

Relationship between social trust and civic indifference among students

Relación entre confianza social e indiferencia cívica entre estudiantes

Relação entre confiança social e indiferença cívica entre estudantes

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Abstract

The objective of the work is to investigate the relationship between social trust and social indifference of citizens. The sample of study is students of the Islamic Azad University of Kerman. In this research, the opinions of Fukuyama, Giddens and Hirschi have been used. The statistical population of research consists of all students of Islamic Azad University of Kerman in 2017 and the sample of the research has been estimated at 400. The research sampling method is a kind of probabilistic methods and has been sorted by clustering method. The results of multivariate regression analysis indicate: cultural trust variable had the most significant effect on the social indifference. This coefficient has been reported negative to be -0.274. After that, the social class has the greatest effect on the social indifference. This is a negative coefficient of -0.230. On the other hand, the relationship between public trust and political trust with social indifference has also been reported significant and negative.

Keywords: interpersonal trust, public trust, institutional trust, social indifference.

Resumen

El objetivo del trabajo es investigar la relación entre la confianza social y la indiferencia social de los ciudadanos. La muestra de estudio son estudiantes de la Universidad Islámica Azad de Kerman. En esta investigación, se han utilizado las opiniones de Fukuyama, Giddens y Hirschi. La población estadística de la investigación está compuesta por todos los estudiantes de la Universidad Islámica de Azad en Kerman y la muestra de la investigación se ha estimado en 400. El método de muestreo de la investigación es un tipo de métodos probabilísticos y se ha ordenado por el método de agrupamiento. Los resultados del análisis de regresión multivariable indican que la variable de confianza cultural tuvo el efecto más significativo en la indiferencia social. Este coeficiente se ha reportado como negativo en -0.274. Después de eso, la clase social tiene el mayor efecto sobre la indiferencia social. Este es un coeficiente negativo de -0.230. Por otro lado, la relación entre la confianza pública y la confianza política con la indiferencia social también se ha reportado como significativa y negativa.

Palabras claves: confianza interpersonal, confianza pública, confianza institucional, indiferencia social.

Resumo

O objetivo do trabalho é investigar a relação entre confiança social e indiferença social dos cidadãos. A amostra do estudo é composta por estudantes da Universidade Islâmica Azad de Kerman. Nesta pesquisa, as opiniões de Fukuyama, Giddens e Hirschi foram usadas. população da pesquisa estatística consiste de todos os estudantes da Universidade Islâmica Azad em Kerman e amostra da pesquisa foi estimado em 400. O método de amostragem da pesquisa é um tipo de métodos probabilísticos e tenha sido ordenada por o método de agrupamento. Os resultados da análise de regressão multivariada indicam que a variável de confiança cultural teve o efeito mais significativo sobre a indiferença social. Este coeficiente foi reportado

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como negativo em -0.274. Depois disso, a classe social tem o maior efeito sobre a indiferença social. Este é um coeficiente negativo de -0.230. Por outro lado, a relação entre confiança pública e confiança política com indiferença social também foi relatada como significativa e negativa.

Palavras-chave: confiança interpessoal, confiança pública, confiança institucional, indiferença social.

Introduction and Statement of the Problem

Social participation involves a variety of individual and collective responses to involve in determining their own destinies and society, and to influence various processes in the field of public affairs, and public indifference towards this is a sign of a person and a society that is either faced with a social problem or has not found the necessary evolution and development.

Indifference and its dimensions include indifference in desire (interest), indifference in behavior, indifference in voting, (Dean, 1960) is considered as one of the social phenomena that has been known and publicized in the culture of most countries of the world in the form of a social issue. Withdrawal (disappearance) of people and their neglect toward the environment and discouragement and alienation towards social issues are subjects that have been the subject of many social thinkers in social and political circles, so that neglecting these issues provides the conditions for indifference and ultimately the feeling of emptiness among the people of the community (Rosenberg, 1955).

On the other hand, social trust is one of the most important aspects of human relations as the basis for the participation and cooperation among members of society. Social trust increases the participation in various economic, social, political and cultural fields and increases the willingness of individuals to work with different groups of society. In the present research, it is trying to investigate the relationship between types of institutional, interpersonal and public trust with the student's social indifference. The reason for the selection of students in Islamic Azad University of Kerman as the case of study is comprehensiveness of this university in the field of various educational disciplines, which encompasses a wide range of students at all levels of study. The Provincial Center of Islamic Azad University, Kerman Branch has caused this university attract many students from various students from the surrounding city of Kerman and even students from other cities of Iran. The existence of different disciplines in the

postgraduate and Ph.D. degrees has created a good environment for research.

Research Literature

Various researches have been conducted on social trust and social indifference. But most of the researches have examined these two variables separately, and the number of studies that explains the relationship between these variables is very limited and small. And more closely has examined the relationship between social capital and civil indifference, and therefore for this reason, there is a glimpse of research into the two areas. Heydar Abadi, in his research is trying to study the social and cultural factors affecting the level of social trust of youth in Mazandaran province. The results show that the level of education and social class has had negative and inverse affects on the level of trust social. Human communication, family socialization and religious beliefs have a positive and direct relationship with social trust. On the other hand, the variables of human communication and family socialization have the most impact on the social trust of the youth (Heydarabadi, 2010).

Sharipour et al, in their research seek to investigate the relationship between types of trust with social trust among the students of Mazandaran University. The results of their research indicate that there is a high degree of interpersonal trust among students. In contrast, the institutional trust of respondents is close to 46% and less than half. On the other hand, the results of their research indicate that the low level of institutional trust of respondents makes institutional trust unsuccessful in the transfer and development of social trust (Sharipour et al, 2010).

Naderi et al, in their research are trying to provide a structural model of the relationship between alienation and social indifference. The results of their research in Iran show that the educated community of society, due to the separation and frustration of the society and the issues surrounding the community, has provided the groundwork for the formation of the

participation crisis and the negative and positive orientations of these people towards different social processes. On the other hand, the lack of attention to the environment of libraries at the university, the type and manner of dealing of administrative elements in these environments, the lack of funds necessary to strengthen the scientific environment for libraries and in general cultural environments, the lack of new books are factors contributing to cultural hatred and in general is social alienation (Naderi et al, 2009).

Kalantari in their research are trying to study social indifference in Iran. The results of their research show that by increasing empathy capacity and the sense of social responsibility and fading out purely material calculations in social relationships, the indifference can be reduced and altruism can be increased (Kalantari et al, 2007). Nabavi in their research are trying to study the factors affecting social indifference in Dezful city. The results of their research indicate that about 30% of the social indifference changes were made by five variables: empathy, sense of alienation, social capital, feeling insecurity, and socioeconomic status, respectively, which are the most influential factors on the social indifference of Dezfol citizens. By summing up the research conducted in the field of social trust and social indifference in Iran, it is clear that the country has been faced two crises: a crisis of social indifference that increases each year, and the other a crisis of trust, specifically the institutional and public trust which are reduced every year and there is growing interpersonal trust and, unfortunately, the context is provided for the fact that distinction is created in the social relationships among the insiders (family members or people who are similar to the ideological background with the person) and strangers (others in general with different cultural, religious, and ethnic backgrounds and so on), and this distinction addresses the elimination of strangers against insiders (Nabavi et al, 2014).

Oser and Hooghe in their research entitled "Partisan strength, political trust and generalized trust in the United States: An analysis of the General Social Survey (1972-2014) state that strong partisan identities are associated with citizens' effective interaction with the political system, and with higher levels of political trust. Traditionally, party identity therefore is seen as a mechanism that allows for political integration. Simultaneously, however, political parties have gained recent attention for their role in promoting societal polarization by reinforcing

competing and even antagonistic group identities. This article uses General Social Survey data from 1972-2014 to investigate the relationship between partisan strength and both political and generalized trust. The findings show that increases in partisan strength are positively related to political trust, but negatively related to generalized trust. This suggests that while partisan strength is indeed an important linkage mechanism for the political system, it is also associated with a tendency toward social polarization, and this corrosive effect thus far has not gained sufficient attention in literature on party identity (Oser & Hooghe, 2017).

Justwana et al, in their research, are attempting to measure social trust (Justwana et al, 2017) . Their research results suggest that:

Decades of rigorous quantitative scholarship have generated a wealth of knowledge regarding the causes and consequences of cross-national variations in social trust. However, while some social science disciplines have made significant contributions to this conversation, others have largely failed to do so. The field of international relations, for example, has lagged behind in producing aggregate-level scholarship on social trust. This is surprising given that (1) trust influences public opinion and thereby the incentive structure for political leaders and (2) many peace building efforts directly target the levels of trust in post-conflict settings. Country-level trust scholarship in international relations and the social sciences more generally is hampered by data scarcity. The main purpose of this article is to present a new publicly available data set on aggregate levels of social trust. Relying on a set of 19 widely accepted correlates, we construct a new cross-sectional measure of the concept that covers all countries from 1946 to 2010. We then perform a series of empirical tests establishing the validity of our measure. Finally, we offer a number of bivariate analyses to demonstrate the broad utility of our new variable for scholars in the social sciences.

Shandra in the analysis of social participation and accountability states that people with disabilities in the United States experience lower levels of social integration than people without disabilities. However, less is known about the association between disability and volunteer participation - despite an extensive literature on other disparities in volunteerism. This study uses data from the 2009-2015 Volunteer Supplement of the Current Population Survey to evaluate how

working-aged adults with sensory disabilities, cognitive disabilities, physical disabilities, or multiple disabilities access, participate in, and maintain volunteer roles (Shandra, 2017).

Net of socio-demographic characteristics, adults with disabilities are no less likely than those without disabilities to report informal volunteering, although the presence of physical and multiple disabilities negatively associates with formal volunteering. Adults with disabilities report no fewer annual hours or weeks than those without disabilities if they are formal volunteers, but the mechanism through which they initially become involved in volunteer organizations varies. People with different types of disability experience different patterns of volunteering, and the socio-demographic characteristics associated with having a disability exacerbate many of these differences. Results suggest that adults with disabilities can—and do—participate in voluntary work, but may face barriers to accessing formal volunteer roles.

Pin and Spini, reviewed the social support and participation. This study aimed to identify the impact of falling on the trajectories of social participation and social support of older people in Europe. Their sample consisted of 16,583 people aged 50–95 years from 10 European countries who responded to the waves 1, 2 and 4 of the Survey of Health Ageing and Retirement in Europe. The impact of falling on the trajectories of social participation and social support was examined using generalized estimating equation (GEE) models. The effect of the interactions between falling and frailty and between falling and social support on social participation was assessed. Falls were negatively associated with social participation (OR=0.73, $p<0.001$) and positively associated with social support (OR=2.20, $p<0.001$). For social participation, this effect was moderated by frailty; the interaction term between frailty and fall highlighted the finding that frailty better explained the global trajectory of social participation compared with falling. Social support did not buffer the negative impact of falling on social participation. Falls can be considered stressful events that have implications beyond the health context. Frail people who have fallen should be targeted in prevention and rehabilitation programmes; specific attention should also be paid to the relatives of fallers, who appeared to be more intensively solicited after a fall (Pin & Spini, 2016).

The Theoretical Framework of Research

The network of trust can be created between individuals within a group or between different groups and organizations. Fukuyama believes that before entering any business or social system, it must obtain sufficient information about the networks of trust in that system and its features, because he considers trust as the basis of any economic and social exchanges (Fukuyama, 2000). In fact, all social groups have a certain degree of radius of trust, which implies the extent of the cooperative circle and the mutual trust of members of a group. In Fukuyama's view, the useful concept of social capital is the "radius of trust". (Hyderabad, 2010).

All social groups have a certain degree of radius of trust which implies the extent of the cooperative circle and the mutual trust of members of a group. In a general conclusion, one can say that the more a social group with a higher radius of trust, the more social capital it will have. Religious commitment and adherence to moral values can also be considered as one of the sources of social capital. Many religions can promote social capital by promoting ways such as participation, honesty, mutual trust, and the spread of moral values (Fukuyama, 2000).

If a social group has a positive extraversion to members of other groups, the radius of trust of this group exceeds its internal limit. The radius of trust varies in different cultures.

The theoretical discussions about trust can be divided into three categories: micro level, mid (intermediate) level, and macro level. At the micro level, which focuses on interpersonal trust or trust in familiar individuals, the goal is to analyze individual factors and wisdom. Micro level scholars, with emphasis on action as a level of study, have been exploring and analyzing the concept of social trust.

At the intermediate level, general and generalized trust to the public and to intermediary groups and small organizations and institutions are examined. The more people's needs are greater and more extensive, the wider the level of their actions. The depth of the actions also depends on the trust of people in each other. Therefore, in trust, the parties involved in social communication should be considered. This level of trust has a very important impact on social relationships and interactions and has the ability to regulate communications and social

relationships. In the event of weakness and disability, this trust can be replaced at the third level of trust (Heydarabadi, 2010).

The system of social trust has four sub-systems as follows:

1. Sub-system of cultural trust: In this subsystem, mutual trust is created in the system of values and thoughts, and the existence of trust in that thoughts reflects the human thoughts.
2. Social trust subsystem: The purpose is creating trust in the context of obligations, interactions and formal relationships.
3. Sub-system of political trust: The purpose of this sub-system is to establish mutual trust in the field of authority. Also, the necessity of achieving the goal is relationships based on mutual interaction- that transform power and force into authority or legitimate power.
4. The subsystem of economic trust: It aims to create a climate of trust in relationships based on exchanges and wealth. Adaptation and adjustment with

environment occurs when there is a balance between energy and information, which can be achieved with the presence of trust between actors and this trust rounds away the social distance from the space of production and dominance over nature (Heydarabadi, 2010)

On the other hand, indifference occurs when a person, after a long failure, loses hope in the realization of his/her goal or goals in a particular situation and wants to quit from the source of his/her own failure (Danaeefard et al, 2010).

Based on the theory of social learning, behavior is learned and behavior learning is also based on observational learning rules. Accordingly, socialization is carried out unconsciously (indirectly) with the example and adaptation of the behavior, action and speech of parents and other family members (such as siblings), and without the parents themselves having noticed, the children learn their behavior, speech and social attitudes, as suitable and appropriate attitudes and behaviors, and gradually internalize (Shakirinia, 1997).

Graph I The conceptual and theoretical model of research

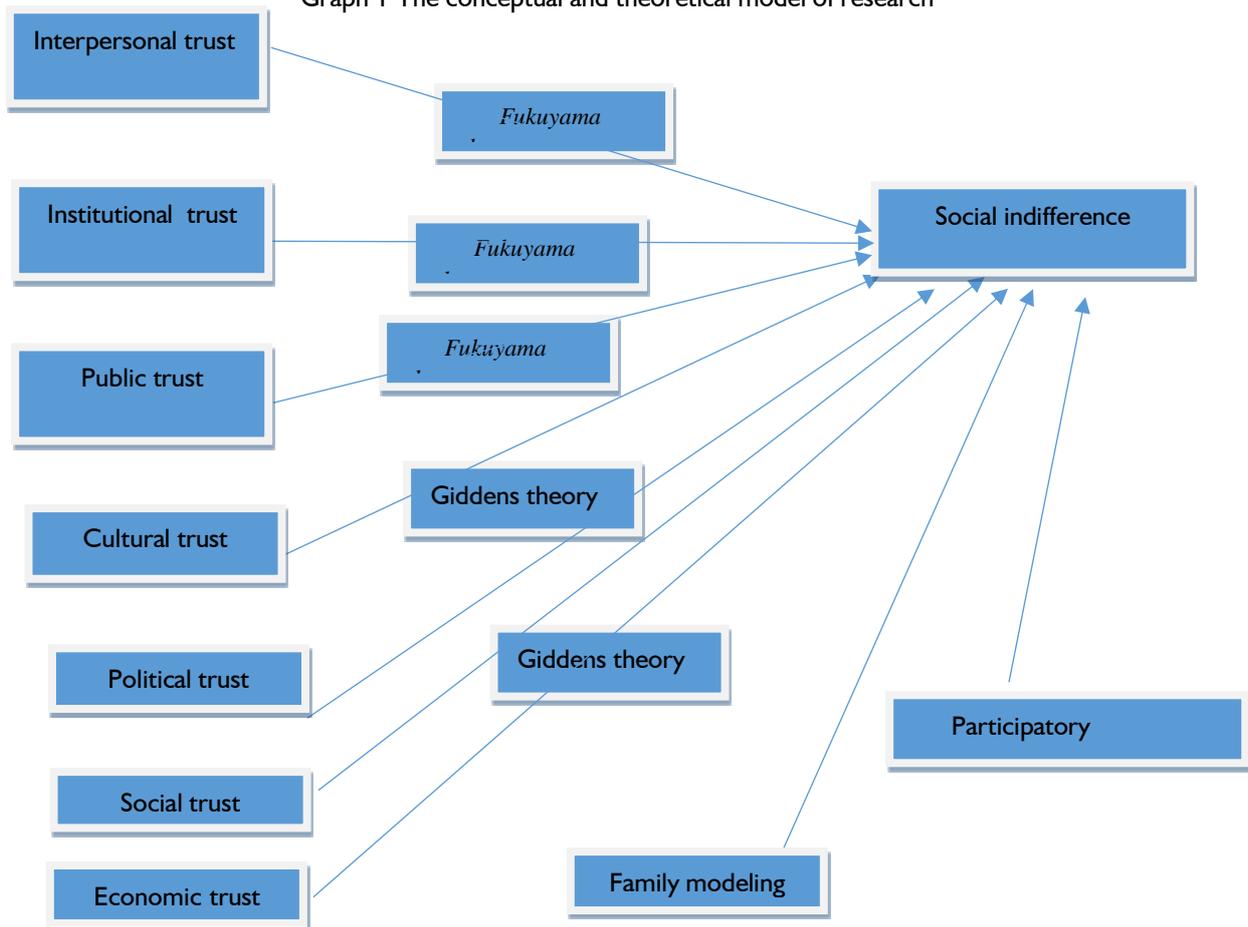


Table I Conceptual (theoretical) and operational definitions of research variables

| Variable | Conceptual (theoretical) definition | operational definition |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| Interpersonal trust | This type of trust is at the micro level, which takes into account interpersonal trust or trust in familiar individuals. | The trust to family members, relatives and close friends is considered. |
| Societal indifference | It is a condition in which individuals, because of the lack of subjective (cognitive) and objective (action) connectivity with society (colleagues - social institutions and structures), or lack of interest and disregard for surrounding realities refuses to carry out social partnerships and responsibilities. | An individual is reluctant to engage in various social contexts. It does not matter to him what is happens in the country, for example who will be the president or who will go to parliament. He/she feels unable to control social events. |
| Institutional trust | At the level of the foundations, general and generalized trust to the public and to intermediary groups and small organizations and institutions is examined. | Trust in various institutions and organizations such as: Municipality, City Council, Parliament, Police and ... |
| Public trust | The level of trust extends so much which scope extents to embraces the trust of strangers and the trust of foreigners, those who are from different nationalities, ethnic groups and religions. | Trusting the general public, even strangers |
| Cultural trust | Referred to mutual trust in the system of values and ideas and the existence of trust in human thoughts and ideas. | Trust in the efficiency of religious beliefs and values in social life |
| Political trust | The goal is to create mutual trust in the field of authority. Also, the necessity of achieving the goal is relationships based on mutual | Trust in the political institutions and officials of the country as well as trust in the efficiency of the political system in |

| | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| | interaction that transform power and force into authority or legitimate power. | solving the issues and problems of the country |
| Economic trust | Its purpose is to create a climate of trust in relationships based on exchanges and wealth. | Trust in the market and the willingness to invest in economic terms |
| Family modeling | It is carried out unconsciously (indirectly) with the example and adaptation of the behavior, action and speech of parents and other family members (such as siblings), and without the parents themselves having noticed, the children learn their behavior, speech and social attitudes, as suitable and appropriate attitudes and behaviors, and gradually internalized. | To what extent is the main attitude of the family (the view of your parents and sisters and brothers) is that: Your participation in the elections and other members of the family has no impact on society. They do nothing to improve the social situation of the community Participation in groups and associations has no effect on the situation in the country, and so on |
| Participatory experiences | Referring to previous experiences with social participation. In his/her view, how has his/her collaborative experiences influenced various social, economic, cultural and social spheres? | It refers to the effectiveness of the past contributions of the individual at the community level, meaning to which extent he/she believes that citizens with social participation are able to change the fate of the country. |

The Statistical Population and Sample

The statistical population is the place where the results of the research are to be generalized there. The statistical population of this study is all students of Islamic Azad University of Kerman, whose number is 18213 people. Sampling method in this study is a combination of multi-stage cluster and simple random sampling. To determine the sample size of this research Cochran formula has been used which has been increased to 400 people. Regarding validity in the present study, the construct validity method was used. The researcher, referring to the views of experts and professors, verifies the validity of his

measuring instrument, in assuring the variables of the research. In order to evaluate the validity of the questionnaire, after the questionnaire was set up, experts and professors were asked to comment on the validity of the questionnaire. After applying the opinion of these people, the questionnaire was given to a number of respondents, so they also had their own opinions in terms of the expression of the questionnaire sentences and its understandability and all of them declared the validity of the questionnaire to be appropriate. For reliability, Cronbach's alpha coefficient has been used, all of which have been reported above 0.7 and significant.

Table 2. Rationality coefficient of variables

| Variable | The obtained coefficient of reliability | The number of items |
|--------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| Interpersonal trust | 0.856 | 7 |
| social indifference | 0.745 | 20 |
| Institutional trust | 0.885 | 9 |
| Public trust | 0.776 | 12 |
| Cultural trust | 0.795 | 6 |
| Political trust | 0.823 | 10 |
| Economic trust | 0.735 | 10 |
| Family modeling | 0.826 | 9 |
| Participatory Experiences | 0.779 | 5 |
| Total Alpha Coefficient | 0.795 | |

Research Data

But regarding the frequency distribution of respondents based on age, the research data indicate that the mean age of respondents is 24.56, that is, about 25 years, the minimum age is eighteen years, and the maximum age of respondents is 50 years. Research data on public trust is very important / one of the components that can make a huge difference between intra-group and out-group social capital is public trust. As public trust is stronger, the radius of social capital leap outward, hence out-group social capital is reinforced. The resulting mean results for each of the items related public trust (mean for each of the items is less than 3 out of 5 grades) are reported. 42.2% of the respondents stated that they do not trust strangers and they are not willing to respond positively to them if they ask for help. 20% of the respondents also stated that people are not honest in their communications, and that most shopkeepers can't be trusted. Other respondents also stated that have little trust to people from other ethnic, racial and national minorities (from other countries).

The scores for social indifference among students show a high rate (mean of 4.29 out of 5 points) of respondents stated they do not have

sufficient control over their lives. Also, for the majority of respondents, they do nothing to improve the situation of the community. Many of them do not participate in cultural and group activities (a mean of 4.13 out of 5). Other research results also indicate a high degree of indifference among students.

Concerning cultural trust, the results also show that the students' cultural trust is moderate. According to majority of them, the scientific ideas should be trusted (mean of 4.29 out of 5 scores) and that scientific ideas can develop the society (4.27 out of 5 scores). But this trust in cultural findings must be manifested alongside religious beliefs and ritual. That is, science is not alien to religion, and both science and religion have the potential to help the society to transcendence (excellence). The mean of 3.12 about the trust to religious beliefs indicates (confirms) this.

Political trust that reflects citizens' trust in their representatives in different councils, governor and mayor of their city, as well as heads of universities, municipality and governorates... is another variable that has been investigated. Political trust in most areas has been reported moderate and meantime, trust in the city council

deputies is the lowest (2.45 points out of 5) and trust in the respectable governor of the city has the highest score.

Unfortunately, in terms of economic trust, the results of the research indicate a crisis of trust in this field. Most of the items related to economic trust have scores below the normal mean. The majority of the respondents regard the economic market in Iran as unstable (an average of 2.14 out of 5 is reported for market stability), so that foreign investors (2.27 out of 5) are not willing to invest in the country (Iran) and the willingness of domestic investors is also moderate (3.15 out of 5).

Regarding test of research hypotheses, correlation coefficients based on the type of variable was used. The first hypothesis of the research is as follows: H1 hypothesis: It seems that there is a significant relationship between interpersonal trust and social indifference. H0 hypothesis is considered as insignificance in the above variables, that there is no significant relationship between interpersonal trust and social indifference. Since the level of measurement of the above-mentioned variables is a interval, Pearson correlation coefficient is used. Since the significance level of 0.001 has been reported, it is indicated that the null hypothesis (H0 is rejected and the hypothesis I (H1) is accepted (correlation coefficient is 0.161).

The second hypothesis, which indicates the relationship between institutional trust and civil indifference variables, is confirmed by the Pearson correlation coefficient equal to -0.191 at a significant level of 0.011. The next hypothesis, which indicates the relationship between public trust and civil indifference, with the Pearson coefficient (-0.101) at the significant level of (0.049) and the next hypothesis that is the relationship between cultural trust and indifference (Pearson coefficient of -0.061) at a significant level (0.041), and next hypothesis political trust and social indifference (P = 0.361)) at 0.30 level, are accepted. The hypothesis of there is a significant relationship between family modeling and social indifference with a coefficient of 0.185 and a significance level of (0.001) 0) is accepted, however, the relationship between economic trust and civil indifference is rejected (significance level of 0.71). The results of other hypotheses are briefly summarized as follows:

- Relationship between family modeling and indifference: Pearson's coefficient of 0.185 and the significance level of 0.001- Confirmation of the hypothesis
- The Relationship between participatory experiences and Social indifference: The correlation coefficient of 0.191 and the significance of 0.021- Confirmation of the hypothesis
- The relationship between age and social indifference, the correlation coefficient of 0.028 and the significance level of 0.081-rejection of hypothesis

Relationship between gender and social indifference: The level of measurement of above variables is nominal-interval and Chi-square correction coefficient is used. A significant level of 0.061 was reported and the hypothesis was rejected. There is a significant relationship between the being native and non-native and social indifference. A significant level of 0.071 has been reported suggesting a rejection of the hypothesis.

Estimation of Regression Model of Research

The variables of interpersonal trust, institutional trust, public trust, cultural trust, political trust, family modeling, and participatory experiences were measured at an interval level and have a significant Pearson correlation with social indifference were entered to the multivariable regression model in order to analyze. These variables, in total, explained 40.6% of the variation of the dependent variable. On the other hand, the coefficient (F) or (ANNOVA) is 11.880 and at the significance level of 0.30, which indicates that the above variables are suitable for regression analysis.

The following table shows the coefficients of the causal effect of the variables of the research as standardized coefficients. As it is seen, the cultural trust variable has the most significant causal effect on the social indifference. This negative coefficient is reported to be -0.274. This means that the greater the cultural trust of citizens in religious rituals, the lower their social indifference. After that, the social class has the greatest impact on social indifference. This is a negative coefficient of -0.230. That is, upper social classes have higher social indifference.

Table 3 Statistical estimation of regression coefficients for research data

| Model | Non-standard coefficient | | standard coefficient | coefficient t | Significance level |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| | Coefficient b | Standard deviation | Beta | | |
| Constant (Fixed) | 53.786 | 2.939 | | 18.301 | 0.000 |
| Family modeling | 0.117 | 0.51 | 0.114 | 0.277 | 0.023 |
| Political trust | -0.452 | 0.179 | -0.134 | 2.369 | 0.018 |
| Cultural trust | -0.464 | 0.083 | -0.274 | 5.561 | 0.000 |
| Interpersonal trust | 0.205 | 0.122 | 0.097 | 1.681 | 0.094 |
| Institutional trust | -0.024 | 0.705 | 0.018 | -0.324 | 0.746 |
| Public trust | -.0238 | 0.108 | 0.107 | 2.201 | 0.028 |
| Participatory experiences | -0.030 | 0.058 | 0.025 | -5.14 | 0.607 |
| Social class | -0.552 | 0.123 | -0.230 | -4.490 | 0.000 |

Summary and Conclusion

The research is attempting to investigate the relationship between social trust and social indifference of the citizens. The case study of this research is the students of the Islamic Azad University of Kerman. Family modeling is one of the variables with a direct and positive impact on social indifference. This suggests that family background is one of the most important areas of indifference or lack of indifference and accountability of citizens. When different people (father, mother and children) talk about their experiences about social inclusion outcomes, family members are under the influence of this family communication network. If the experience is positive, it will lead to self-responsibility and if negative, it will bring social indifference. Social trust, which itself has three components of interpersonal trust, institutional trust and public trust, is one of the most important variables related to civil indifference. The trust in Kerman and among students indicates the severity of interpersonal trust and institutional and public trust constraints. This conclusion is consistent with the results of the research conducted by Kamali and Eskandari, Alipour et al, Sharipour et al (Kamali and Eskandari, 2011; Alipour and Zahedi, 2009; Sharipour and Razaghi, 2010). On the other hand, the only component of social trust that affects social indifference is the component of public trust. The issue of differentiation of developed and developing countries like Iran is also here. The results of research indicate that public trust among Kermanian students is very

low. The results of research conducted in the other cities and regions of Iran also confirm this conclusion (Abbas Zadeh, 2004; Afshani et al 2009; Zahedi & Khanbashi, 2011). The results of regression analysis indicate a negative effect of public trust on social indifference.

Cultural trust is another important variable that has been studied, and in fact refers to the extent to which citizens believe that the values and beliefs of the culture that society adheres to, has the ability to respond to social, economic political and ... problems. Unfortunately, cultural trust has been reported low among students, while this variable can have a negative impact on social indifference. It can be said that indifferent people among students are those who have lost their cultural beliefs. This variable, along with political trust, can play a more important role. Political trust has also had a negative relationship with social indifference. That is, the more trust a citizen in government and state and the efficiency of the system, the lower their indifference. On the other hand, the causal relation between the variable of economic trust with civil indifference is not confirmed, but indifference has a reversed relationship with the social class.

The overall research results indicate that in Iranian society, social trust and social indifference are becoming a social crisis. This crisis is rooted in the distrust of citizens in terms of culture, values and political efficiency. Citizens' beliefs, as a solution, will be timely when the value efficiency for citizens becomes clear. They need to trust the government. The role of the country's authorities is important in this regard.

On the world stage, government measures must be such that to reduce the amount of social problems, especially unemployment, inflation and high costs.

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