According to this table, we can say that the average social trust, people living in rural areas (180.73) social and living Average of town (199.72), there are differences but the significance level of the test ($P > 0.05$), this difference was not statistically significant.

Table 6. Spearman correlation between age and levels of social trust

Dependent variable Independent variable	Social trust					
Age of students	Scale	Spearman correlation	Significance level	The level of error	Number	Test results
	Ranking		-0.041	0.417	0.05	398

The results above indicate that the nonparametric test, Spearman correlation ($r = 0.041$) an inverse relationship between age and social confidence weaker students. But given that the test significance level greater than 0.05, this relationship is not statistically significant.

Table 7. Spearman correlation between income levels and levels of social trust

Dependent variable Independent variable	Social trust					
Age of students	Scale	Spearman correlation	Significance level	The level of error	Number	Test results
	Ranking		0.248*	0.043	0.05	67

Based on the results in Table 8, and the Spearman correlation test for nonparametric ($r = 0.248$) There was a direct relationship between the amount of monthly income students and social trust, Whatever be added to the student's income, They will also increase the level of social trust.

Table 8. Spearman correlation between religious beliefs and levels of social trust

Dependent variable Independent variable	Social trust					
Religious beliefs	Scale	Spearman correlation	Significance level	The level of error	Number	Test results
	Ranking		0.019	0.713	0.05	386

Based on the above results and the Spearman correlation coefficient ($P < 0.05, r = 0.019$) between Religious beliefs and social confidence, there is a direct relationship. But this level of error 0.05 is not significant. Therefore, the null hypothesis that there is no relationship between students' Religious beliefs and social confidence is maintained.

Table 9. Spearman correlation between institutional participation and levels of social trust

Dependent variable Independent variable	Social trust					
Institutional partnerships	Scale	Spearman correlation	Significance level	The level of error	Number	Test results
	Ranking		0.012	0.817	0.05	392

The table above shows the results of the test, Spearman nonparametric correlation ($r = 0.012$) between the student and the student's participation in community institutions and social trust, there is a direct relationship, But this level of error 0.05 is not significant. Therefore, the null hypothesis that there is no relationship between student participation in the institutions and student associations and social trust is maintained.

CONCLUSIONS

This study is to investigate the factors affecting Social trust, Islamic Azad University Town Khomeini Shahr.

First hypothesis: There is a difference between the genders in terms of social trust. The results indicate that the first hypothesis is confirmed, so Average amount of social trust is higher in women than in men.

Second hypothesis: Between the levels of social trust is a difference of degree. The results show that students' level of social trust has no effect on this means that the second hypothesis is rejected.

Third hypothesis: There is between the levels of social trust in terms of marital status differences. Our results indicate no association between marital status and social trust among students is therefore third hypothesis is rejected.

Fourth hypothesis: Between the levels of social trust in terms of employment are different. The results indicate that the employment situation does not affect the level of social trust therefore this hypothesis is rejected.

Fifth hypothesis: Between levels of social trust are different from location. The results showed no relationship between location and level of social trust is the Fifth hypothesis is rejected.

Sixth hypothesis: There is a relationship between age and level of social trust. Spearman nonparametric correlation test ($r=0.041$) represents the inverse relationship between age and social confidence weaker students. But given that the test significance level greater than 0.05 this relationship is statistically significant, is not significant, these results suggest that Sixth hypothesis is rejected.

Seventh hypothesis: There is relationship between income and levels of social trust. In this hypothesis, it has been shown that the amount of monthly income students and social trust, there is a direct relationship, whatever be added to the student's income, they will also increase the level of social trust. This means that the hypothesis is confirmed.

Eighth hypothesis: There is between religious beliefs and the relation of social trust. Religious beliefs have no effect on the level of social trust. The results indicated no statistically significant relationship between religious beliefs and social confidence among students.

Ninth Hypothesis: There is between participation in student organizations and student associations and social confidence. The correlation coefficient of 0.012, indicating no effect of social trust on participation in student organizations and student associations. This means that ninth hypothesis, is rejected.

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