



## Pelagia Research Library

European Journal of Experimental Biology, 2013, 3(2):296-300



# Comparison of private and governmental sport facilities productivity in East Azerbaijan

Ayoub Bani Nosrat<sup>1</sup>, Jabbar Seif Panahi Shabani<sup>2</sup>, Mahdi Bashiri<sup>1</sup> and Jabbar Bashiri<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Physical Education and Sport Sciences, Tabriz branch, Islamic Azad University, Tabriz, Iran

<sup>2</sup>Department of Physical Education and Sport Sciences, University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran

## ABSTRACT

The aim of the study was to compare the status of private and governmental sport facilities productivity in East Azerbaijan province. The research method was descriptive-comparative and data were collected using a questionnaire. The statistical community is including 273 private and 198 governmental sport facilities. Sampling was carried out as categorization-randomly using Morgan Table. The researcher distributed 200 questionnaire at private sport facilities and 150 ones at governmental sections. To analysis the data, an inferential statistics including Kolmogorov-Smirnov, Friedman and Mann-Whitney U tests were applied. The results showed that there is a significant difference between the productivity and its five-dimensions at private and governmental sport facilities. Also, ranking the five-dimensions of productivity at sport facilities showed that ranking the dimension is significant at both private and governmental sections.

**Key words:** productivity, private and governmental sport Facilities, East Azerbaijan province

## INTRODUCTION

Today, the role of physical and mental health is not hidden for everyone, particularly in mechanism life where people are accustomed to use most machinery and they have been gotten into a weak movement functions, therefore physical training can play a key role in terms of healthy issues [10]. Sport has been highly important among various nations. For the reason, different locations are required to pay attention to sport activities meeting the whole needs of communities' leisure times or educational sports as well [12]. In present global system, the development of sport facilities and its optimization are the purposes at active organizations particularly in physical training departments. It makes a kind of determining role at any sport organizations or federations as well [14]. A sport facilities is a place where the whole necessary sport and social affairs and functions can take place there; in order to use high potentially of these equipments, the availability of these are essential for the whole parts of a community [22]. Different studies have shown that providence and availability to sport facilities is subjected to physical activity environment [27]. Sport has been considered as the most crucial tool for conducting a society and preventing diseases such as obesity and other chronic disorders. For the reason, the whole locations should strive more in terms of boosting these availabilities as well as navigating a correct management to provide the needs and expectations of different class of people; the physical training department as a governmental organization has been constructed in the field of conducting the happiness and joy in the spirit of a community. It is obvious that, covering the different part of a society is required various planning, budget and using optimized locations which they have been little followed; so, there is a great gap for reaching to the related criteria and global standards; the institutes and sport facilities are not exceptional from the subject and they should be oriented in common standards and international criteria to reach to their targets [15]. Fortunately, in the recent years the policies of these centers are based on the related affairs to have even one sport facility at any areas or cities; in this case the different classes of a society have

been competed together fast; however, there is great gap for reaching to the sane targets and standards [25]. The lack of organization and logical relation of the organizations made the shortages of using optimized applications and tools or facilities; it made the expectations at sport championship. The organizations can devote their free times to help to the growth of country's sport issues [16]. The other problems made organizations could not use the sport facilities are subjected to the lack of cooperation at these facilities. This subject has made some sport facilities to be used just 2-4 hours a day and in contrast, other sport facilities confront to the lack of time in this regard [5]. In recent years, suitable methods have not been paid attention by officials in maintaining these sport facilities and the degree of productivity has been some extent to their annual exploitation [25].

The locations management and equipment should review the how-to-use approaches at locations because emptiness makes the resources destroyed in this case. In the other hand, extra application makes a balance [3]. The lack of sport facilities in one hand and the lack of planning in the other hand lead to the lack of using sport facilities felt better; hence the officials must provide the better conditions in this matter. Tendency towards investment for constructing sport facilities and equipments are of government policies in both short and long terms and the non-governmental parts should try their bests in this regard [26]. The role of managers is of the factors where it can make a better productivity and effectiveness in an organization. It can be stated that, no any path approaching towards a logical method to remove the whole problems and pitfalls in optimizing the productivity [9]. The productivity is a realism-based attitude towards the life and job and a culture where the men can interact together along with their struggles getting into a material and spiritual targets [21]. Productivity of sport facilities is leading to the increase of the quality or quantity at sport facilities; based on this, there is a direct relationship between productivity and the degree of applying the potential abilities of facilities. How the percent of these streams get processed, the same power of productivity is expected; in other words, the productivity changes, growth of abilities and aptitudes with preparing concepts are related together [1]. According to the related cases and the role of sport at various dimensions of people life, one of the most essential targets of officials is subjected to the quality and quantity of country's sport. According to the high expenditures of sport affairs, the increase of productivity requires a logical and precise planning economically. Among this, the private and governmental sport facilities of east Azerbaijan province also tries to apply the same topics for years but no reached to any purpose-based approaches yet. In the present study the researcher tries to find these following items: whether there is a difference between the productivity of private and governmental sport facilities in east Azerbaijan or no? And in continue, suggestions and necessary approaches would be recommended by the researcher necessarily.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research method is a descriptive-measurement approach which its data were collected as filed based using a questionnaire. Also, the research is an applied research in terms of target. The statistical community of the study is including 273 private sport facilities and 198 governmental which have been reported by the physical department of the province. (It should be noted that the officials were considered in these sport facilities; the statistical community can be noted to 273 and 198 sport facilities as mentioned above). The sampling method was considered as categorization-randomly. According to Morgan Table, of 273 ones, 160 people from 198 are subjected to 132 ones. For the reason, 200 questionnaires were distributed at sport facilities where 177 ones were collected in governmental section and 121 ones were gathered at private one. Also, 150 questionnaires were distributed at governmental section which 121 one were gathered finally in this regard. Of the questionnaire, the detailed literature in Likert five options scale was used to evaluate the degree of productivity in both sport facilities. To determine the validity of the questionnaire, 12 professors and PhD students were invited to give their comments in this matter; also, the reliability of the questionnaire using SPSS software, the Cronbach alpha test was also applied in this regard which it was obtained 0.87 representing that the used questionnaire has a great validity. Finally, the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used for the normalization of the data. To compare the degree of the sport facilities productivity, the Mann-Whitney U test was applied efficiently. Also, the Friedman test was used for ranking the different dimensions of sport facilities productivity. Statistical analyses were carried out by SPSS 18 with statistical significance claimed at 95% confidence level ( $p < 0.05$ ).

## RESULTS

The summary of research demography:

The results related to the age of the samples showed that the most officials and managers of the sport facilities, 43.6% were between 31-35 years old. The results of the research samples also indicated that the most officials and managers of sport facilities, 85.9% were male and 14.1% were subjected to female. The results related to the education level also showed that 60.1% had B.A, 20.1% A.D, and 12.1% M.A and 7.7% were Diploma and under Diploma.

The summary of descriptive findings related to sport facilities:

The findings showed that 77.9% of the recent sport facilities were covered, 12.1% opened area and 10.1% were open swimming pool; findings about the lifelong of the sport facilities showed that the most locations, 56% had 11-20 year old, 30.9% were between 1-10 year old and 13.1% subjected to 21-30 year old; in this regard, the researcher has taken the 30 year old case, no any option found here.

The mean and deviation of productivity and its dimension:

In table 1 the mean and deviation of productivity and five dimensions has been given by governmental and private sport facilities.

**Table 1: The mean and deviation of productivity and its dimension in governmental and private sport facilities**

	governmental sport facilities		private sport facilities	
	M	SD	M	SD
Skeletal dimension	38.69	11.16	48.46	10.62
Financial dimension	10.23	2.66	12.16	2.79
Users dimension	26.59	6.63	32.85	7.30
Human resource dimension	9.81	2.91	12.10	2.62
Management dimension	33.03	9.95	40.22	9.01
productivity dimension	118.39	30.97	145.82	31.42

Ranking the five dimensions productivity:

As shown in table 2, the dimension of body with mean ranking is 4.88 and the dimension of human resource with mean 1.42 is subjected to the worst one in this matter. According to  $p < 0.05$ , this difference of rankings is not significant. Also, table 3 shows the ranking of productivity dimension at private sport facilities according to  $p < 0.05$  which the difference of these rankings is significant.

**Table 2: Ranking of five dimensions productivity at governmental sport facilities**

productivity dimension	Mean Ranking	X <sup>2</sup>	df	sig
Skeletal dimension	4.88	452.185	4	0.000
Management dimension	4.08			
Users dimension	3.05			
Financial dimension	1.58			
Human resource dimension	1.42			

**Table 3: Ranking of five dimensions productivity at private sport facilities**

productivity dimension	Mean Ranking	X <sup>2</sup>	df	sig
Skeletal dimension	4.97	682.879	4	0.000
Management dimension	4.03			
Users dimension	3.00			
Human resource dimension	1.53			
Financial dimension	1.47			

The results of Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S) test showed that data related to the productivity and its five dimensions, it is not normal at both levels ( $p < 0.05$ ). Therefore, according to the abnormal of data from Mann-Whitney U test was used efficiently. The results of K-S test are shown in table 4.

**Table 4: Results of K-S test**

	Skeletal dimension	Management	Financial	Users dimension	Human resource
Government sport facilities	0.005	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.032
Private sport facilities	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

As shown in table 5, the results of Mann-Whitney U test showed that there is a significant difference between the productivity and five dimensions at government and private sport facilities ( $p < 0.05$ ).

**Table 5: the comparison of productivity of government and private sport facilities of east Azerbaijan province**

	Government sport facilities		Private sport facilities		P
	M	SD	M	SD	
productivity dimension	118.39	30.97	145.82	31.42	0.001
Skeletal dimension	38.69	11.16	48.46	10.62	0.001
Financial dimension	10.23	2.66	12.16	2.79	0.001
Users dimension	26.59	6.63	32.85	7.30	0.001
Human resource dimension	9.81	2.91	12.10	2.62	0.001
Management dimension	33.03	9.95	40.22	9.01	0.001

## DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The economical struggles of the man are always based on the maximum result of the facilities. This tendency can be called productivity; the whole inventions and innovations of the man is originated from the same wishes and struggles from the primary period to the progressive mechanical and electronically era. Each wise man can achieve his or her best tries in the life. The productivity is a concept that it can be considered in relation to wealth, comfort, optimization of the life in the global term and being paid attention by many politicians and policy makers [1]. In this regard, the main aim of the study is to evaluate and compare the productivity of sport facilities at both governmental and private sections. The results of the recent study showed that the productivity of private section is better than governmental section.

It is obvious that the most important target of the privatization is the optimization of the competence and productivity performance and reduces the government role and development of domestic markets and access to technological resources and foreign investments. Thus, it is expected from the privatization to amend the related affairs and make independence and necessary management as well as possession transition of governmental unites; therefore, privatization is taken place when the productivity of the domestic agencies can transfer the possessions of the government. Since the privatization construction during decades, it is mostly moved towards economical-political affairs; but the comprehensive understanding of the privatization could not follow the recent market policies; hence, the entrance of the privatization section can motivate the competence among the agencies; in private section, because maximizing is the main purpose of the managers and officials, the most application can be done through the organizations efficiently; hence, it can be concluded that the degree of private section productivity is better than governmental section. Since the functions of the organizations are not in better situation, this status removes the services at this regard [6, 11]. In the field of private sport facilities, there has not been carried out a comprehensive research in this case unfortunately; only some of the studies have been pointed to these problems [8]. Some other studies have pointed to the reduction of sport equipments productivity [2, 13]. Yousefi (2005) reported that every club can make three job vacancies in a private club representing a better productivity than a governmental sport facility which is coincident with this research result [2]. Ghoudarzi (2006)[8] considered in his study the management as the increase factor of productivity which it is coincident with the result of the research because the human force and management in both sections are completely different together. Also, the findings of the research are coincident with Naderian's research [20]; as Paterson, Woody and Cook (2008) considered the knowledge as increasing factor of productivity, it is necessary for all officials of east Azerbaijan to use the up-to-date knowledge in terms of optimizing the productivity as well as training people in this regard. As Damas (1997) considered the human forces as the most essential factor of optimizing productivity. Bluestone (1999) stated that the reducing factors of productivity are related to the non-standard equipments, unexpected increase of job volume, abortive struggles, unsuitable planning of job tasks and insufficient training of organizational staffs and managers mistakes in applying the optimized resources [22]. Also, Sarouy (1996) recognizes productivity as the results of three factors of staffs, managers and customers combinations. According to Bluestone and Sarouy's theories, it is necessary to consider enough experts and skillful people in optimizing the related affairs [22]. Generally, it is specified that the recovery and increasing productivity is mostly subjected to the management and precise planning than age, sex and education [3, 17, 19, 20, 23]. In the other hand, having institution or an organization are the most effective factors in increasing the productivity [2, 8]. And training human forces is the most emphasized factor in relation to increase the productivity [4, 24]. Also, the foreign results showed that, the productivity and its increase is little related to demographical factors [18, 22] and what upgrades the organizations productivity is related to standard and management as well experienced human forces [18]. In summary, to increase the productivity of the related province, the officials should be more experienced at the same sport management fields. Other necessary terms for increasing the productivity are subjected to bring the standards and modernized terms as well. Here there are some suggestions in the field of optimizing the province productivity as following:

1-According to the results showed that there is a significant difference between governmental and private sections, therefore it is suggested that the development of sport facilities should be devoted to those ones who are very

experienced at the same field. Also, they should be encouraged to establish the new building and facilities at sport facilities.

2-According to the results showed that the most officials and managers of the province are male, it is suggested to apply female for the optimization of the sport facilities productivity as well.

3-Ranking five dimensions of productivity at governmental sport facilities showed that the dimension of human force has the worst ranking in this regard. According to the topic, it is recommended for the whole officials to use skillful forces particularly educators in physical training fields.

4-In terms of private sport facilities, the financial dimension is the weakest dimension and then the human force; according to the related issues, the officials should strongly emphasis on the optimization of the productivity at both levels; for example, in financial dimension, when money is needed or not, savings can be applied as well here.

5-Although the body dimension at private section is obtained with mean 48.46 and 38.69 at governmental section, but according to the related data the latter was the best ranking among the five dimension productivity. Based on 60 questions in the questionnaire ( $5 \times 12 = 60$ ), it can be easily understood that there is a big gap between the ideal conditions; for example, the completion of sport facilities establishment available granted for the geographical areas along with lateral facilities such as parking and supermarkets.

#### REFERENCES

- [1] Abtahi H, Kazemi B, Tehran, The institute of research and trading studies, **2000**.
- [2] Alizade MH, Tejari F, Research, Tehran, **2006**.
- [3] Asadi H, Shabani Moghadam K, Esfahani N, The management of sport facilities, Tehran: publication of Tehran University, **2009**.
- [4] Asghari M, MA Thesis, University of Yazd, **2005**.
- [5] Darabi H, MA Thesis, University of Tehran, **1997**.
- [6] Doraszelski U, Jaumandreu J, Cambridge, MA02138.USA, **2007**.
- [7] Dumas MW, 1987-95 monthly Lobar Review, **1997**.
- [8] Ghoudarzi M, Harakat Journal, Tehran, **2006**, 28.
- [9] Honari H, PhD Thesis, Kharazmi University, **2003**.
- [10] Ilkah M, MA Thesis, University of Tehran, **2006**.
- [11] Panter J, Equity of access to physical activity facilities in an English city Preventive Medicine, **2008**, 46, 303–307.
- [12] Jalali Farahani, M, The management of sport facilities and equipments; Tehran: Tehran University Publication, **2009**.
- [13] JamaliGarekhanlou A, MA Thesis, Tehran Payam Nour University, **2005**.
- [14] Kargar GA, PhD Thesis, University of Tehran, **2004**.
- [15] Khajouei, D, The recognition of sport facilities; Tehran: Iranian lesson book's publication center. **2001**.
- [16] Khorshidi A, Suitable organization in the field of country's sport. Tehran: the budget organization, **1994**.
- [17] Maarefati, A, PhD Thesis, Kharazmi University, **2004**.
- [18] Mendonca M, Freitas F, Souza J, Information Technology for Development, **2008**, 14(2) .Brazil
- [19] Moghadasi AA, Ahmadi Kh, Social sciences seasonal journal of Shiraz University, **2002**, 37.
- [20] Naderian M, Harakat, University of Tehran, **2007**, 34.
- [21] Ojaghi MD, The Iranian national productivity department, **1997**.
- [22] Petersen, Jeffrey G, Cindy K, Journal of physical education, recreation and dance, **2006**.
- [23] Rahghozar H, MA Thesis, University of Shiraz, **2002**.
- [24] Raoufi MH, Tarikhi A, Seasonal journal of psychology of Mashhad University, **2004**, 5.
- [25] Razavi SMH, Bolourian M, Khajouei D, the management of sport facilities and equipments, University of Tehran, Tehran, **2005**.
- [26] Razavi SMH, Bolourian M, the contemporary sport management. Tehran: Nour publication, 1<sup>st</sup> volume, **2003**.
- [27] Riva Mylene, Use of local area facilities for involvement in physical activity in Canada: insight for developing environmental and police interventions. **2007**.