Measuring Socio-Political Participation on Political Trust in the Elections of West Azerbaijan Province from 2011 to 2019

**Behnam Heydarpour[1], Faramarz Mirzazadeh Ahmad Beygloo[2*],
Abdulrahman Hassanifar[3]**

[1] Department of Political Science, South Tehran Branch, Islamic Azad University,
Tehran, Iran
[2*]Department of Political Science, Ilam Branch, Islamic Azad University, Ilam, Iran
[3]Assistant Professor of Political History, IHCS, Tehran, Iran

Abstract:

The present study seeks to examine whether the measurement of political and social participation is effective on political trust in the elections in the province of West Azerbaijan from 2011 to 2019? It seeks to examine the hypothesis that there is a significant relationship between civic participation, forgiveness and the spirit of volunteerism, political participation and religious participation with political trust. Survey research method was used to test the hypotheses; the statistical population of this study includes all citizens of West Azerbaijan province, both men and women (urban and rural); Who are over the age of 18 and are eligible to vote by law. According to the latest information and statistics of the Management and Planning Organization of West Azerbaijan Province, there are 2,284,359 (two million two hundred and eighty-four thousand three hundred and fifty-nine) people. In this study, simple random sampling method was used and 384 samples were selected. Research questionnaires have been prepared from standard questionnaires in two parts related to dependent variable (political trust) and independent variable (social and political participation). The inferential statistics method used in this section includes tests such as: factor analysis test, Pearson correlation coefficient test, regression test, path analysis test. To analyze the data of the present study, SPSS software version 24 was used and according to the results of the research, the research hypotheses were confirmed.

Keywords: International Security, Humanitarian Law, Human Rights, International Peace

*Corresponding Author's Email: FA.mirzazadeh@iau.ac.ir

Introduction

Social participation found its way into the political and social systems of Western societies two hundred years ago. But paying attention to this phenomenon and emphasizing its role as one of the main factors of development in societies in transition; It manifested itself largely after the failure of development strategies and programs in the 1950s and 1960s, which had entered these countries from the West. In reviewing and evaluating these programs, the lack of public participation has been evaluated as the main factor in the failure of development programs. Therefore, since then, in development strategies, the approach of popular participation has been emphasized as one of the main human needs (Vahidi and Niyazi, 2004, p. 119). Informal contributions with a long history and despite the changes and transformations that have occurred over the last

hundred years, are still evident in Iranian society; And it has always been superior to official and institutional partnerships in this land throughout history.

The main symbol of political participation in society is the conscious participation of citizens in various elections, and the deeper and more these participations are; The legitimacy of the political and social system increases. Therefore, it can be argued that the highest form of crystallization of democracy and democracy in society is through their presence and participation in determining their own destiny through elections.

The study of the participation of the people of West Azerbaijan province in the elections of the Islamic Consultative Assembly in the three ninth, tenth and eleventh terms and the participation of the people in the voting is as follows (Ministry of Interior, 1400):

Table 1: *The turnout of the people of West Azerbaijan Province in the Islamic Consultative Assembly elections*

City	2011-2012	2015-2016	2019-2020
Orumieh	390. 279	440.119	344.886
Piranshahr and Sardasht	96. 456	106.861	70.988
Boucan	97. 791	106.609	52.664
Khoy and Chaipar	180. 446	192.029	151.382
Salmas	94. 264	98.858	76.719
Mako, Chaldoran, Poldasht and Shut	109.222	111.300	101.813
Mahabad	86. 965	85.796	53,645
Miandoab, Shahindej and Takab	223.783	221.301	164.527
Naghadeh and Oshnaviyeh	97. 792	118.624	129.521
State	1377004	1481497	1146145
Total "percentage" participation	69	65.5	48

Considering the above table, we can reduce the participation of the people in the elections between the ninth, tenth and eleventh periods of the Islamic Consultative Assembly elections.

Since the field of elections and widespread participation in it is a symbol of na-

tional solidarity and cohesion, holding passionate elections can increase the credibility of the political system. In the meantime, one of the important components of increasing political participation is paying attention to public trust and social capital. Democratic political systems are based on public trust

and the will of the people, and their continuity and authority depend on the participation of the people. In fact, citizen participation is achieved in a relationship based on public trust. Therefore, wherever the level of public trust is high, the level of participation and cooperation of the people in various fields increases. Therefore, the role of public trust cannot be underestimated or neglected, as it leads to a decrease in participation. Also, the greater the turnout in the elections, the greater the political stability.

Political trust is a good foundation for socio-political participation and even political legitimacy. A decline in political trust will have consequences such as this. Reduced political participation; Decreased political legitimacy; Increase ethnic identification; Increase overseas identification; The deterioration of the international position; Decreased level of development; Decreased satisfaction. Different historical, structural, and similar conditions give rise to different types of political systems. Yet what has prevailed in history and even in governments that were not based on it; There has been an insistence on the existence of democracy (the element of satisfaction, participation and trust) in various political systems and the perception of democracy as a utopia in the political arena. Different historical, structural, and similar conditions give rise to different types of political systems. Yet what has prevailed in history and even in governments that were not based on it; There has been an insistence on the existence of democracy (the element of satisfaction, participation and trust) in various political systems and the perception of democracy as a utopia in the political arena. When the level of participation is declining, the structure and legitimacy of the political system and, in parallel, the social system of the society are

questioned and the foundations of the system are weakened and even the possibility and fear of its disintegration is lost.

My concern as a citizen of this community and also as a political activist (in terms of my job nature) is why the participation rate is low? And what are the reasons for that in West Azerbaijan province? And why do not the people show that former trust in their country's political system? And whether the decline in the level of political participation of the citizens of West Azerbaijan province is related to the degree of their social trust in political and social systems?

It is necessary that to date this issue or extensive and independent research on the relationship between political trust and social trust has not been done, especially in the province of West Azerbaijan; Therefore, considering the importance of the issue, it is necessary to examine different angles of the issue and how this component is related and its reasons should be discussed. Paying attention to the table of the amount of civil participation of the citizens of West Azerbaijan province in the elections of the previous year's shows the decrease of these participations; And identifying and analyzing this reduction is vital for the political life of the province and, consequently, for the country. It is with this knowledge and analysis of factors that scientific and practical measures can be considered to increase the civic participation of citizens; In this way, the legitimacy of the political system can be strengthened.

Theoretical Framework
Participation
In the sociological perspective, participation emphasizes social and economic processes, family institutions, social status, the education system; From this approach, social and

external processes determine the level of participation of individuals. This view considers structural and broad social processes such as urbanization, the expansion of mass communication, the construction of governing power, group dynamics, literacy and social status to affect the participation of individuals; And by studying the correlations between economic and social characteristics on the one hand and the behavior of voters on the other hand, it is concluded that how people vote is largely the result of political socialization. The process by which individuals become acquainted with the political system through information and experience, with their legal duties and plans in society. In this process, values, institutions, beliefs and customs are transferred from one generation to another (Ghavam, 1995, p. 77).

Investigating the factors related to social participation

According to George C. Homans theory of exchange and opinion, any behavior that is more rewarding for a person, or one believes that such a reward awaits him, will be more likely to occur. He uses five important theorems to explain human action (human behavior):

The first theorem is success; the action that leads to the reward is repeated.

The second theorem, motivation; If in the past the existence of a particular motive or set of motives has been an opportunity in which one's action leads to reward. The more the new situation is like the past, the more likely a person is to perform the same action or actions.

The third theorem, value; the more valuable the result of a person's action is to him, the more he is interested in repeating that action. Positive result - action, negative result - no action.

The fourth theorem, the theorem of deprivation or saturation; The more a person has received a certain type of reward in the recent past, the less valuable the subsequent units of that reward will be to him.

Fifth theorem, aggression theorem, rape - affirmation

A. Aggression: When a person's behavior does not receive the reward he or she expects or faces punishment that he or she did not expect, he or she becomes more inclined to engage in aggressive behavior, and the consequences of such behavior become more valuable to him or her.

B. Confirmation: When the action of the person receives the expected reward, especially the reward more than that or does not receive the expected punishment. It is in this state that the person will be more inclined to do a good deed and the results of such an action will be more valuable for him (Ritzer, 1995, pp. 419-432).

Dimensions of trust

To complete the concept of trust, Piotr Sztompka determines the ontological basis of the category of trust and raises the question of where and in what areas of trust are bets actually placed? And the possible answer to this question is that, in his view, these answers are not only contradictory but complementary to each other, and by adding to each other form a complex base of trust:

a. Trust as a kind of relationship: The first answer to this question from Sztompka's point of view is that trust of a kind is a qualitative relationship. Although trust is primarily a one-sided expectation and commitment that is always achieved in a relationship, trust is a direct exchange when the act of trust provokes reciprocity; This

means that trust is gained by restoring mutual trust. But the indirect exchange of trust is when trust is an orientation taken toward others whose actions are important to the trustee. But these others have no particular awareness of trust and the trustworthy, and it is only a careless response that is done only through actions that meet the expectations of the trusted by meeting their needs or achieving their goals.

B. Trust and Collaboration: Collaboration occurs when individuals interact collectively with a common goal that they cannot achieve alone and individually. In such situations, each person's success depends on the actions performed by others, and this significantly increases uncertainty and risk. Therefore, trust is a precondition for cooperation and is also a product of a successful cooperation. So, it can be said that trust is the main axis of cooperation or, in other words, trust is the emotional basis for cooperation. In the same way that trust is the basis of cooperation, distrust destroys cooperation. If complete distrust is cooperation, cooperation between free agents fails. At the heart of this interpersonal mutual trust is a kind of public trust that is maintained by each individual in the collaborating group. Because the success of each individual depends on the help of all.

Political trust

Based on traditional, charismatic, and bureaucratic authority, Max Weber states that there may be three types of relationship of trust between people and governments. In traditional societies, the basis of political trust is the adherence of powerful rulers to old traditions and customs. In societies where the extraordinary and benevolent characteristics of rulers are important to the people, benevolent political rulers gain political trust, and in modern societies, political

trust is based on rational law and regulation. Jürgen Habermas believes that the greater the ratio of public spaces to the private and public spheres, the greater the level of mutual understanding and trust in society. Therefore, the more the government is diligent in expanding public spaces, so that the opposition engages in critical dialogue with the government, away from any pressure or bribery; People's trust in governments will increase (Ahmadi, 2002, p. 49). In his definition of political trust, Waren emphasizes the people's desire to follow political leaders in society; He also believes that political trust is realized when the people of the society follow their political leaders (Hetherington, 1998, p. 791). Noreen Bretzer divides political trust into three parts: trust in the political system, the political institution, and the political actors. In this division, political trust is the amount of positive and supportive attitude of people towards the political system, political institution and political activists in society (Shayegan, 2008, p. 164).

Giddens distinguishes between traditional and modern societies among the factors that build trust. He considers the role of trust builder in traditional societies of kinship system, local community, religion and tradition and in modern societies to be much less important than before and considers the main factor of trust builder to be abstract systems. In modern societies, trust in personal principles and trust in strangers have become inevitable for social life. The main aspect of trust in this extract is the faceless commitments that make sense mainly in specialized systems. He considers the nature of modern institutions to be deeply dependent on the mechanisms of trust in abstract systems, especially specialized systems, and considers the state in the modern age to be a public organization, the separation of which

is not possible due to the global expansion of nation-states. One can only go from one country to another (Giddens, 1998, pp. 99-113, & pp. 123-153). Inglehart considers life satisfaction and mutual trust as an important factor in people's political trust (Inglehart, 1994, p. 49). According to Émile Durkheim, if there is high cohesion in societies, trust is also high. Observance of moral principles and respect for the rights of others increases trust (Miztal, 2001, p. 61).

In defining political trust, Norris address-es five indicators:

- Supporting a political community such as a nation, a country (supporting a country in time of war).

- Supporting the constitution of the country.

- Supporting the executive affairs of the regime such as democracy and the like.

- Supporting the institutions of the regime such as the government, parliament, judiciary, police, bureaucracy, political parties and sup-porting political actors and political and execu-tive leaders (Khanbashi, 2011, p. 146).

It is very important to note that political trust is not a neutral and ineffective belief, and it has effective functions. In other words, by strengthening or weakening polit-ical trust in society, the government will face tangible consequences. The presence of political trust in the presence of the people in the scenes of supporting the government encourages the political authorities of the country to the support needed by the society in advancing its domestic programs or resist-ing external and international threats and pressures. More and easier implementation of government-approved laws and regula-tions, support for the political system and its actors, and timely payment of taxes and du-ties are other benefits of political trust. In other words, the existence of political trust leads to citizens' satisfaction, political sup-port for the government, political stability of the system and consequently the political efficiency of the government (Radadi, 2011, pp. 171-175; Shayegan, 2008, p. 174).

Anthony Giddens

Giddens points to the essence of the concept of political trust and believes that in political trust lies a kind of exchange relationship between citizens and the ruling political sys-tem. People need to contact the government to meet their needs, especially to ensure se-curity, comfort and participation in society; On the other hand, this need is also felt by governments for citizen participation (Saei and Roshan, 2012, p. 60). When people feel that the costs have exceeded the benefits in this exchange, they reduce their participation (Moradi; Kavakebyan and Falahatpisheh, 2017, p. 109).

According to Giddens, people, by be-coming aware of the political process (which is the result of autonomy and the use of open space for political and social participation), replace traditional trust with generalized trust; And in this context, Giddens believes that in order to maintain trust in abstract in-stitutions (including the institution of poli-tics), decisions in any political system must often be made on behalf of others and open to public scrutiny. He believes that trust is born of responsibility, accountability, open-ness and freedom. Trust is a relationship that connects components across a democratic political system and will therefore be a vital component of political legitimacy in a dem-ocratic manner. As for the influence of clas-ses on political trust and political trust in government, Giddens argues that upper-class individuals tend to have less political trust and are excluded from the will of society. By using private schools, doctors and private insurance, living in protected areas, etc.,

they somehow disregard the government. But according to Giddens, the middle classes of society have the most political trust in the government (Khanbashi, 2011, p. 56).

Giddens considers the nature of modern institutions to be deeply dependent on abstract systems, especially specialized systems, and believes that these systems operate with the reliability of established specialized skills. He sees trust in institutions as invisible commitments in which faith in the efficiency and benefit of a structure of which the average person knows nothing is maintained. According to Giddens, trust or distrust of the specialized systems of which the political system is a part is strongly influenced by our experiences at access points as well as by everyday knowledge; Which is available to ordinary citizens as well as technical experts through communication media and other sources (Moradi, Kavakebyan and Falahatpisheh, 2017, p. 109).

Table 2: *Research background*

Author (s)	title of the subject	Research Methods	Theoretical	Results
Ghaffari Novin	Examining political trust and the factors affecting it	Survey	Anthony Giddens's Theory of Trust	The results showed: the average political trust in the system in Tehran is 44, which indicates a political trust close to the average of respondents. Also, women's political trust more than men; Unemployed people less than other jobs; Older people less than young people; The low-income class was more than the high-income class (Ghaffari Novin, 2016: p. 5).
Heidari	Major factors affecting political trust	Survey	The political trust of the Bretzer model	The results showed: factors such as religiosity, media, material and metamaterial values, specialism and universalism, the degree of participation are effective in the level of political trust of students (Khanbashi, 2011: p. 135).
Malekpour	Decreased political trust	Survey	Weber, Habermas, Resto, and Steven's theories of trust	The researcher studied legitimacy at the macro level and political trust at the activist level. The result showed: the average comparison of political trust in Tehran is 34, in Mashhad 41 and in Yazd 43. Also, increasing religious sentiment means increasing the political legitimacy of the system (Khanbashi, 2011: p. 135).
PourSaeedi	Investigating the relationship between social trust and political participation among middle school teachers in Tabriz	Survey	Huntington and Martin Lipset's theory of modernization, Gypsy and Mead's theory of symbolic interaction, Parsons and Laigley and Almond and Verba's theory of	The results show the correlation between social and political trust and political participation (PourSaeedi, 2008, pp. 6-7).

			functional structur-alism, Putnam and Sztompka and Giddens and Chalabi's theory of social trust	
Moradi	Factors Affecting Political Trust in Iran after the Islamic Revolution (Case Study: Kurdistan Province)	Survey	Putnam, Giddens, and Coleman's theory of social capital, and Almond's theory of political culture, and Inglehart, Giddens, and Ofe,'s theory of political trust.	The results showed that, contrary to popular belief, categories such as identity distinctions do not in themselves play a significant independent role in distrust and political challenges; In contrast, policies and practices focused on security, welfare and opportunities for participation have an effective role in strengthening the political trust of the citizens of Kurdistan Province (Moradi, 2017, p. 7).
Zahedi and Khanbashi	A systematic framework for analyzing the factors affecting political trust in Iran	Survey	The theory of trust of Wayne Stoke and March and Elsen and the theory of political trust of Fukuyama	Findings confirm the existence of a significant relationship between public perception of the level of accountability of government organizations and important components of the strategic environment on the one hand and the level of political trust on the other (Zahedi and Khanbashi, 2012, p. 33).
Jahangiri and Abu Turabi	Analysis of factors related to students' political trust (a survey among Shiraz University students)	Survey	Inglehart theory's effect of social capital variables on political trust	The results showed that only 26.7% of people have low political trust, 56.3% of people have moderate political trust and 17% of people have high political trust; And trust in the political system is greater than trust in political institutions and actors. The variables of religiosity, use of domestic media, use of foreign media, membership in political-religious groups, satisfaction with life, religion and membership in cultural groups played a role in political trust. (Jahangiri and Abu Turabi-Zarchi, 2012, p. 5).
Rezaei, Azin and JafariNejad	Investigating the relationship between social trust and political participation from the perspective of Mazandaran University students	Survey	Putnam and Coleman's theory of social capital and Fukuyama's political participation	The results showed; There is a significant relationship between the variables of cultural capital and the level of political participation, the level of participation in political gatherings and the level of political awareness and the level of political reference group (friends) of students, membership in associations and parties and the level of participation in elections. But there is no significant relationship between cultural capital and holding political positions (Rezaei; Azin and Jafari Nejad, 2017, p. 101).

Teney C. & Hanquinet L	High political participation, high social capital	Multivariate correlation and regression methods	Fukuyama and Bourdieu and Putnam and Coleman's theory of social capital and Fukuyama's political participation	Researchers examined the relationship between social capital and political participation among young people in Belgium. Findings showed that political participation increases with increasing social capital (Teney & Hanquinet, 2017, p. 1213).
Noreen Bretzer	Political trust and social capital: How can a better explanation of the relationship between politics and social capital?	Survey	Robert Putnam's theory of social capital and Taylor's theory of political trust	Bertzer concluded: 1. The more active members of associations, the more political confidence they have. 2. The higher the horizontal trust (trust between peers), the higher the political trust. 3. The greater the civic spirit among the people, the greater their political trust.
Jemna, V & Curelaru, M	Students' values and political participation	Survey	Fukuyama and Putnam's theory of political participation	The researchers, in a study of a group of students in Romania, found that the turnout in the country's elections was significantly higher for students who were interested in religious activities than for those who had never been religiously involved. (Jemna & Curelaru, 2009).
Hyungjun Suh	Correlation between social capital and political participation	Documents and libraries	Numerous theories of social capital and political participation	The researcher intends to show the correlation between social capital and political participation, and the relationship between macro-level variables such as political and economic development, inequality. The results show that social capital, which is one of the general characteristics of trust, trust in government and public participation, is related to political participation in institutions (such as voting) or non-institutions. (Participation in peaceful marches, etc.) (Suh, 2014).

Research Methods

The present research is a survey research method. The statistical population of this study includes all citizens of West Azerbaijan province, both men and women (urban and rural) who are over 18 years old; According to the law of jurisdiction, according to the latest information and statistics of the Management and Planning Organization of West Azerbaijan Province, there are 2,284,359 (two million two hundred and eighty-four thousand three hundred and fifty-nine) people.

The most common sampling methods from the limited statistical population in the research are: simple random sampling, systematic or regular sampling, stratified and cluster sampling (Taleghani, 2012, p. 138).

In this research, a simple random sampling method has been used. Cochran's formula, which is one of the valid methods in determining the sample size, has also been used to determine the sample size. Therefore, the following formula has been used to estimate the sample size:

N =Statistical population size =2284359   n = Sample size
s² =variance of studied variables = 0.25   d =degree of accuracy or trust =0.05
t =confidence level = 1.96

$$n = \frac{Nt^2 . s^2}{Nd^2 + t^2 . s^2} \quad \frac{90(1/96)^2 \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}}{2284359(0/0025) + (1/96)^2 \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}} = \boxed{384}$$

Therefore, according to the calculations of the above formula, the sample size of this study was 384 people. The data collection tool is a questionnaire which is as follows.

- Political trust (dependent variable)

In this research, this variable will be measured with 11 items, which are described in the section "Method of measuring research variables).

- Political participation (independent variable)

In this research, this variable will be measured with 6 items, which are described in the section "Method of measuring research variables).

- Civil participation (independent variable)

In this research, this variable will be measured with 6 items, which are described in the section "Method of measuring research variables).

Forgiveness and the spirit of volunteering (independent variable)

In this research, this variable will be measured with 6 items, which are described in the section "Method of measuring research variables).

- Religious participation (independent variable)

In this research, this variable will be measured with 6 items, which are described in the section "Method of measuring research variables).

The data analysis tool is a questionnaire. Tables and graphs, centrifugal indices, scatter indices, frequencies, etc., which are often used in univariate analysis, have been used in this section. The inferential statistical method used in this section includes tests: factor analysis test, Pearson correlation coefficient test, regression test, path analysis test. SPSS statistical software version 24 was used to analyze the data of the present study.

Findings

* The highest distribution of contextual variables related to gender is related to male option (53.9%) and the lowest distribution is related to female option (46.1%).

* The highest distribution of contextual variables related to education is related to the undergraduate option (26.3%) and the lowest distribution is related to the undergraduate option (9.9%).

* The highest distribution of contextual variables related to age related to option 44 years (7%) and the lowest distribution related to option 20; 22; 58 and 59 years (0.3%).

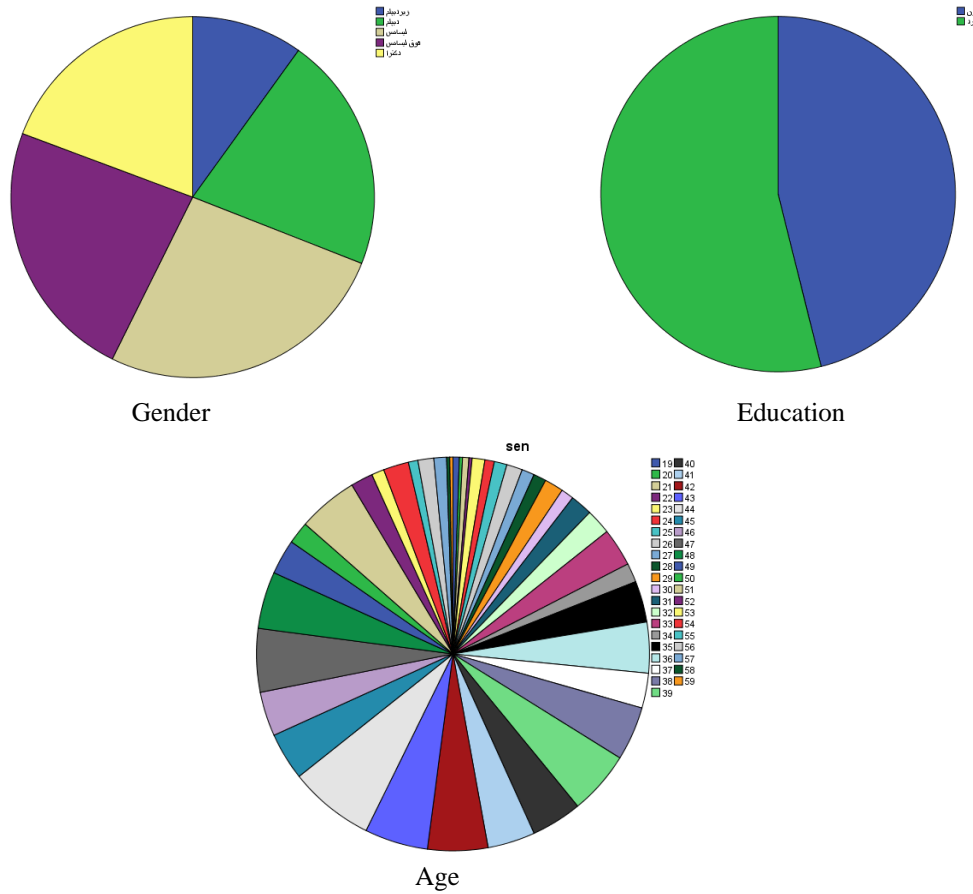The diagram for the context variables is shown below:

Gender

Education

Age

Figure 1*: Statistical distribution and description of contextual variables*

Table 3: *Draw a profile of items related to political participation*

	Political participation	I completely agree	I agree	To some extent	I disagree	I completely disagree
08	I am interested in criticizing government policies.	26.6	36.5	22.9	11.2	2.9
09	I comment easily on political issues between friends and acquaintances.	21.6	37.2	18.8	21.4	1.0
10	I will participate in the Bahman 22 march.	22.4	35.2	29.7	7.3	5.5
11	I will run in the presidential and city council elections.	36.5	35.2	17.7	7.0	3.6
12	Participation in elections is important to me.	35.4	33.1	19.8	7.0	4.7
13	I follow the issues of the country through newspapers and virtual social networks.	36.2	50.8	6.8	5.7	.5

Table 4: *Draw a profile of items related to civic participation*

	Civil partnership	I completely agree	I agree	To some extent	I disagree	I completely disagree
14	I consider the decisions of the senior managers of the province useful and constructive in various issues.	30.5	37.8	10.4	18.0	3.4
15	I consider the senior managers of the province to support the people.	25.5	50.5	16.9	4.9	2.1
16	I am a member of at least one of the sports or cultural groups in my city.	19.8	40.6	19.0	16.7	3.9
17	I am a member of occupational groups related to myself.	32.6	52.1	10.2	4.9	.3
18	I am a member of a religious and charitable group and organization.	38.0	49.0	4.4	7.3	1.3
19	I am a member of one of the public libraries where I live.	22.7	39.1	22.1	12.5	3.6

Table 5: *Draw a profile of items related to forgiveness and the spirit of volunteering*

	Forgiveness and the spirit of volunteering	I completely agree	I agree	To some extent	I disagree	I completely disagree
27	I am an honorary member of one of the environmental protection groups and associations.	15.6	25.8	35.4	17.4	5.7
28	I usually volunteer for charity.	29.4	50.5	16.4	2.6	1.0
29	I am a member of one of the associations for supporting bad and homeless families.	20.3	27.1	36.2	12.8	3.6
30	I am a member of a neighborhood and city charity.	23.2	36.7	27.3	10.2	2.6
31	I am a member of one of the religious groups and associations.	18.8	33.6	29.4	9.9	8.3
32	I am interested in volunteering to help people in the event of floods, earthquakes, etc.	35.7	51.3	10.4	1.8	.8

Table 6: *Draw a profile of items related to religious participation*

	Religious participation	I completely agree	I agree	To some extent	I disagree	I completely disagree
33	I participate in religious meetings in my neighborhood and city.	27.1	37.2	19.8	9.6	6.3
34	I participate in religious ceremonies that are held in religious places.	27.9	39.3	15.6	9.6	7.6
35	I am a member of one of the religious groups in my neighborhood and city.	21.6	32.6	28.9	8.3	8.6
36	I like pilgrimage to religious places.	39.8	37.5	12.2	3.9	6.5
37	I am interested in group worship and rituals.	38.8	33.9	13.5	7.0	6.8
38	I participate in religious calls.	28.4	34.9	16.7	9.6	10.4

Table 7: *Draw a profile of items related to political trust*

	Political trust	I completely agree	I agree	To some extent	I disagree	I completely disagree
51	I support most of the positions of the Islamic Republic in domestic and foreign affairs.	25.5	28.6	31.3	7.0	7.6
52	If something like a war happens, I am ready to defend the system.	45.8	34.1	15.9	3.6	.5
53	If a referendum is held, I will vote for the Islamic Republic.	31.8	27.1	26.6	10.2	4.4
54	I am satisfied with the performance of the Islamic Consultative Assembly.	14.8	20.1	29.2	18.0	18.0
55	I am satisfied with the performance of the executive branch (government).	14.8	18.2	23.4	16.4	27.1
56	I am satisfied with the performance of the judiciary (courts).	16.9	27.9	30.5	10.2	14.6
57	I am satisfied with the performance of the parties.	14.1	11.7	31.3	13.8	29.2
58	The goal of the authorities is to serve the people.	18.5	20.3	19.8	18.0	23.4
59	Officials have the necessary skills and expertise to perform their duties.	13.0	16.7	18.5	25.0	26.8
60	Officials have a high ability to provide solutions to problems.	10.9	16.9	18.0	25.8	28.4
61	Officials feel obligated to the people.	18.5	22.9	19.3	18.0	21.4

Interpretation of validity or reliability analysis (trust)

According to Cronbach's alpha model, the validity or reliability analysis statistics of the items related to the main variables of the research are shown in the following table:

Table 8: *Statistics of validity analysis or reliability of items related to the main variables of research*

	Number of items		Number of items	Cronbach's alpha	Reliability status
Independent variables	Political participation	6	8-13	0.73	Accept
	Civil partnership	6	14-19	0.75	Accept
	Forgiveness and the spirit of volunteering	6	27-32	0.79	Accept
	Religious participation	6	33-38	0.93	Accept
The dependent variable	Political trust	11	51-61	0.95	Accept

Rotational factor analysis of the items of the main research variables

a. Interpretation of pebble diagrams
Based on the factor load diagrams of the factors in factor analysis, in fact, in each of the pebble (or aquarium) diagrams related to the interconnected items in the main variables of the research, there are two leaders; The first leader tries to lead a group of items to the bottom of the aquarium (homogeneous items) and the second leader tries to direct the other group of items to the ceiling of the aquarium (homogeneous items).

In the following, the factor pebble diagram of the factors in the factor analysis of the items of the main variables of the research is shown as follows:
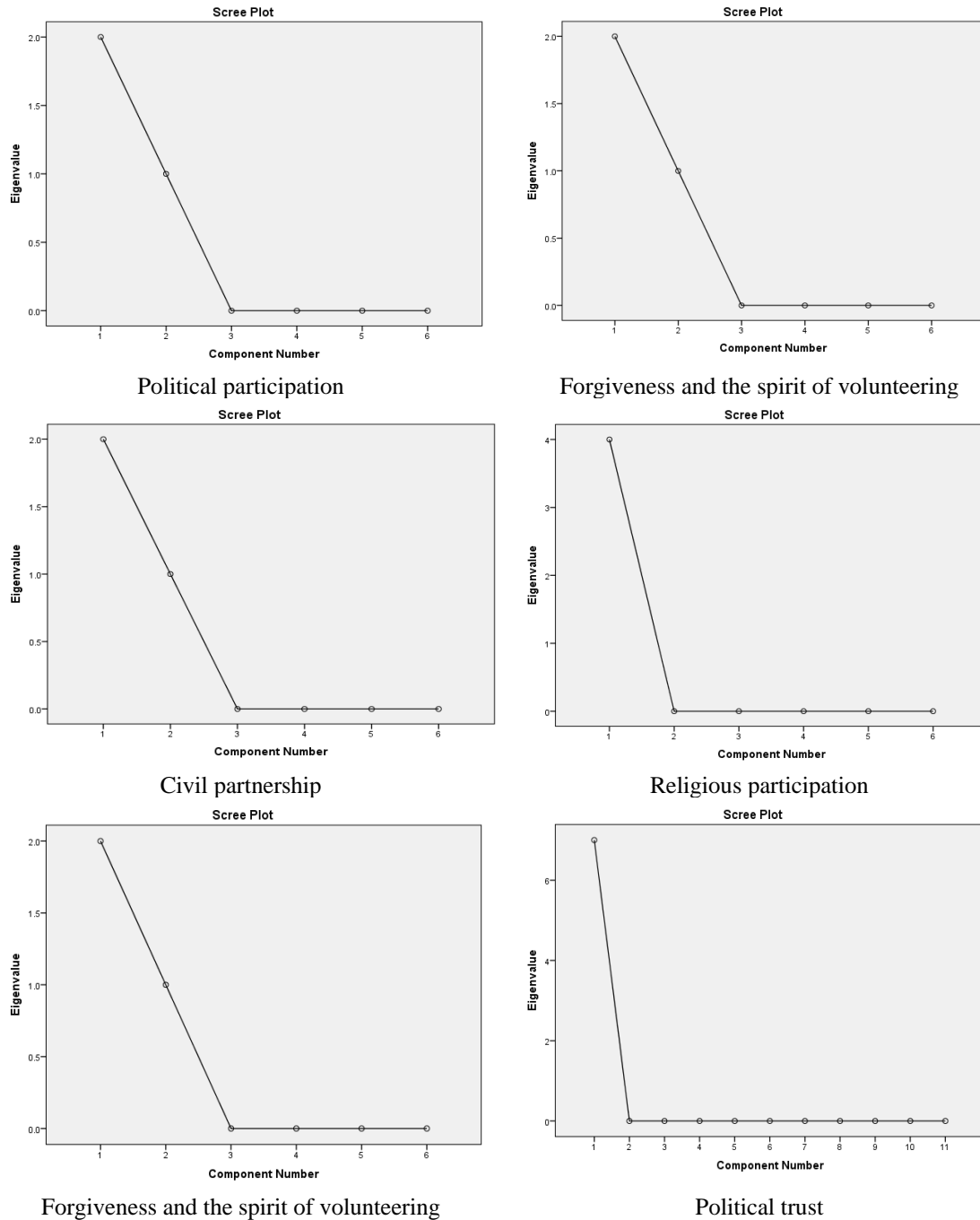
Figure 2: *Factor pebble diagram of factors in factor analysis of the main variables of research*

According to the above pebble diagram, based on the factor load factor diagram in factor analysis of the items of the main research variables (pebble diagram), it can be said that:

In the political participation variable, 4 items are equivalent and 2 items are balance.

In the civil participation variable, 4 items are equivalent and 2 items are balance.

In the variable of forgiveness and volunteerism, 4 items are equivalent and 2 items are balance.

In the religious participation variable, 5 items are equivalent and 1 item is balance.

In the political trust variable, 10 items are equivalent and 1 item is balance.

According to the rotating components, based on the dual rotating dimensions of the same weight and weight in the main variables of the research, it can be said:

In the political participation variable: items of equal weight (preferably 12, 11, 10 and 13, respectively), led by item 12, are in the first priority (Component 1) of the respondents; Homogeneous items (preferably 09), led by item 08, are in the second priority (Component 2) of the respondents.

In the civil participation variable: items of equal weight (preferably 16, 17, 14 and 18, respectively), led by item 19, are in the first priority (Component 1) of the respondents; Homogeneous items (preferably 15) 5 are in the second priority (Component 2) of the respondents.

In the variable of forgiveness and the spirit of volunteering: the items of equal weight (preferably: 20, 27, 28 and 31), the guidance of item 30, are in the first priority (Component 1) of the respondents; Homogeneous items (preferably 32) are in the second priority (Component 2) of the respondents.

In the religious participation variable V6: Equivalent items (preferably: 34, 35, 33, 37 and 36), led by item 38, are the first priority (Component 1) of the respondents.

In the political trust variable Y: Equivalent items (preferably: 59, 60, 58, 57, 54, 61, 56, 51 and 53), led by item 55, are in the first priority (Component 1) of the respondents; Homogeneous items (in order of preference: 52) are in the second priority (Component 2) of the respondents.

Pearson correlation coefficient test Test of Hypothesis 1: There is a significant relationship between political participation (one of the components of social capital) and political trust.

Table 9: *Test of correlation between political participation and political trust*

Independent variable / dependent variable	Political participation
Political trust	Significance factor 0.000

According to the results of the above table, it can be stated that according to the level of significance obtained which is (0.000), it can be concluded that the variable of political participation has an effect on the variable of political trust. And so, there is a significant relationship between the two variables; And H1 is accepted.

Test of Hypothesis 2: There is a significant relationship between civic participation (one of the components of social capital) and political trust.

Table 10: *Test of correlation between civic participation and political trust*

Independent variable / dependent variable	Civil partnership
Political trust	Significance factor 0.003

According to the results of the above table, it can be stated that according to the level of significance obtained which is equal to (0.003), it can be concluded that the variable of civil participation has an effect on the variable of political trust. And so, there is a significant relationship between the two variables; And H1 is accepted.

Test of Hypothesis 3: There is a significant relationship between forgiveness and the spirit of volunteering (one of the components of social capital) with political trust.

Table 11: *The test of correlation between forgiveness and the spirit of volunteering with political trust*

Independent variable / dependent variable	Forgiveness and the spirit of volunteering
Political trust	Significance factor 0.000

According to the results of the above table, it can be stated that according to the level of significance obtained which is equal to (0.000), it can be concluded that the variable of forgiveness and volunteerism has an effect on the variable of political trust. And so, there is a significant relationship between the two variables; And H1 is accepted.

Test of Hypothesis 4: There is a significant relationship between religious participation (one of the components of social capital) and political trust.

Table 12: *Test of correlation between religious participation and political trust*

Independent variable / dependent variable	Religious participation
Political trust	Significance factor 0.000

According to the results of the above table, it can be stated that according to the level of significance obtained which is equal to (0.000), it can be concluded that the variable of religious participation has an effect on the variable of political trust. And so, there is a significant relationship between the two variables; And H1 is accepted.

Multiple regression analysis test

The validation of regression analysis (goodness of fit of multiple regression model) is shown in the following table:

Table 13: *Summary of the model and model coefficients of regression of factors affecting the dependent variable*

	Regression model	Collinearity Statistics		Durbin-Watson Test
		Tolerance	VIF	
1	Political participation	.776	1.288	
2	Civil partnership	.970	1.031	1.519
3	Forgiveness and the spirit of volunteering	.539	1.857	
4	Religious participation	.856	1.169	

Summary of regression model (weight of factors affecting the dependent variable)

A summary of the regression model (weight of factors affecting the dependent variable) can be seen in the following table:

**Table *14: Summary of regression model of effective factors (V / X) on dependent variable (Y)*

Model	R regression	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics			Durbin-Watson Statistics
					R Square Change	F Change	Sig. F Change	
4	.761[d]	.567	.563	.32822	.027	22.951	.000	
1	.636[a]	.404	.392	.82264	.404	31.822	.000	1.519

a. Predictors: (Constant), v8, v6, v3, v1, v2, v4, v7, v5
a. religious participation; Civil partnership; Political participation;
Y. Political trust

According to the summary table of the regression model, more than half (40%) of the dependent variable changes, at an acceptable level of significance, are related to this model; And the rest of the dependent variable changes depend on the effects of the relationships between these variables or the relationships with other independent variables that are not included in this equation.

Multivariate Hypothesis Test (Effect of Factors Affecting the Dependent Variable)

The results of the multivariate hypothesis test (the effect of factors affecting the dependent variable) can be seen in the following table:

Table 15: *Regression model coefficients of effective factors (V / X) on the dependent variable (Y)*

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig	Correlations			Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Zero-order	Partial	Part Partial	Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	-1.889	.458		-4.121	.000					
	Political Participation V2	.245	.070	.158	3.492	.001	.406	.177	.139	.776	1.288
	Forgiveness and the spirit of volunteering V5	.275	.083	.181	3.325	.001	.489	.169	.132	.539	1.857
	Religious participation V6	.152	.044	.148	3.441	.001	.336	.175	.137	.856	1.169

a. Political trust

Conclusion

Considering the hypothesis No. 1 that: There is a significant relationship between political participation (one of the components of social capital) and political trust, it can be said that this hypothesis is consistent with the following studies and backgrounds. Babazadeh Babaei, 2010; Jafari, 2006; Poursadi, 2008; Najafi, Masoumi Rad and Shahbazi, 2020; Bagheri, Hossein Zadeh and Shojaei, 2018; Rezaei, Azin and Jafari Nejad, 2017; Tony and Hankwint, 2017; Putnam, Jamna and Carlero, 2009; Nigard et al. Suh, 2014.

Considering the hypothesis No. 2 that: There is a significant relationship between civic participation (one of the components of social capital) and political trust, it can be said that this hypothesis is consistent with the following studies and backgrounds. Sardarnia, Power and Islam, 2009; Moradi, 2017; Zahedi and Khanbashi, 2012; Bagheri, Hossein Zadeh and Shojaei, 2018; Moradi, 2017.

Considering the hypothesis No. 3 that: There is a significant relationship between forgiveness and the spirit of volunteering (one of the components of social capital) with political trust, it can be said that this hypothesis is consistent with the following studies and backgrounds. Babazadeh Babaei, 2010; Ghaffari Novin, 2016; Poursadi, 2008; Najafi, Masoumi Rad and Shahbazi, 2020; Bagheri, Hossein Zadeh and Shojaei, 2018; Jamna and Carlero, 2009.

According to Hypothesis No. 4, there is a significant relationship between religious participation (one of the components of social capital) and political trust; It can be said that this hypothesis is consistent with the studies and backgrounds of the Christian Research Institute and Jamna and Carlero, 2009.

In this section, the research suggestions that are derived from the statistical and analytical results of the research are mentioned:

It is suggested that the issue of social trust and its role in increasing political trust be studied independently.

It is suggested that the issue of informal social ties, which has a vital and constructive role in increasing citizens' political trust, be studied.

Considering that one of the important results of political trust is the high level of civic and social participation of citizens, this issue should be seriously considered and studies should be done to increase this participation.

The higher the political and social trust of the citizens, the higher the forgiveness and the spirit of volunteering. Therefore, it is suggested that the component of forgiveness and the spirit of volunteering be evaluated and ways to improve it be suggested.

- Certainly, there is a significant relationship between religious participation and the level of political trust, and therefore, in order to study the roots of increasing this participation, in-depth studies and studies are needed.

One of the main concerns of citizens can be mentioned issues such as the following, which certainly affect the level of their political trust. Solve the problem of unemployment; Taking care of family housing; Trying to reduce inflation; Prioritize the welfare and comfort of the people; Increase people's income; Elimination of discrimination; Reducing class distance.

Therefore, it is suggested that the impact of these variables on political trust be seriously and fundamentally studied.

The following issues that affect the level of political trust of citizens can be mentioned. Transparency and proper performance of officials; Pay attention to the integrity of managers; Honesty in doing things and statements (being honest); Being honest with people; Avoiding luxury; Democracy and being popular.

Therefore, it is obvious that finding solutions to achieve these cases requires serious study in this regard.

Among the sensitive cases that citizens observe with their keen eyes are issues such as the following, which certainly were and the absence of these cases affect the level of their trust in the system. Appointment based on the principle of meritocracy; Avoiding sectarianism; Establishing justice in affairs; Fight against corruption and rent; Specialization and attention to consulting with specialists and experts in the management of affairs.

Therefore, it seems that these cases should be evaluated in a serious study.

Among the concerns of the citizens of West Azerbaijan province are the following: Creating economic stability; Provide programs for agriculture and horticulture; Attention to investment potentials; Attention to tourism; Athleticism; Solving urban problems; Pay attention to urban furniture. The need to pay serious attention to these points can increase the trust of citizens. Therefore, it is suggested that the study in this regard be seriously considered by the authorities.

References

Ahmadi, Qasem (2002). "People's trust in governments in the three historical periods of the Mongols, Safavids and Qajar's." Master Thesis in Sociology. Tehran: Allameh Tabataba'i University.

Bretzer, Noreen (2002). "How Can Institution Better Explain Political Trust Than Capital Do?". PHD Theses. Sweden: University of Gothenburg.

Ghaffari Novin, Shirin (2016). "Study of political trust and the factors affecting it". Master Thesis in Social Science Research. Supervisor Mohammad Amin Ghanei Rad and Consultant Professor Mansoureh Azam Zadeh. Tehran: Al-Zahra University.

Giddens, Anthony (2003). Modernization and individualization. Nasser Movafaqian. Tehran: Ney Publishing.

Heidar khani, Adel (2018). "Study of the role of social capital in adhering to the culture of citizenship among the citizens of Kermanshah". Cultural research. Volume 11. Number 2. Serial number 42 (Summer 2018) pp.: 51- 78.

Inglehart, Ronald (1994). Cultural transformation in advanced industrial societies. Translated by Maryam Cord. Tehran: Kavir.

Jahangiri, Jahangir and Abu Turabi-Zarchi, Fatemeh (2012). "Analysis of factors related to students' political trust (a survey among students of Shiraz University)". Bi-Quarterly Journal of Political Science. Eighth year. Second Issue. Consecutive 16 (Autumn and Winter 2012): pp. 5-26.

Jemna, V & Curelaru, M. (2009). "Values and Students' Political Participation". Journal for The Study of Religions and Ideologies. 8 (24).

Khanbashi, Mohammad (2011 a). "A Model for Measuring Strategic Environmental Factors Affecting Public Trust (A Systematic Framework for Analyzing Factors Affecting Political Trust)." PhD Thesis in Public Management, majoring in Human Resource Management.

Miztal, Barbara (2001). "Study of the concept of trust among classical sociologists". Translated by Nasser al-Din Gharib. Research Index. No. 18. pp.: 61- 63.

Moradi, Salar (2017). "Factors Affecting Political Trust in Iran after the Islamic Revolution (Case Study: Kurdistan Province)". PhD Thesis in Political Science, Iran. Supervisor Abolfazl Delavari. Consultant Professor Heshmatollah Falahatpisheh and Mustafa Kavakebyan. Tehran: Allameh Tabataba'i University

Poursadi, Solmaz (2008). "Study of the relationship between social trust and political participation among middle school teachers in Tabriz". Master Thesis in Social Sciences. Supervisor Nematullah Taghavi. Consultant Professor Firooz Rad. Tehran: Payame Noor University

Radadi, Mohsen, (2011). Theory of political trust with emphasis on Islamic discourse. Tehran: Imam Sadegh University.

Rezaei, Mohammad; Azin, Ahmad and Jafari Nejad, Massoud (2017). "Study of the relationship between social trust and political participation from the perspective of Mazandaran University students". The approach of the Islamic Revolution. No. 39. pp.: 101- 122.

Ritzer, George (1995). Sociological theory in contemporary times. Mohsen Solasi. Tehran: Elmi Publications.

Saei, Ali and Roshan, Tina (2013). "Fuzzy analysis of political trust of university professors". Iranian Journal of Social Studies. Volume 7, Number 2 (Summer 2013). Pp. 105-13

Shayegan, Fariba (2008). "Study of Factors Affecting Political Trust". Political knowledge. No. 4. Consecutive 7 (Spring and Summer 2008). Pp.: 153-179.

Suh, Hyungjun (2014). Correlation Between Social Capital and Political Participation: Considering National Economic, Political Development, and Economic Inequality. University of Arizona

Taleghani, Mahmoud (2012). Theoretical research method. Tehran: Payame Noor University.

Teney, C. & Hanquinet, L. (2017). "High Political Participation, High Social Capital? A Relational Analysis of Youth Social Capital and Political Participation". Social Science Research. 41 (5). pp. 1213- 1226.

Vahidi, Fereydoun and Mohsen Niyazi (2004). A Reflection on the Relationship between Structure and Social Participation in Shahr-e Kashan ", Social Sciences Quarterly, No. 23