

How the Adults Spend Their Leisure Time in Zabol

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Abstract: One of the most important urban subjects is the Space Quality of spending adults' leisure time. Today, in cities, most of adults' leisure activities are reactive and admmissive. As the mobility and movement of citizens has reduced much and they prefer to spend their leisure time silently. The present research, surveys with an analytical-descriptive method how the adults of Zabol spend their leisure time. Data has been collected through librarian studies and filling out the questionnaire from the adults between 15-34 years old. Also, it has been used one variable T-test and Shannon Entropy models, AHP and the software ARC GIS to analyze data. It was used Shannon Entropy model to evaluate the first hypothesis and AHP model to evaluate the second hypothesis. The results of Shannon Entropy coefficient represents that Cultural using with entropy weight of 0/336 has the most distribution and green space using with Entropy weight of 0/234 has the least distribution between five areas of Zabol. Also, in AHP model, analyzing the sensitivity of ranking items than weight changes of criteria and its diagram showed %37 of efficiency of the surveyed components belongs to economic indexes which include the most share, social indexes with %33 and cultural indexes with %32 have been ranked in second and third place, respectively.

Keywords: adults, Zabol city, leisure time, Shannon Entropy coefficient, AHP model.

1. Introduction

Leisure time "is a set of entertainments which people do them after finishing job, family and social requirements in order to rest, entertain, develop information, nonprofit education and social participation". (torkildsen, 2001: 74). Today, leisure in developing countries has been so similar to leisure in industrial societies and since in these societies as industrial societies can be seen the main features of leisure (being away from cultural-social compulsions and separating it from other activities) and also factors such as "increasing these leisure times due to child labor prohibition, compulsory and free education, gradual increase of studing years and more and more delaying the average age of starting work market, increase of hope to living"(Fakouhi, 2000: 131) increase of marriage age and improve the living (Saroukhani, 2001: 76), so it has been created leisure time for people of the societies. It has also been created leisure time in rural and agricultural societies which have

tended to industrialization techniques and urban values. As mentioned, leisure time can also be seen in countries like Iran (which it's a developing country) that it's an important subject in research studies. In many countries, promoting kinds of harmful leisure have been derived from suitable recreational facilities, lack of awareness, lack of a correct plan and also incorrect economic and social politics and has caused the adults to be tended to unhealthy activities and entertainments(Selgi and Sadegh Pour, 2013P: 2). It's obvious that need to leisure time doesn't devote to a special group and also storing people information can disappear biological boundaries, but due to high rate of young population of our country it has special importance to lead and create facilities for adults and teenagers in order to spend their leisure time and it plays an important role in improving the society. Actually, leisure activities for a local adult are for test and error and obtaining experience and prepare and equip him to enter

into society and future responsibility. Moreover, young girls need a series of different leisure programs from boys due to special biological situation and social and customary condition of the society. One of important reasons of difference between men and women living patterns and such as spending their leisure time may be due to their spirits difference. Shortage or Lack of young girls and women' favorite recreational and leisure activities leads to efficiency reduction in work, educating and family and tiredness and depression and also destroys the human relations in society and community area. (Rafat Jah, 2008: 12). Also, lack of suitable recreational and leisure facilities causes time waste of time, physical and mental disorder, promoting deviancy and unhealthy entertainments and consequently, a channel for adults to be entered into delinquency and social deviancies. According to problems related to spending leisure time of urban adults which actually, they undertake social and economic cycles in the future, it's essential to plan correctly in order to improve and increase the facilities of spending leisure time. Generally, there are challenges in zabol, from one side blowing 120-days winds, movement of smooth sands, various and continuous drought, existing canal, tiny and impermeable soil, so much evaporation and transpiration (natural environment), socio-economic environment problems and issues of Zabol such as: being away from downtown and lack of enough attention to it, being low level of education, lack of effective and skilled human force, large population of Afghan refugee, capital drain, sending migrant, goods smuggling, informal jobs, investment weakness, poverty, unemployment, and from the other side; unbalanced situation in urban population and facilities in different parts of the city, lack of balance in using lands, suburbia, weakness of urban infrastructures. Therefore, the author wants to present useful and effective strategies for adults to spend leisure time. According to proposed issues and problems and fulfilling the research purposes the questions are as following: Have the spaces of spending leisure time in zabol not been distributed justly?

Are social, economic and cultural components important in how to spend leisure time?

Research history

Up to now, various thesis and research projects have been written on adults' spending leisure time in Iran but among them, the following researches are close to our study subject.

Mahdavi and Tamiz (2008) have evaluated in an article as deviance and leisure time (case study of social damages of adults in Tabriz), by surveying the way of adults' spending leisure time with sport, art, educational-cultural-social, entertainer, scientific and practical indexes, by emphasizing on its role in making kinds of deviancy and social damages. Rabani and Shiri (2009) surveyed an article titled "leisure time and social identity: surveying the sociological patterns of spending adults' leisure time in Tehran". The results represent the determinant role of social class" and simultaneous combination of "gender" with social class in distinction lines and difference of spending leisure time patterns. Ibrahimi and Behnoei Gadne (2009) in a research which they accomplished among adults of Babolsar, concluded that, variables of socio-economic base and adults' level of education has correlation with their spending leisure time. Moreover, the boys' tendency to doing leisure activities is more than girls. Lotfi Zade (2012) believes in a research as surveying the relation of situation of adults' spending leisure time with socio-economic base that people' opinion of leisure and how to spend leisure time is different in terms of historical and social conditions and period of life. The results of the research have shown that individual' socio-economic base influences on people spending leisure time and there is significant difference average kinds of leisure time between two groups of men and women. Amir Fakhriyan and Moeini (2014) have surveyed the comments of citizen in different parts of the city on tendency to important attractions of spending leisure time about the city. in an article as tourism planning and spending leisure time in Mashhad by emphasizing on identifying the patterns of spending leisure time of urban residents, with a geographical look at the subject leisure time in Mashhad. The results showed that tendency to 10 attractions (including 6 religious tendency and 4 natural attraction) is more in this city and also the results of correlation represented that

there is positive relation between income and level of education and household headman income and tendency to natural attraction and there is negative relation about tendency to religious attractions.

Theoretical principles

Leisure time is an opportunity in which human can contemplate on himself and around the world without dependency to everything such as work, everyday life, business relationships, and briefly, free of all physical aspects and the leisure provides condition for spending leisure time and consequently mental growth and increase of individual energy and social dynamism and more work output and public pleasure. Leisure field is one of fields which renew everyday life. Human has a set of various activities based on his age, gender, educations level, economic situation, social status and cultural and location situation, but in general all activities of a healthy and mature human can be categorized in three groups work, rest and spending leisure time (Kashani Jo, 2006: 42). Of experts, Leisure time includes times that individual gets down to activities in order to rest, entertain, recreate, increase knowledge and or develop skills and considers refreshment and resumption, entertainment and recreation, activities for growth and development and features of being free of formal duties, having purpose and not having physical direction, having joy and pleasure and meeting individual needs for those functional purposes. (Technical and engineering consulting organization of Tehran, 1999; 16). Surveying the structure and process of development many cities of Iran represents unbalanced and disharmonic growth of the city, in different reasons such as population increase, migrating villagers to cities and lack of planning and proper urban designing that it has lead to heterogeneous structure in cities. This unbalanced and disharmonic growth of the cities has led to different individual and social problems and lack of considering the aspects has caused social problems which can refer to quantitative and qualitative lack of social centers and urban open spaces. As the spaces in terms of number, situation, function and quality, has not met people needs and in many cases are lack of necessary conditions to appear suitable behavior as a behavioral base. Part of social

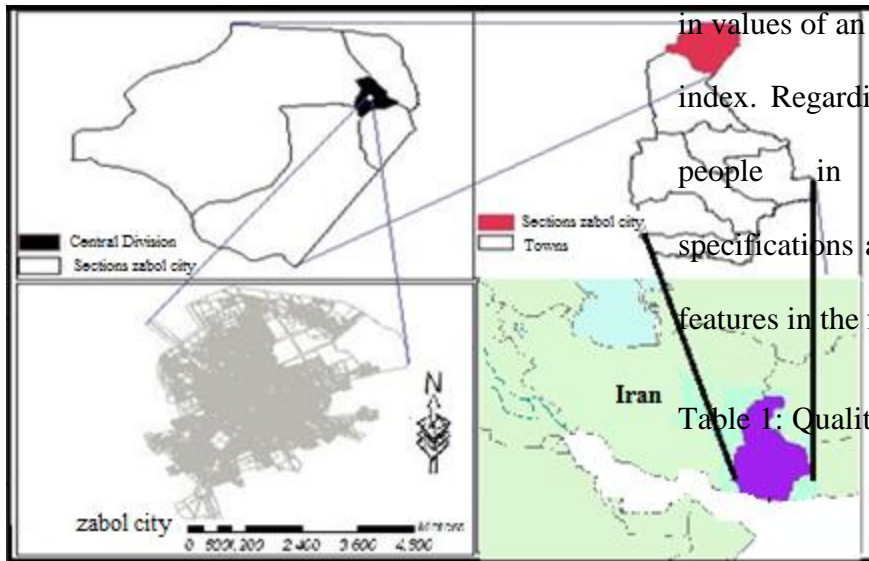
centers, gathering and urban open spaces such as parks, welfare and recreational centers and ... which they are used by different age groups especially adults in leisure time, so it will have an important role in society health as lack of attention and efficiency of these spaces will be a serious problem; because lack of a place for adults' leisure time, makes them stay at home that usually due to space limitation of apartment, the adults struggle with other family members and the tension makes them escape home and wander in streets and or gather in unhealthy environments and finally, it changes a healthy adult into a dangerous person (Saeidi Rezvani, 2000: 9).

2. Materials

The present research surveys how the adults spend leisure time with an analytical-descriptive method in Zabol. Data has been collected through librarian studies and filling out the questionnaire by the adults between 15-34 years old. It has also been used Shannon Entropy , AHP models and the software ARC GIS to analyze data.

Introducing the studied range

According to population and housing census, the population of Zabol has been 259356 in 2011 which the population of Zabol is 152370. Based on this statistics 37624 households are living in Zabol. Figure (1) shows the situation of Zabol in Iran shape, Sistan and Balouchestan province and the area of Sistan.



in values of an index, the more important the index. Regarding the distribution of young people in Zabol leisure spaces, specifications and parameters of the desired features in the following shows:
 Table 1: Quality characteristics

5. Results and discussion

The first hypothesis has been expressed as following:

Spaces of spending leisure time in Zabol have not been distributed justly.

In order to analyze the hypothesis, it has been used Shannon Entropy model. The Entropy model shows the more distribution

Components Area	Cultural Places	Religious Places	Training places	Green space
1	Very low	Average	Low	Very low
2	high	high	Low	Low
3	Average	high	Very low	Very low
4	Very low	Very low	Very low	Very low
5	Low	Low	Very low	Very low

Source: Research findings, 2014

To convert the quantitative and

qualitative indicators to put them in the evaluation matrix ((scale dipole distance)) were used as follows:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Very low		Low		Average		high		Very much	

On this scale, a measure of the quality of measurement and quantitative criteria was changed.

Table 2: Evaluation and Decision Making Matrix little

Components Area	Cultural Places	Religious Places	Training places	Green space
1	1	5	4	1
2	7	7	3	4
3	6	9	1	2
4	1	1	1	1
5	3	3	2	1
Σ	18	25	11	9

Source: Research findings, 2014

After the table was a little evaluation matrix, comparable to the scale of measurement, should the use of the scale by which the values of the dimensionless parameters and are easily comparable.

First step: to obtain the scale of weighted matrix (V)

the indicators in this case, as shown in Table (3) entropy method is used:

Table 3: Evaluation criteria weights

Components Area	C1	C2	C3	C4
A1	0/055	0/2	0/363	0/111
A2	0/388	0/28	0/272	0/444
A3	0/333	0/36	0/090	0/222

A4	0/055	0/04	0/090	0/111
A5	0/166	0/12	0/181	0/111

Source: Research findings, 2014

Equation

$$P_{ij} = \frac{a_{ij}}{\sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij}} \tag{1}$$

Second step: In this step, using the following formula to obtain reliable content:

$$E_j = -K \sum [P_{ij} \ln P_{ij}]$$

مثال

$$E_1 = -0.621 [0.055 \times \ln 0.055 + 0.388 \times \ln 0.388 + 0.333 \times \ln 0.333 + 0.055 \times \ln 0.055 + 0.166 \times \ln 0.166] = 0.838$$

Table 4: Results of the second step

E1	E2	E3	E4
0/838	0/887	0/909	0/885

Source: Research findings, 2014

The formula used to obtain the value of $k = \frac{1}{\ln(m)}$

Third step: In this step, the amount of uncertainty d_j gain (Table 5)

$$d_j = 1 - E_j \tag{Equation 5}$$

Table 5: Results of the third step

d_j	d_1	d_2	d_3	d_4	$d_j \Sigma$

$1-E_j$	0/162	0/113	0/091	0/115	0/481
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Source: Research findings, 2014

Step Four: Now weights indices using the following formula obtains:

$$w_j = \frac{d_j}{\sum_{j=1}^n dj} \tag{Equation 6}$$

Table 6: Results of Four step

w_1	w_2	w_3	w_4
0/336	0/239	0/189	0/234

Source: Research findings, 2014

Table7. ranking the distribution levels of the spaces of spending leisure time in five areas of Zabol.

Distribution type	General weight of indexes	Entropy weight	username
high	0/336	0/055	Cultural using
		0/388	Cultural using
		0/333	Cultural using
		0/055	Cultural using
		0/166	Cultural using
average	0/239	0/2	Religious using
		0/28	Religious using
		0/36	Religious using
		0/04	Religious using
		0/12	Religious using

Very low	0/189	0/363	Educational using
		0/272	Educational using
		0/09	Educational using
		0/09	Educational using
		0/181	Educational using
low	0/234	0/111	Recreational and green space using
		0/444	Recreational and green space using
		0/222	Recreational and green space using
		0/111	Recreational and green space using
		0/111	Recreational and green space using

Source: Research findings, 2014

The first hypothesis, distribution amount of the spaces of spending leisure time has been measured using Entropy Shannon. As it is also seen in table (7), the studied model has weighted the five areas of Zabol based on distribution amount of the spaces of spending leisure time, and the weight amount of each area has presented as rating between 1 and 10 which 0 shows the least of the spaces and 10 shows the most amount of access to the spaces. The results of categorizing represent that;

1-Among five areas of Zabol, areas 2 and 3 with the Entropy weight of 0/388 and 0/333, respectively, in terms of transmittal, cultural spaces have more distribution than areas of

1 and 4 and 5 with Entropy weight of 0/166 and 0/055 and 0/055, which they have less distribution.

2-Among five areas of Zabol, the areas of 1 and 2 and 3 and 5 with entropy weight of 0/2, 0/28, 0/36 and 0/12, respectively, in terms of transmittal, religious spaces have more distribution than area 4 with entropy weight of 0/04 which have less distribution.

3- Among five areas of Zabol, the areas of 1 and 2 and 5 with entropy weight of 0/363 and 0/272 and 0/181 in terms of transmittal, educational spaces have more distribution than areas of 3 and 4 with entropy weight of 0/09 which have less distribution.

4- Among five areas of Zabol, areas 2 and 3 with the Entropy weight of 0/444 and 0/222 in terms of transmittal, Recreational and green space have more distribution than areas of 1 and 4 and 5 with Entropy weight of 0/111 which have less distribution.

According to weights of Shannon Entropy

coefficient the first hypothesis represents that the spaces of spending leisure time in Zabol has not been distributed justly and the hypothesis is proved.

The second hypothesis formed in this way:

In the way of spending youths' free time in Zabol social, economical and cultural factors are effective.

In order to analyze hypothesis a kind of hierarchy model AHP and Expert Choice software have been used. In prioritizing indices from youths viewpoint according to picture (2), trends index for spending free times outside with 0.076 weight had the most effect between indices and satisfactory index of life location with 0.005 weight had the least effect between all indices.

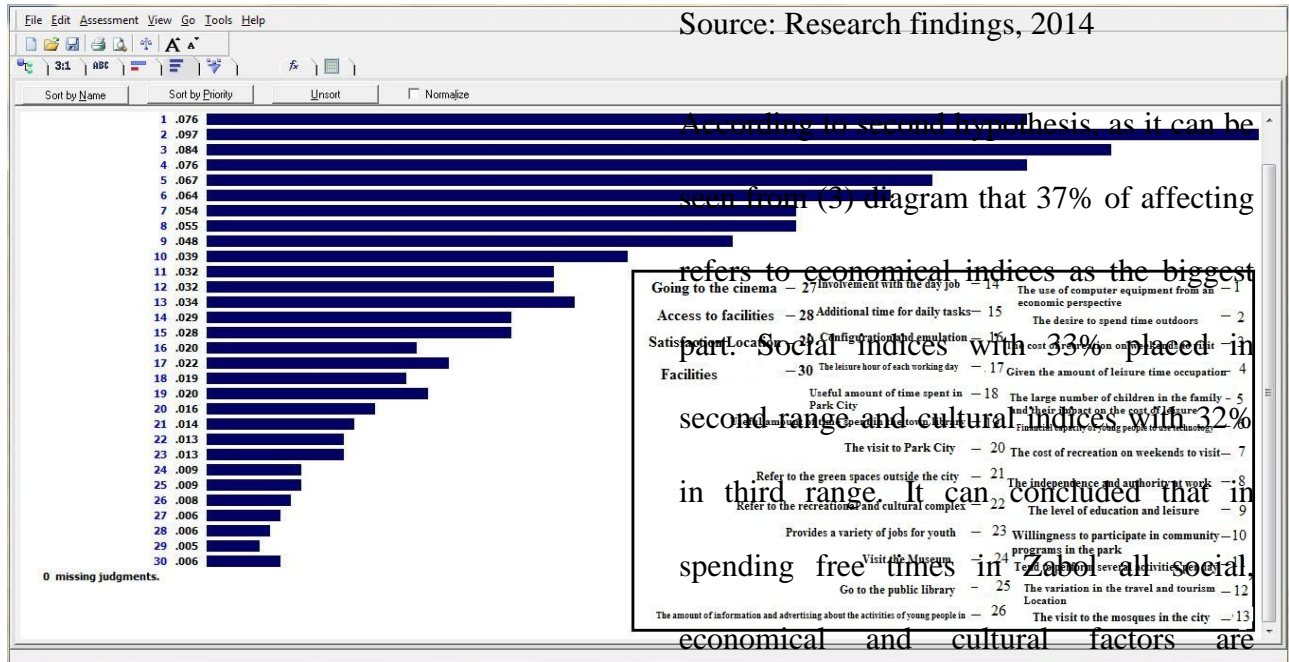


Figure (2): Chart importance and priority of each criterion

s will be rejected and the second one approved.

According to second hypothesis, as it can be seen from (3) diagram that 37% of affecting refers to economical indices as the biggest part. Social indices with 33% placed in second range and cultural indices with 32% in third range. It can be concluded that in spending free times in Park City all social, economical and cultural factors are

important and it can be said that Ho hypothesis

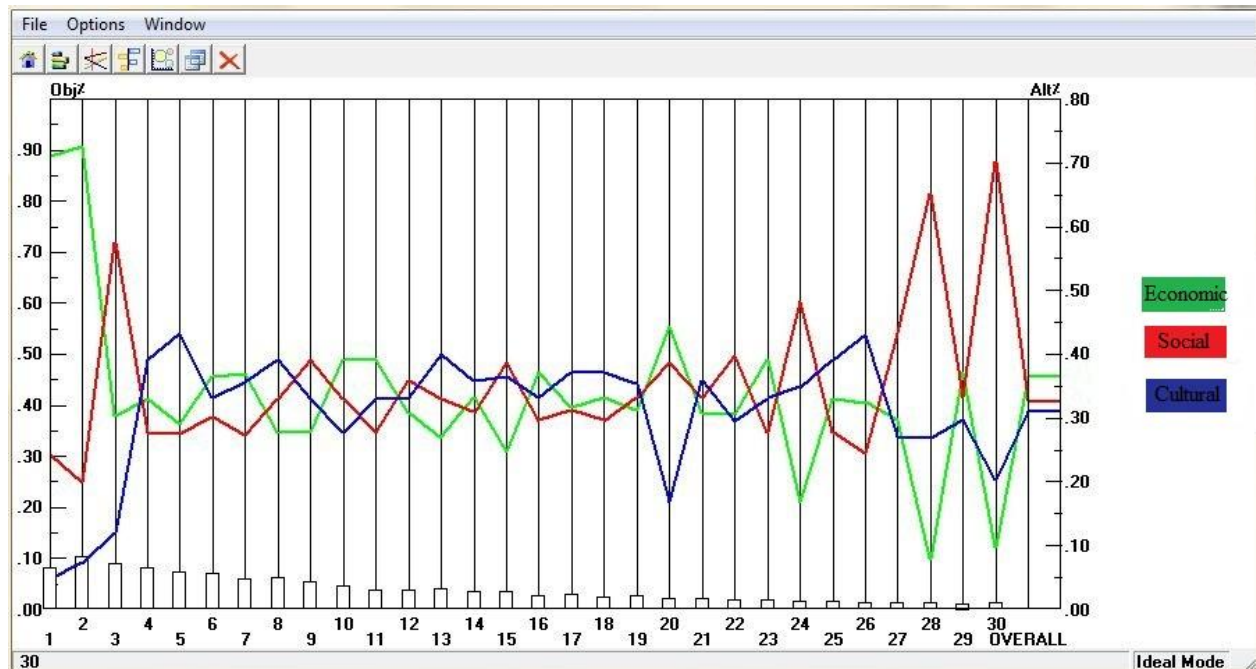


Figure (3): Figure sensitivity analysis with respect to the criteria of efficiency options available.

Source: Research findings, 2014

Conclusion

Spending free time of youths is effective base on moral and social aspect and thus is a very detailed and hard work. Generally free times are so important. Existence of some centers which are dependent to cultural usage such as library, museum, cinema, tourist centers and so on are so suitable in addition to educational areas for spending free times. Also park and environments are the best places for spending free times. Also in order to approve first hypothesis Antrophy Shanon model used and for second hypothesis AHP model applied.

Suggestions

According to results of this research and also approving hypotheses, for spending free

times in Zabol we can offer these suggestions:

- Necessity of making cultural areas according to access extent and contemporary development of city
- Improving public leisure places such as stadiums, cultural and entertainment centers according to Zabol youths
- Planning, designing and providing open urban areas according to number, extent and position base on Zabol population
- Providing facilities and organizing tourism areas in suburb areas

- By increasing Zabol city and its suburb areas, rural areas considered as leisure places.
 - Organizing and managing land investment by related organization such as municipality, housing office and urbanization and government should be considered
 - Equipping public libraries with some books which are according to youths' needs, interests and wants
 - Providing educational centers in entertainment- cultural places and organizations.
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