

The study of effective factor on boom-seeking of sport in Hormozghan province

¹ Ahmad Torkfar, ² Ahdiyeh Yadolazadeh, ¹ Maryam Zarei, ³ Mir Hamid Salehian

1. Department of Physical Education, Shiraz Branch, Islamic Azad University, Shiraz, Iran
2. Department of Physical Education, Zahedan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Zahedan, Iran
3. Department of Physical Education, Tabriz branch, Islamic Azad University, Tabriz Iran

Abstract: The main aim of the study was to evaluate the effective factors on forming and implementing volunteer movement in Hormozghan province. The present research methodology was descriptive-analysis and its statistical community is subjected to the bosses and vice-presidents of the province sport boards with 88 people in this study which questionnaires were divided and then collected among them efficiently. The research tool is an authentic questionnaire using comprehensive references which its reliability and authenticity was based on common methods evaluated as well. To analysis data, the descriptive statistics and inferential statistical (U-Mann Whitney and Friedman test) using Spss 19 were applied in this regard. The results showed that ranking factors subjected to the attraction of people, preserving and maintaining people, educating and developing volunteer movement had priorities from the first to fourth, respectively in the province. Also, it is determined that we can try more tendency towards absorbing volunteers than recruitment, making great relationship between sport officials and volunteers, providing suitable planning to evaluate volunteers activity and participation management to be applicable in implementing effective approaches in the field of volunteer movement. Usually, there must be a strategic approach to make its connection between sport officials in the province (Hormozgan), particularly absorbing factor which it can expand the sport affairs due to the existence of more young forces interested in sport issues assisting to the sport of the province in near future.

[Ahmad Torkfar, Ahdiyeh Yadolazadeh, Mahbubeh Karbalaee, Mir Hamid Salehian. **The study of effective factor on boom-seeking of sport in Hormozghan province.** *Life Sci J* 2012;9(2s):102-105] (ISSN:1097-8135). <http://www.lifesciencesite.com>. 18

Key words: sport – volunteer movement – Hormozghan province

1. Introduction

Volunteers are the main part of the human resources being essential forces in sport and recreational organizations in the world. A volunteer is a person who is freely responsible for completing his or her own interested affairs in the field of an affair. A volunteer gives the time, energy and the related skills in a framework of different approaches without asking any payment. The volunteer activity out of job hours and family relations is being completed with the aim of friendship, growth, progression and getting personal experiences. A volunteer along with common organizational profits as responsible for should serve others with the aims of non-private affairs (12). Volunteers are those representatives for institutes who freely support their sport organizational skills business at all (16). Puzzy (2006) stated that in volunteer, young people confront with social situations and different characters getting valuable experiences in this relation being as a great experience in future. They manage youngsters sport league in small cities and town as a manager, organizer, register officials, coach, and referee and wipe out manager. (9). Volunteer forces are the main regular bases of organizations serving at sport success (2). The publish of volunteer

movement can decrease hiring formal employers providing high potential energy resources in the field of human resources maintenance (3). Meyer (2003) and Iron monger (2005) in their studies showed that the phenomenon of volunteer not only optimize social values but also it brings high level economical profits as well (15, 16). Oyesterli et al consider this phenomenon as one of the biggest events for development of a society and civilization. Because, it develops responsibility and respect to citizenship in the community in fact, it can be said that, from 1980 in lake placid Olympic Games, using volunteers have been promising appearance for all volunteers (5). Benevolent institutes ask help these volunteers to conduct and manage sport and recreational programs. The Olympic Games are the biggest success which its correct managers policies and time, energy and struggle of volunteers made it in a high-potential topic in this regard. Many sport organizations invest on volunteer people serving their services in this regard (11). Chelladoray (2006) studying the non-economical features of volunteers state that because volunteers have not any financial dependency to organizations, they can evaluate precise and objectives for sport organizations. This role of volunteers helps organizations to put into a correct

path of their affairs (9). Volunteers have not been always praised for their struggles being unappreciated after returning an event. After Sydney Olympic in 2000, each Australian reached the fact that these tournaments could not be succeeded without the struggles of volunteer populations. These volunteers are the main cores of the recreational and sport organizations in Australia and organizations should try to determine their loyalty volunteers in this regard (16). For example, according to Sanderson et al (2000), in countries like Australia and New Zealand having enriched culture many volunteers are working in sport management and coaching affairs. In New Zealand about 215 hours annually and 4 or 5 hours a week these volunteers working in this regard. Therefore, sport volunteers bring 583.8 million dollar and the share of sport volunteers in national capital is about 6% as well. 108 Romanian national Olympic committee, 98 people and of 25 executive committee members, 23 people are working as volunteer. Being volunteer has a strong relationship with cultural level. Due to the interest in being volunteer, some people never prefer working without payment at sport settings (5). According to NGSVP Sanderson statistics, in 2000 about 1.17 million people of Canada were volunteers in the field of sport (6). The institute of volunteer people was seeking volunteer ones to support them working at sport fields. This function has been successfully fulfilled in Australia, Canada and U.K (14). Generally, in many countries like France, Australia and Canada, many sophisticated approaches have been done in sport volunteer (13). Graham Kaski (2006) considered a correct understanding of management from sport affairs to nurture these kinds of volunteer people (11). In Iran, using volunteer people has not been

boomed sufficiently. Among this, the sport affairs of Hormozghan province have been affected to this approach. Due to the present sport facilities of the province and participation of the province at sport events in many sport fields, this province can be a high-potential host for national and even international competitions. Hence, the main purpose of the study is to review the main effective factors on the formation of volunteer movement in Hormozghan province.

2. Methods

The method is based on an analysis-descriptive study. The statistical community is including the whole bosses and vice-presidents of Hormozghan sport department which 44 ones boss and 44 ones were vice-presidents. A full counting questionnaire was distributed among them and 44 questionnaires subjected to boards bosses and 44 other questionnaires were related to vice-presidents. The data collecting tool was based on comprehensive references in two parts:

The first part questions were related to the demographic questions and the second, the main questions in 4 groups of factors subjected to the attraction, education, applying and maintaining of the volunteers. The reliability of the questionnaire was evaluated by college nobles and professors. The authenticity of the related questionnaire was based on based data, the descriptive and inferential statistics of U-Mann Whitney and Friedman ranking were applied efficiently.

3. Results

Table 1 showed that from the officials of the province sport boards, the most people had physical training education fields. Also, the results indicated that 45 one had B.A college degree among other participated subjects.

Table 1. Data related to educational major of respondents

Feature	Groups	Distribution
Major	Physical training	75
	Non-physical training	14
Educational degree	B.A and lower	45
	M.A	3
	Ph.D.	—

Table 2. Data related to respondents familiarity with volunteer, their participation experience and their comments about volunteer

Familiarity with volunteer movement and its benefits	Complete familiarity	30
	Mild familiarity	21
	Lack of familiarity	18
The background of participation or management of volunteer movement planning	Yes	40
	No	50
Opinion about volunteer movement in hormozghan province	More agree	51
	Agree	22
	A little	9
	Disagree	5
	More disagree	2

The result of table “2” showed that 30 people with volunteer movement and its benefits are familiar with. Also, 50 ones state that they have not got any experience of participating in sport volunteer managerial programs. 51 state that they are very successful in sport volunteer movement programs.

Inferential statistical results

Table 3. Data related to Freidman tests on the effective factors of volunteer movements Hormozghan province

Number of sample	89	Factors	Mean
		Factors related to attraction	3.10
Chi-square	32.718	Factors related to education	2.22
DF	3	Factors related to application	2.03
Sig	0.001	Factors related to maintenance	2.66

As shown in table 3, factors related to attraction with 3.10 are the most important factor and other factors with 2.03 are the lowest significant factors in Hormozghan sport volunteer boom.

The results of Friedman statistical test:

Table 4. Data subjected to ranking volunteer force attraction factors

Factor	Mean	Priority
Having suitable planning for absorbing volunteer forces	6.23	First
Tendency towards absorbing volunteer forces than recruitment	4.93	Second
Making interest in volunteer activities	4.91	Third
Implementing an organization by the name of “volunteer absorption” in the structure of organizational boards	4.88	Fourth
Awareing about the process entry to volunteer movement for interested people	4.61	Fifth
Making relationship the responsibilities of volunteers with their future affaires	3.58	Sixth
Awareing boards officials about the achievements of volunteer absorption	3.26	Seventh
Completing approaches for volunteers going and coming to educational classes	3.36	Eighth

As shown in table 4, having suitable planning in absorbing officials of the sport boards 3.21 as the lowest significant factor among the related factors

Table 5. Ranking the related factors of educating volunteers

Factor	Mean	Priority
Establishing education continuously for volunteers	5.85	First
Making suitable program for the evaluation of volunteers activity	5.50	Second
Overcoming employers and managers scare of the issue of decreasing their decisions in volunteer movement development	5.30	Third
Suitable ness of class deadlines and educational workshops especially for volunteers	4.65	Fourth
Making enough regulations in the field of applying volunteer forces	4.54	Fifth
Hiring professors with enough fluency on topics	3.92	Sixth
Determining volunteers educational needs	2.02	Seventh
Sending people to educational classes optionally not compulsory	2.54	Eighth

The results of table 5 show that connections education 6.01 is established in first priority and determining volunteer’s educational need 2.02 is placed at the last priority.

Table 6. Ranking of factors related to applying volunteer forces

Factor	Mean	Priority
Giving responsible to volunteers potentially	3.82	First
Managing volunteers based on partnership	3.45	Second
Completing options to volunteer forces through board managers	3.16	Third
Making self-confidence in volunteers through board manager	2.50	Fourth
Making management of complain between volunteer forces with managers and board employers	2.12	Fifth

In table 6 in the section of application, the relationship between board officials and volunteers were included 3.82 in the first ranking and complaining management 2.12 got the last priority.

4. Discussion and conclusion

The results of the present study showed that many people stated that they have not participated in the field of volunteer so far. However, many sport boards bosses of Hormozghan province agreed with volunteer and its implementation. Ranking factors showed that factors subjected to the attraction of people as the first priority, maintaining as the second, educating people as the third and finally the development of volunteer movement at volunteer movement at the last ranking. The results showed that tendency towards absorbing volunteer force than recruitment is the most effective factor. The results of the study are coincidence with Morsel research. In another study led by a group in check republic, it is specified that overcoming problems subjected to periodical events is an important subject in the field of absorbing volunteer forces (7). In the section of maintaining factors, making suitable relationship between sport boards and volunteers and issuing appreciation certificates can be effective factors. Morsel (2010) in a research on the formation of volunteer movement found that making effective relationships between officials and volunteers, issuing acknowledgement certificates can be applicable for preserving volunteers. This result is coincidence with other researches. Also, Talebpour (2005) in a research about volunteer movement and healthy sports of the country's sport organizations stated that these organizations must apply volunteer forces as well. (5). In the section of factors related to the establishment of education continuously, making suitable program for the evaluation of volunteers activity and overcoming employers scare are the most vital keys of volunteer movement development. Morsel (2010) considered volunteers educational needs in relation to determining educational classes satisfying their requirements. In the section of applying which included in the fourth priority, there are some cases are essential such as reasonable responsibility, partnership management of volunteers and given issues to those volunteers by boards. These results are coincidence with Morsel's research (2010) which is homogenous in the field of landing any controversial among employers and volunteers. It can be stated as a navigatory approach, the benefits of the movement are suitable and significant in optimizing and implementing the whole sport officials and tournaments. Therefore the whole sport officials must place their own high-potential affair on the benefits of the volunteer movement.

References

1. Saadat, 2005. Esfandiyar. The management of human resources. Tehran 32.
2. Talebpour, Mehdi. 2005. Volunteer and volunteer movement in sport and healthy recreational affairs, the national congress of sport management. Esfahan.
3. Moharramzadeh, Mehrdad. Afrouzeh, Mohammad sadeq (2008). The study of motivational factors of volunteer in college sports. Research in sport sciences, No 19, 143-159.
4. Moharramzade, Mehrdad. (2006). Sport marketing management, Jihad college, Azarbaijn branch, 1st printing.
5. Morsel, Ali. 2007. The role of volunteer forces in the sport of Mazandaran province, the conference of challenges and sport opportunities of Mozandaran, Babolsar.
6. Chelladoraei. P. (2006). "Human resource management in sport and recreation". 2nd Ed. London : Routledge.
7. Creyton, M. Morgan, D. (2005) Volunteers, in McGregor-Lowndes, M. (ed.) Developing Your Organisation.
URL:<http://olt.qut.edu.au/bus/dyo/index.cfm?fa=displayPage&rNum=2372645&pType=curr>
8. Cuskelly Graham, Hoye Russell, Auld Christopher,(2006). working with volunteers in sport: theory and practices. Published Rout ledge.
9. Cuskelly Graham, Norman McIntyre,(1998), A longitudinal study of the development of organizational commitment amongst volunteer sport administrators, Journal and sport management, 12,181-202 .
10. Garret, Richard. (2004). The response of voluntary sports clubs to Sport England's Lottery funding: cases of compliance, change and resistance, Managing Leisure (9), 13–29.
11. Harris, Spencer, Mori, Kate; Collins, Mike. (2009). Great Expectations: Voluntary Sports Clubs and Their Role in Delivering National Policy for English Sport. Voluntas (20), 405–423.
12. Ironmonger, Duncan,(2002). the economic value of volunteering in south Australia, Melbourne .http://www.ofv.sa.gov.au/pdfs/ValuingVolunteering_4.pdf.
13. Kirsten Birch, Roslyn Jeffs,(2004) Club management program, AFL Publishing, Australian,
14. Mayer, p.(2003). The wider economic value of social capital and volunteering in south Australia, politics department, university of Adelaide, report for the office for volunteers, south Australia.
15. Mook, L., Handy, F., Quarter, J. (2007). Reporting Volunteer Labour at the Organizational Level: A Study of Canadian Nonprofits. Journal Voluntas. 18. PP: 55-71.
16. Oesterrle, Sabrina. Monica Kirkpatric, Johnson. (2004), Volunteerism during the transition to adulthood:A life course perspective. Social Forces. 82, 3.

12/15/2012