

The Comparison of Elderly and Young's Attitude towards Indigenous and Native Plays of Azerbaijan

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ABSTRACT

The part of culture of any nation will be transferred from the generation to other generation in the form of indigenous and native plays and the maintaining of these plays in over time is the cultural needs of society. To this purpose, the attitude of two groups (young and elderly) of Maragheh people (one of the historical cities of East Azerbaijan State) was studied about indigenous and native plays using the survey method. 100 subjects were randomly selected (50 subjects of young and 50 subjects of elderly people) from men and women of Maragheh city. The data was collected using the researcher-made questionnaire includes personal information and cognitive, affective, and behavioral dimensions of attitude towards indigenous and native plays. After analysis of data by the independent t-test ($\alpha=0.05$), the results showed that there is no significant difference between young and elderly people in cognitive dimension but was observed a significant difference between these groups in the other dimensions of attitude, the elderly people in affective dimension and the young people in behavioral dimension gained better grades. Therefore, the authorities should develop the knowledge of new generation by taking the advantage of new facilities of information technology about the indigenous and native plays.

Keywords:

INTRODUCTION

Play is not the regular, serious, and organized activity, it involves a free choice activity that is self-motivated, enjoyable, voluntary, and process oriented (Dworetzky, 2010). Not only play is fun, but it is also important for healthy development (Evans, 2000). It is the "work" and their way of learning about the world. Through play, persons try out new skills, explore their imagination and creativity, and develop relations with other people in their lives (Frost, et al., 2001). Play has intrinsic motivation in the human. The human body grows to 25 years, but the mental development continues in all periods of life. Play has had the role in this development and it causes the favorable thinking and launched freshness and exhilaration in the two dimensions of body and soul (Khodadi & Askariyan, 2010). According to Morris, et al.'s theory, plays can use for the gaining of these goals:

1-Emotional- social development 2-skill and sport training 3-fun and entertainment 4-perception and recognition (Khodadi & Askariyan, 2010).

Indigenous sports are those sports that are in the relationship with the culture of a particular nation (Kashef, 1999). Native sports includes the activities that in principle, is rooted in our national culture and it may not be in relationship with inside of the particular nation, in other words, it is as the usual and common sport exclusively in a

region, whether it has arose from that region or from other regions (Kashef, 1999). Indigenous and native sports are one of the attractive sports and sports for all, in real, indigenous and native sports are part of our heritage and those can show part of our cultural heritage in the area of sport (Akbari, et al, 2007). These sports are the most important components of the people's culture of each area, moreover the aspects of vitality and freshness for the deep continuity with people's life and livelihood during the past (Evanz). The term indigenous sport refers to a specific group of activities, certain of whose characteristics set them apart from those forms of sport which are played on an international basis. The term indigenous sport is itself defined as native or belonging naturally (to the soil). In that sense, any sporting activity is indigenous to some community or country (the country of origin) (Beacom, 1998).

Participation in indigenous sports plays a vital role in improving the health and wellbeing of Indigenous people and their communities. It provides a range of benefits including increased self esteem, social and community cohesion, improvements in health and overall wellbeing (Khodadi & Askarian, 2010). Indigenous sports bring together of indigenous and non-indigenous people and help reconnect urban Indigenous youth to their culture and those promote reconciliation. In addition, Indigenous sports can boost education retention (i.e. attendance at school) and provide essential training in social interaction, also enhance physical health. Many people see the indigenous sports as a strong indicator that their culture can survive (Hassan Poor, 2011). In this way traditional games are not only helping Aboriginal youth to get physically fit but also inspiring older members of the Indigenous community. The indigenous sports resource has been designed for people of all ages (Rezvan poor & Pormun, 2010). In this level of social and cultural of people that the traditional cultures exposed to the cultures of industrial development and production of machinery industry, it is important to consider the studies about the historical values of man-made cultural life (Khodadi & Askarian, 2010). The indigenous and native plays in every country are the best factor of healthy, enlivening, creative, and instructive recreations and entertainments for the cultural, artistic, and hobby interests and tendencies in the different regions (Alavi, et al, 2010). The best characteristics of these plays is their simply (Akbari, et al, 2007). According to the mentioned characteristics of indigenous and native plays and their benefits in the numerous domains, they are an instrument for the transition of cultural concepts too and they prevent the cultural gap between the generations moreover their physical, mental, and physiological benefits. Therefore, the preservation and transmission of these plays is from the cultural issues of every nation and civilization. To this basis in this study was tried to compare the older and younger generation's attitude in one of Azerbaijan regions of Iran about the indigenous and native plays for the determination of their rate of transition and resistance from the previous to present generation.

THE STUDY

The method of research was survey. The statistical population of study was young and elderly people of Maragheh city (one of the big and historical cities of East Azerbaijan State). 100 subjects were randomly selected, 50 subjects of young people (Mean_{age} = 24 ± 0/82) and 50 subjects of elderly people (Mean_{age} = 65 ± 0/81) from the men and women of Maragheh city.

The required data was collected using the researcher-made questionnaire that it was included the personal information and the cognitive, affective, and behavioral dimensions of attitude towards the indigenous and native plays.

The independent t-test was used for the analysis of data ($\alpha=0.05$).

FINDINGS

Table 1: The results of independent t- test for the comparison of cognitive - affective - behavioral components of indigenous and native plays between the young and elderly people

Variable	Group	Mean	Standard of Deviation	t	df	Sig
Cognitive	Young	2/7	0/59	-1/85	98	0/066
	Elderly	2/6	0/55			
Affective	Young	3/47	0/89	-3/23	98	0/002
	Elderly	4	0/73			
Behavioral	Young	1/92	0/86	5/03	98	0/000
	Elderly	1/17	0/59			

According to the results of table 1, there is a significant difference between the young and elderly people in the affective and behavioral components ($P \leq 0/05$). So that the elderly people have the high amount in the affective component but the young people have the high amount in the behavioral component. Also, there is no significant difference between young and elderly people in the cognitive component ($P = 0/0666$).

CONCLUSIONS

According to the results of this study, the elderly people have still good feelings about these plays and the young people have a good tendency towards the indigenous and native plays in the behavioral domain. However, a similar study was not done in Iran unite we compare the results but due to the elderly people were valued weaker than the young people in the practical and behavioral tendency towards these plays, perhaps the reason of it is the elderly people's age and physiological conditions and physical fitness moreover their feelings were still maintained towards these plays. In all, according to the results it seems that the Iran Sport for All Federation has abled to maintain the young's attitude towards the indigenous and native plays by its programs and actions. It is recommended to expand the revival the indigenous and native plays in every region, state, country, or continent through the holding of festival of these plays in every region. The lugging of indigenous and native plays in the instructional programs of schools and universities will has their continuity in the community moreover for their revival. We can provide a fertile field for the globally expanding of these plays by trying to designate an international day of indigenous and native plays. The efforts of governments and sport federations such as sport for all federation for the promoting and revival of these plays will prevent from the forgetfulness of these plays and will provide the field of their expanding.

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