فصلنامه مدیریت شهری
(ضمیمه لاتین)
Urban management
No.**46** Spring **2017**
95 - 104
Received *4 Sep 2015*; **Accepted** *23 Dec 2016*

Explaining the Relationship of Social trust on the Citizenship Ethics of, High School Students in Bushehr City

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Abstract
the aim of this study is explaining the relationship between social trust with citizenship ethic. The study population consisted of all high school students in Bushehr city that among this population, a sample of 360 students were selected by multistage random sampling method. the research tools included multi dimension comparison of recognized social support, questionnaire of social trust and citizens ethics questionnaire. To analyze the data, statistical methods such as Pearson correlation and multiple regression analysis were used. Pearson correlation coefficients showed that between Social trust and its dimension such as trust-based behavior, cooperative tendencies, openness, honesty and reliability has significantly relationship with ethics. Multiple regression analysis showed a significant positive relationship between aspects of social trust with citizen's ethics. Predictor variables explain 22% variance of ethical citizens among high school students in Bushehr city. Among the predictor variables the cooperative intentions was the best predictive of citizens ethics and at the end the suggestions and necessary solutions were presented.

Key Words: *citizenship ethics, social confidence.*

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Introduction

The concept of citizenship with the urbanization although may be considered the same, but in the principle is different with each other. Townsman is a person that geographically reside in a city of and citizen is a townsman that have culture of citizenship, a mental frame with behavioral objectivity that would be called the ethics of citizenship (ikiniyo 2005). The ethics is a collection of principles and rules of behavior, which is voluntary accepted in a way by person and with internalization on his existence determine, type of the attitude of the individual to society and other human and causes Ethical behavior and in case of obedience of these principles and rules causes sense of sameness emerge in individual's conscience. Generally, ethics can be evaluated in two perspectives: (a) theoretical dimensions of ethics that deal with beliefs and of attitudes within society and culture. (B) The practical dimension that deal with action and to the methods of ethical behavior. In the psychological and sociological study of ethics, attention to both dimensions seems to be necessary but the second aspect of the ethics related to tangible and objective relationships with others is more important in terms of social aspect (nichaeil, 2006).

Therefore, in advancing of civil society in resolving the problems caused by urbanization, the ethics sitting on tops and create applying the condition of rule of law. In the heart of the concept of citizenship, partnership is the most important component that has the ethical color and smell and in its effects can be found many social and ethical concepts such as cooperation, altruism, and peaceful coexistence , Because the person is created inevitably from collective life with others in accordance with the status of contracts. Those contracts that, according to it's, received the greatest benefit from collective life with others and the lowest of injury. In most communities, the citizens in proportion with their status have citizenship obligations pursuant to the treaties because citizenship obligations apply social order and disclosure of matters. This concept is related because of the nature and content of almost all the topics and issues raised in the field of Humanities and social science (, oksito 2007).

So citizenship ethics and its specific obligations can be a very important area to find civil society to the point that some thinkers such as Turner, Hamilton, and Janosky, considered citizenship, pertaining rights and obligations as democracy and civil society by itself. Civil society is the best product and the result of the action of the active citizen, good citizen and public citizen. The common dimensions of all this aspects are responsibility and commitments of citizens and their participation in the public sphere of society that introduce people as citizen of society and expand the public domain and the development of the civil society. In marshal point of view the citizenship is granted status to those that are the full members of a society , and all who has the status are equal relative to those responsibilities that this status are given them .

So good citizen by itself is the index of people who are fully engaged in the membership obligations , therefore commitment is one of the main pillars of the citizen in the community and one of the most important sources of obligation responsibility of ethics and based on Chalapi belief has two basic foundation , one is theoretical foundation of ethics, that include theoretical rules of ethics and the other is scientific or practical foundations include the Foundation of commitment and sense of responsibility of social activists. When person placed in a position that feels responsibility , it should play properly its role ,a cognitive dimension that the person know in that special position , others have which expectation, and theses expectations have which results they sought. The practical dimension is a specific behavior of a person. Most advanced countries of the world attached very importance to this issue, and in this field teaching play an

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important role (Aghazadeh, 2005)

Therefore, teaching should also be focused on the complete progress of the character of the people, and be industrious for people nurturing and inculcate In the people's mind and body that like truth and justice, respected individuals values, and work and have a deep sense of responsibility (Yasin, 1965). For example, Japan included citizenship education framework in three areas of moral education, social studies and special education . And the other is that the closest direct Japanese citizenship education program for Japanese children, is moral education program in schools (Mccullough, 2008). Japanese students within 16 years, each week get an hour(45 minutes in elementary school and50 minutes in high school) moral education. Therefore the teachers can teach necessary texts and guidebooks and complete them with practical examples of stories with a personal life of students especially in elementary school stage, the emphasis is on encouraging students to think about how moral decisions can react to real life (Naito, 1990).

The more our responsibility feeling, obligation, concerns relative to each other as human beings eligible for the right of the owner of our liability The more attempt for the task of playing an effective case fruitful for our ethical duty (habrmas, 2005:243). In habermas point of view ,this ethical question that what should I do? is posed by the subject of ethics and consequently, they are attempting by adopting a moral position enter the course of arbitration in order to provide appropriate ethical response (habrmas, 2005:243).

Durkheim in moral education book writes, If a person wishes to be a moral being, he must dedicate itself to something other than itself and see itself integrated in society. in Durkheim point of view , selfishness is the results of extreme individualism and loosening of the social fabric, while altruism is an important foundation for social cohesion in modern society. In the late social theorist works can be seen the same attention. Aside from what is called citizenship law and following, forcibly, has the total direct and indirect minor impact, other behavioral models in necessary to live in a metropolis to appear space, comfort and psychological security in the city.

Today, many cities in the country and especially in Bushehr due to the development of industrial centers such as South Pars, North Pars, Jam Petrochemical, nuclear power plants, Khark Island oil port and military bases as well as the sixth prey base and second air base welcomed many immigrants Therefore, the growth of small and large culture causes interaction and reaction basically in its various social environments. Therefore, according to the results of the various studies and research based on the background of the research, one of the factors related to the citizenship ethics is the social factors that include the participation of social trust. On this basis, the aim of the present research is to determine the relationship between social trusts with the citizenship ethics of secondary schools in the city of Bushehr.

Research methods

This is descriptive and correlation study that conducted, as the field study. The prediction variables e included social trust and ethics, the the variable is the criteria for citizenship ethics. For the analysis of data, the statistical methods such as person correlation coefficient and multiple regression analysis and was used, the population of the research including students of Bushehr city schools that statistically equal to 20000 students. A sample of this population, about 360 people selected with the use of a table of morgan kerjesi size sampling. In the meantime the method of choosing a random sample of individuals was a multi steps. That is, first, between the districts of Bushehr education two regions were selected , Then between 5 school , from each 6 school and each grade 12 student, was selected and a total of 360 students of high school boy and girl randomly selected by multi stage sam-

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pling methods

statistics	average	Standard deviation
Ethical dimensions of the citizens		
Norms and rules		
Collective cooperation		
sense of social belonging		
sense of civic responsibility		
Life satisfaction		
Rights and interests of others		
Respect for elders		
Interacting and socializing		
Citizenship ethics		

Research Tools

1. Social trust questionnaire

Questionnaire of social trust is made by Saffarinia & sharif (1389). The questionnaire consisted of 25 items and has five dimensions. For each dimension five questions presented .the questionnaire dimensions is as follows. 1. Trust based behavior, 2. Cooperative intentions, 3. Explicitness, 4. Honesty. 5. Trust, the reliability of questionnaire obtained by Cronbach's alpha was 0/84 and its validity and reliability has been agreed by experts. the reliability of questionnaire through correlation with mental health questionnaire was 0/34, so this relationship is statistically significant. Therefore, the validity and reliability of the questionnaire is desirable.

2. Citizenship Ethics Questionnaire

This questionnaire was made and validated by, Fathi and Zahir in 1391. it has 44 questions and five option. 5 basic questions of the questionnaire measure norms and regulations of citizenship ethics and have been arranged from strongly disagree to strongly agree, score 1 belong to strongly agree option and score 5 belong to strongly disagree option. Questions 2, 3, 4 and 5 are graded inversely. The first part of the questionnaire measure collective cooperation. This includes 7 questions. strongly disagree option receive score 1 and strongly agree receive score 5.

The second part of the questionnaire measure social sense. This includes 7 questions. Strongly disagree option receive score 1 and strongly agree option receive score 5. The third part of the questionnaire measure sense of civil responsibility. This section consists of five questions. Strongly disagree option receive score 1 and strongly agree option receive score 5. Questions 2, 3 and 5 of this section are scored reversely. The fourth part of the questionnaire measure "life satisfaction. This includes 7 questions. Option 1 receive score very low and option 5 receive score very high. Part V and the first part includes questions 1 to 6 and measure rights and interests of others. This includes six questions. Option 1 receives score very low and Option 5 score very high. Questions 4 and 6 of this section are scored reversely. Part V and section II measure respect for elders. This section consists of five questions. Option 1 receives score very low and Option 5 score very high. Part VI of the questionnaire measure Social interaction and association. It covers two questions. Option 1 receives score very low and Option 5 score very high. So The lowest score is 44 and the highest score 220. The reliability of the questionnaire and its reliability using Cronbach's alpha at the same time was 82.0 6.10.

Findings

First, the research findings can be expressed

Table 2. Descriptive statistics relating to the ethics of citizenship and its dimensions

To investigate the hypothesis of Pearson correlation and regression analysis were used. Table 3 indicates the correlation between social support and its dimensions (such as support from family, friends and other important people) and social trust (such as trust, cooperation, explicitness, honesty and confidence) with citizenship ethics of students.

Also the results of Pearson correlation stated in table 4-30 represent a weak relationship between any of the direct social factors i.e. so-

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Variables	Average	Standard deviation
Social trust		
Trust based behavior		
Cooperative tendencies		
Explicitness		
Honesty		
confidence		

Table 1. Descriptive statistics related to social protection and social trust

Variables	Citizenship ethics	Social trust	trusting	cooperative tendencies	explicitness	Honesty	confidence
Citizenship ethics							
Social trust							
cooperative tendencies							
explicitness							
Honesty							
confidence							

Table 2. Show Descriptive statistics related to citizenship ethics of subjects and its dimensions.

Predictor variables	β	SE	T	p
Trust based behavior				
Cooperative tendencies				
Explicitness				
Honesty				
confidence				

Table 3. The correlation between social support and social trust with citizenship ethics

cial trust and its dimension such as trust based behavior, cooperative tendencies, explicitness, honesty and confidence with the ethics of citizenship among the students of elementary school. these relationships at the level of (01/0P <) is significant. Among social trust and Its dimensions, the highest correlation found between the ethics of citizenship with cooperative tendencies (351/0=r) and lowest with the confidence (143/0=r).

in the following tables the results of multivariate regression between the dimensions of social support such as the support of family, friends and other important people, dimension of social trust, trust-based behavior, cooperation, honesty and explicitness , honesty and confidence with the ethics of citizenship presented among students

According to the standardized regression coefficient can be said that among the predictor variables, the cooperative tendencies is the best predictors of the dependent variable (criterion) that is the citizenship ethics of students.

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Predictor variables	β	SE	T	p
Trust based behavior				
Cooperative tendencies				
Explicitness				
Honesty				
confidence				

table 4.the results of multiple regression analysis

Discussion and Conclusion

The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between social trust with citizenship ethics in high school students. The results showed that there is a significant relationship between social trust with the ethics of citizenship. The findings is in conformity with the research results (Amirkafi, 2001, Balakhani and Javaheri, 2006, Moeedfar and Darbandi, 2006). In explaining of this finding we can say that the social trust could be good opinion on others in social relationships which have both side of trusting of a person or group and facilitate social relationship and has hidden profits and losses (Amirkafi, 2001). Classical sociologists have examined the issue of trust in relation to the social order and from a macro perspective.

The most important issue for the founders of sociology is trust and social solidarity, that is without solidarity and a reliability, stable social order is impossible (Chalpy, 1375). From the perspective of contemporaries, accessing to the most important place in the history of social thought comes from two sources: 1. Changing the sociology from emphasis on social gatherings and structures to emphasis on people and reactors. In other words, rotation from hard ethical notions to soft ethical notions and placing culture (in which trust is its positive elements) at the head of the sociological issues , 2. The specific characteristics of human society at the end of the twentieth century, bottlenecks and challenges of modernity that levels of trust among the social actors, the social order is required for continued operation (Zetomka, 2007). In 1979 LoMans-published depth analysis of trust that confidence is associated in the growth of complexity, uncertainty and risks that contemporary society is recognized, with that.

The proposal was raised for the first time that trust is not due to the obsolescence of traditional society, but rather with the development of new social forms, which have been a reality in the modern era, has become important. Now, despite all the differences in attitudes about trust, sociologists have discovered the simple fact that without faith it is impossible to consider everyday social life as self-evident (Zetomka, 2007). Perhaps for this reason that social trust is associated with the ethics of citizenship and its components. According to Pioter Zetomka, the great and celebrated Polish writer and researcher, contemporary societies have features that make prominent the issue of trust: 1. We are moving from destiny based communities toward societies that their transformation is occur by human factors 2- our world is heavily interdependent.

As much as our dependence on cooperation and collaboration of others at the same rate, growth of trust to ensure it matters. 3-the expansion of the system of continuous enhancement of the role of differentiation and increased instability in the roles and role expectations, ambiguity in the greater possibility for discussion of social relations as if trust is possible. 4-the new social life, there is a new and extensive threats and what is built is at risk. To deal with the increasing vulnerability of the community to the risk of accumulation and storage of wide trust needed. 5 increasing contained selections in the world, reduced

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predicting of people's decisions

To apply more action possible options and alternatives to adjust to, trust will be increasingly important. 6. Characteristics of contemporary society in the development and well-being of our anonymity of those who depend on their actions and practice. In many cases, performance, responsibility and good will we trust others that are unknown. No device does not eliminate the holes and gaps of anonymity, unless you resort to confidence, In the context of these social trust there is the behavior of friendship, help and assistance to others became meaningful.7- to cope with the pervasive presence of strangers, which is characteristic of the contemporary world, trust is an essential resource. It seems that social trust, enhance security, legitimacy, and social development. Trust provides growth of collective identity and moral density. Trust provide the growth of ethical citizens.

Social capital is attributes of a community or group that is increasing the capacity of collective and voluntary organizing to solve mutual problems or general issues. Trust is an important component, and the main component of social capital (Chalabi, 1996). The social capital debate in recent decades was the danger of thinkers from atomizing of the community and limited intimate relationships and crawling people in extreme individualism (moeidfar and Darbandi, 2006). That is why the growth of social capital enhances social trust and trust leads to the growth of the ethics of citizenship and its components.

In General, a trust can be divided in four levels, the basic trust, the interpersonal , the generalized trust , and trust to the system or regulations. The basic trust is an attitude of person to look towards themselves and their surrounding world and enhances the feeling of the people of the world that they are reliable and have continuity and stability (Giddens, 1999). Ericsson named psychologist believes that trust, is a product of neonatal period processes. If the child's parent or guardian provides the main biological and emotional needs, of the baby, the child's sense of trust comes into existence, but the lack of supplying of these needs, causes some kind of distrust towards the world, especially in the personal relationships (Balakhani and Javaheri, 2006). On this basis those people who have necessary trust, the citizenship ethics among them find significant growth.

Interpersonal trust, is a form of trust that show itself in the face to face relationships. This form of trust resolve communication barriers and by reducing the defensive mode, makes many daily interactions makes. Inter Personal trust is the domains of interactions among lovers, friends and colleagues as well as the trust between boss and employee, supervisor and worker, teacher and disciple, vendor and client, doctor and patient. Unlikely, the main problem of the personal interaction of trust is it limited territory and is not so effective in community that mobility and needs to cooperate with strangers, and reliance on it is one of the outstanding characteristics

Generalized trust. can be attributed to the suspicion on the majority of people on society apart from it belonging to ethnic and tribal groups in the definition of generalized or moral trust. Generalized trust is not based on our personal experiences but more based on our look into the world that we can learn from our parents and are quite stable and sturdy and does not disappear over time by random sample of betrayal or sacrifice (distrust). The subject of the trust as the most important element to look at social capital and is used for distinguishing communities that have high levels of social capital and are superior to the communities that have lower levels of social capital. This kind of trust placed on a wider level of family, friends and acquaintances. Zetomka believes that the purpose of the trust or direction may be directed toward sex (I trust on women, but don't trust on men), age (I'm trust on middle age people but don't trust on young people), race, ethnicity,

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religion, etc. . Generalized trust according to the above definition will include the following points: generalized trust cannot be restricted only to people who are interacting together and among them face to face relationship is established,. Generalized trust go beyond family, ethnic and local boundaries and at the national level expands. Generalized trust include sphere of those who we have potential interaction. Generalized trust is relatively new phenomenon that presented with the formation of the modern nation or nation State

Generalized trust needed to collaborate and contribute millions of citizenship that is sophisticated and modern communities that make up greater trust whatever this. so the more trust there seems to be broad participation, cooperative behaviors more citizenship and ethics has more growth. Based on the results of the research it is recommended also to directors of schools to hold courses for students in the field of social trust and citizenship ethics that future society take stable steps to extend citizenship ethics .

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