

The Role of Sociological Factors Affecting Youth Participation in the Cities of Mazandaran Province

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Abstract

In this article, the role of Sociological Factors affecting youth participation in the cities of Mazandaran province has been investigated. The theoretical framework and theoretical model were presented using theorist's theory such as Lipset, Weber, Perry, and so on. This research was conducted through a survey method, formal and structural validity was used and reliability was also obtained using Cronbach's alpha coefficient. The statistical population of the study consists of young people aged 18 to 35 years old in Mazandaran province whose number is 65240 according to the census statistics. Using Cochran formula, 380 people were selected by multi-stage cluster sampling. To analyze the data, two methods of descriptive and inferential statistics were used and analyzed using SPSS software. Findings indicate that independent variables of social responsibility, political effectiveness, political socialization, social class and religious beliefs have the significant relationship with the dependent variable of political participation. These three variables account for 62.2% of the total change in political participation, and the role of the function of the authorities is greater than the other two variables. Regarding the beta values, the variable of religious beliefs has the highest and variable political effectiveness has the least impact on political participation.

Keywords: Political participation, Political effectiveness, Political socialization, Social responsibility, Religious beliefs.

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1. Introduction

Political participation is one of the most important issues in developing countries, including Iran. Regarding the relationship between the development of a society with the level of political participation and its indices and dimensions, it is necessary to examine the political participation and explore the ways to increase it in the society scientifically and sociologically. One of the most important categories that matters to every state and nation is the presence of people's participation in various political arenas and, in particular, elections. In fact, people in politics and also their participation in the elections are the most important component in consolidating governments, and as people cooperation are more impressive, cooperation and efforts also get more and more effective in advancing the goals set for the country. Participation is one of the most important dimensions of social development, cultural development, economic development and political development in any society, especially the growing society of Iran, and some of the structural problems and performance of development programs are due to the shortcomings we face in this area. What adds to these issues is that neither the concept of participation nor its dimensions has been well defined in our society, or in another weakening of the subject has been seriously addressed (Mohseni, 2003, p. 11).

Political participation has a high status in political sociology and various aspects of it are discussed by researchers. Political participation has a profound and inseparable relationship with the most important issues of political science, such as parties, pressure groups, people-state relations, civil society, and so on. Despite the rich texts in this regard, the issue of participation and its causes and motives remain controversial, and the differences in this category are tangible and worthy of consideration, and indeed are still in a halo of ambiguity (Ayubi, 1998, p. 185).

Participation in elections is one of the most important types of political participation that refers to voluntary activities through which members of a community interfere in the selection of political decision-makers and directly or indirectly in shaping public policy. Election voting is a major measure of how much the political participation of a community is. In Iran, especially after the victory of the Islamic Revolution, elections, regardless of the importance

that normally exists in a political system based on the people's votes, is practically considered as an indicator and a try for the stability of the political system and its popularity and support among the people. Political participation is a component of social behavior, because it is primarily one of the pillars and key indicators of political development. Secondly, it is closely related to the legitimacy of political systems, and thirdly, it expresses to a large extent the type of political system of any society. Therefore, studying the political participation of any society recognizes the political behavior of its people and determines the extent to which level of political participation is influenced by factors in different social settings (Panahi, 2004, pp. 91-90). Political participation is one example of the presence of people in determining their own destinies and is one of the most fundamental forms of social relations and it is considered as one of the thematic axes in sociology. The international encyclopedia of social sciences has defined political participation as the volunteer activity of community members in choosing leaders and direct and indirect companies in public policy (Mostafa, 1996, p. 19).

Voting and participation in elections are the most obvious form of political participation for most citizens in democratic societies. Voting is the most effective and practical means for citizens to apply their thoughts and opinions in the administration of public and social affairs. The most basic function of voting participation is the opportunity for substitution and the transfer of positions and responsibilities in society. Therefore, political participation refers to the voluntary and free activities of members of a community (whether individually or publicly) in governmental and political affairs, aimed at directly or indirectly influencing political decisions of the state. These activities may support existing policies of government officials or the structure of the system, or may seek to change the status quo. Political participation of citizens has a special significance for political stability and the dynamics of society. Hence, it is essential to achieve a political attitude of citizens and more attention to social factors that contribute to the political participation of these people. One of the reasons for the study of electoral participation is to investigate the causes and factors that affect the presence of citizens at the ballot box and ways to

increase this presence. So the question that the research seeks to answer is what causes citizen participation in politics?

2. Theoretical Background

Nik Pourghanavati, Moeini and Ahmadi (2012) concluded that the place of birth, education, occupation, social class, religious orientation, income, the use of mass media, political existence of the family, political friendship and interest in political programs have a meaningful relationship with the political participation of women. The results of Ja'farinia's (2011) research indicate that the rate of political citizenship tendency to be moderate, that the rate of male political participation is higher than that of women, and with the increase in education, the rate of participation in politics also increases. High social classes were more inclined toward political participation than the lower social classes. Faghihizadeh Gorji and Goodarzi (2011) showed that age, gender, education, marital status, social class, the use of communicative means, political legitimacy, attitude to the world of politics; political information and political effectiveness have a significant relationship with political participation. Imam Jumazadeh et al., (2012) showed that by dividing social capital into three variables (social trust, social norms and social networks), along with consideration of two aspects of political participation, namely, psychological-attitude factors and the way of participation (formal or informal), there is a significant correlation between the dimensions of social capital and the level of political participation of respondents. Movahed et al., (2008) investigated the relationship between social capital and women's political participation. By dividing social capital into four dimensions, along with taking into account the two aspects of political participation, namely, the attitude towards participation and the way of participation, there is a significant correlation between the dimensions of social capital and the level of political participation of respondents. Considering the existing findings, it seems necessary to provide a suitable platform for women to expand social networks and to strengthen communicative links based on intimacy, especially in the family.

Based on national plan estimates, the survey of women's political participation in 28 provincial centers of the country was commissioned by

Mohseni Tabrizi and Ghazi Tabatabaei and Marjaei by the Ministry of the Interior's Women's Affairs Office in cooperation with the Ministry of Science, Research and Technology in the period 2003-2004 with the aim of examining the scope and dimensions of political participation of women in Iran and the factors affecting it. In discussing the factors affecting the political participation of women, five general dimensions including political, cultural, social, and family factors and assessment of the characteristics of government and political social groups have been studied. The research also focuses on the internal and individual factors affecting women's political participation. A major study was also conducted by Mohseni Tabrizi, entitled "Investigating the Relationship between Political Participation and Political Unawareness of Women's Supervisors in Tehran" as part of the research projects of the Vice-Chancellor of Research at the University of Tehran.

Pashazadeh Azari also conducted a research on the effect of social factors on the degree of political participation of students of Islamic Azad University of Roudehan in 2009-2010. Independent variables, students' political awareness, social base of students' parents, students' relationship with their peers, student activities in academic political organizations, students' gender, students' marital status, students' field of study, have a significant relationship with student political participation. In other words, these assumptions are not confirmed and the factors of student's use of mass media and age of students are not significantly related to student political participation (Pashazadeh, 2010: 73).

Darabi (2015) shows that there is a meaningful relationship between the political participation of women and the variables of social capital, class status, mass media, experience of political participation and political effectiveness, but there is no meaningful relationship between the variable of membership in civil society organizations and accessing to political figures with the participation of women in politics. The results of regression analysis show that the variables of social capital, class status, mass media, experience of political participation and political effectiveness in total account for 12% of the changes in women's political participation, respectively. The method analysis diagram

also showed that social capital variables had more impact on women's political participation than other variables.

Doorway (2014) showed that there is a meaningful relationship between the two variables of social capital and student political participation. According to the average achieved, students' political participation varies according to their gender (male and female), social class, parental education and family income. According to the average achieved, political participation of students varies according to their marital status and is not different from the level of education of parents and field of study. There is a significant political awareness of political participation between social capital and mass media. Chris Young and DARTH (2016) showed that online social capital, political self-efficacy, and group engagement on Facebook were among the positive predictors of online political participation, while social trust did not directly affect online political participation. The general political use of Facebook and Twitter was a positive predictor of online political participation. However, widespread use of Facebook and Twitter was a negative predictor.

Social approach or sociological explanation is one of the major approaches to explaining political participation. One of the most important theorists of this approach is Lipset. He has studied the factors influencing participation in various works. Lipset believes the patterns of participation in elections are similar in countries such as Germany, Sudan, the United States, Norway, Finland and some other countries. In these countries, men are more likely to participate in socio-political processes than women, educated more than illiterate, urbanized more than rural, married more than single, higher-status people more than those with lower status, members of organizations more than non-members.

Lipset's variables in explaining political participation can be categorized into three broad categories: (1) the economic status of a family that includes variables such as income, occupation, place of residence, and status. These variables, in Lipset's opinion, act as basic variables that indirectly affect people's political behavior through some other variables, such as political ideology, party membership, and so on. 2) The individual social status that has variables such as marital status, participation in political-social institutions,

being townie or provincial, being immigrant or indigenous, educational level, being middle aged or young. 3) The political-religious situation of a person whose variables have the opposite effect on each other. Variables such as the political ideology of a person closely related to the religious level, which in turn is affected by the political attribute of the family (Fatemi Amin, 2009, 206).

Huntington and Nelson consider political participation as one of the main factors of political development. They consider political participation on two factors in the attitude and priorities of the political elites and the status of groups and associations and intermediary social institutions in the community itself and believe that the process of economic and social development can ultimately lead to the expansion of political and social participation through two channels:

(A) The channel of social mobility means that gaining a higher social status in turn creates a person's ability and attitudes toward the ability and influences on decisions of public institutions, and these mental factors in general can encourage participation in politics and social activities. In this case, higher social status and the sense of political ability and effectiveness as the middle variables stimulate social and political participation. According to these two authors, among the variables with higher social status, the level of literacy or education has the most impact on political participation.

(B) Organizational channels, i.e. active membership and participation in various types of social groups (trade unions, groups of advocates of special interests, etc.) increase the likelihood of participation in social and political activities. These factors are more important in societies where individual mobility opportunities are more limited, since, as has been said, individuals are better placed to engage in social organizations or political parties to achieve social and economic status as the last solution, but generally interfere in the activities of organizations in explaining the difference in the level of political participation are more important than socioeconomic status (Rezaei, 1996: 5654).

Perry (1977) divides political party explanation into two types of instrumental theories and evolutionary theories. Instrumental theories consider

participation as an instrument for a goal to defend or advance a person or group of people, and a barrier against violence and tyranny. Thus, the instrumental theorist argues that individuals are the best judges of their own interests, the government in which people participate, is more efficient, the people who influenced by the decisions have the right to take decisions, and legitimacy and governance is based on participation. Therefore, the last heirs of the instrumental theory are utilitarianists and pluralists.

An evolutionary theory argues that an ideal citizen is a participant, and therefore participation is considered to be social responsibility. Participation is a learning experience that informs the citizen not only about his or her rights, but also on the awareness of his duties and responsibilities. Such a view is found in the writings of Aristotle, John Stuart Mill, de Tocqueville and Rousseau, and is also an important part of the conservative and socialist thoughts (Rush, 1998, pp. 139-140).

One way in which the system deals with self-protection and self-preservation is through political socialization, so any political system that seeks its survival must increase its support expectations among its members. In this regard, according to Almond, the process of political socialization is essentially determining the stability of political culture and the structure of society over time. For Almond, political socialization never really ends and lasts throughout one's life.

In the book *Conceptual Civic Cultures*, Almond and Verba derive from political culture, which is defined as a political system, as understood in people's knowledge, feelings and evaluations, and it is as a model of individual attitudes and orientations toward politics among members of a political system. In that book, we encounter three types of political culture: a) limited, b) subjection, c) participatory (Kamrava, 1993, p. 142; Naghibzadeh, 2000).

The narrow political culture is characterized by little government awareness, little government expectation, and little political participation. Subjective political culture is characterized by a higher level of awareness and expectations, but the degree of participation and participatory culture are characterized by the high level of knowledge and expectation and participation. Almond and Verba used political socialization theory to examine political

participation in five countries: Italy, the United Kingdom, the United States, Mexico and Germany, and subsequently, three community-based institutions of the family, school, and occupation were surveyed according to the pattern of participation. "Almond and Verba's argument ultimately is that the stronger the three aforementioned social institutions have institutionalized a partnership model with the more individual involvement within the three social institutions, the more political participation will be in the later stages of life, and the relevant society will get closer to the participatory culture in terms of political culture"(Erfni, 2004, p. 76).

Almond and Verba conclude from their data that the pattern of participation has significant differences within the various class groups, and those who are in higher social classes are also more involved. In their view, one of the reasons for the limited political capability of those who do not have the proper information and training is that they grow in terms of classes in families in which they expect that anyone who opposes a decision can declare their opposition, not be raised. .

Max Weber proposed four ideal types of explanations for action and social behavior. Two of them are rational: act "rationally related to the purpose" and act "rationally related to the value" and two kinds of irrational (but not unreasonable) "emotional action" and "traditional action" (1947, pp. 115-118; cf. K. Giddens, 1971, pp. 152-154). Rational behavior in relation to the purpose is a behavior in which an individual evaluates the probable action in terms of the costs and benefits of the means and objectives; whereas rational behavior does not challenge the goals in relation to value, but it evaluates the costs and benefits of certain means. Rational economic behavior is an example of rational action in relation to the purpose of maximizing the benefits and minimizing costs to achieve a desired goal. Adoption of a religious or ideological ideal as a goal and the search for the most effective means of achieving it, of course, conditioned on any limit imposed by this ideal, is an example of a valuable intellectual action. Affective action is dominated by traditional emotions and actions under the domination of habit. Although the explanation of Weber's goal of social behavior and action can be criticized for failing to explain about behavioral change, that is, the movement from one type

of action to another, it clearly recognizes the importance of values and the fulfillment of individual needs (Rash, 1998, p. 141).

In general, in Weber's political sociology, since human life is rational and irrational, and many social behaviors are considered irrational, the irrational foundations of behavior in political life are also strong. Completely political behavior is not rational behavior, that is, it doesn't take place according to the calculation of economic and social interests, but as a complex entity, besides these interests, human being has interests and unrealistic deep-seated lives, which naturally affect the various domains of his life and political behaviors. Politics and domination in each of its triple forms is the action and behavior of a group in which judgment and obedience are performed for various reasons. Weber, in examining three types of domination or politics (traditional authority, charismatic authority, rational authority), which, in his view, are only types of domination and politics, take into account the social and historical trends associated with each of them, and thus they have been explored from the viewpoint of political sociology (Bashirieh, 200, p. 59).

3. Research Hypotheses

1. There seems to be a significant relationship between political effectiveness and the level of political participation.
2. There seems to be a significant relationship between political sociability and the level of political participation.
3. There seems to be a significant relationship between religious beliefs and the level of political participation.
4. There seems to be a significant relationship between social responsibility and the level of political participation.
5. There seems to be a significant relationship between the social class and the level of political participation.

4. Research Method

The present research is carried out in a correlational and survey way. The statistical population of the study consists of young people aged 18 to 35 years old in Mazandaran province, whose number according to census statistics is

65240 people. Using Cochran's formula, 380 people were selected as a statistical sample by multi-stage cluster sampling. The sample size was determined using the Cochran formula.

Sampling is a collection of actions that are performed to select a number of people in the community in a way that they represent it. In the sampling method, multi-stage cluster sampling is used. The selection of people in the relevant areas has been such that cities are divided into several main areas, and in each area, the number of houses are considered and the first person who is in front of a house, if an appropriate person is willing to interview and there is no third person (as an intruder) and also, if there is a considered respondent in the considered age range, then the interview is conducted. The questionnaire technique, which is the most commonly used technique in surveying, has been used. In the discussion of credibility, a means of measuring several different types of credentials can be imagined, each deal with a different dimension of the subject of measurement. But in our research, we used formal credibility and structural credibility. Cronbach's alpha coefficient was used to ensure the reliability of the research tool.

Table 1. Cronbach's alpha coefficients for reliability of variables

Variable name	Number of items	Cronbach's alpha coefficient
political effectiveness	9	0.943
political participation	35	0.946
political sociability	12	0.932
social Responsibility	12	0.972
religious beliefs	28	0.881

The value of Cronbach's alpha independent and dependent variables is between 0.881 to 0.972, indicating that the correlation and interconnection between the items related to the variables are appropriate and acceptable. In other words, it has reliability. For example, the value of the Cronbach's alpha coefficient or the independent variable of political sociability is equal to 0.932, the social responsibility is equal to 0.972 and the political effectiveness variable is equal to 0.494. The value of Cronbach's alpha coefficient of political participation is equal to 0.946, which is very high and its item has been able to

achieve internal coherence. Since the coefficients obtained for the questionnaire are high, it can be concluded that the research tool is a reliable and reliable instrument.

5. Definition of Concepts

5.1. Political Effectiveness

Political effectiveness is the person's perception of the effectiveness of his political participation in society (Panahi, 2007, p. 115). To measure the effectiveness of politics, reagents, voters in the election, and the influence of political activities are used in this study, that they were measured through five points in the form of the Likert spectrum.

5.2. Religious Beliefs

Religious beliefs reflect the level of religious beliefs of individuals in society and how individuals regard their participation in political affairs as a religious responsibility or duty.

5.3. Political Participation

According to Milbrath, political participation is a political behavior that affects or intends to influence government outcomes (Mosafa, 1996, p. 21). Panahi's purpose is to take political participation in any voluntary political activity in relation to authentication. Selecting and choosing political positions of the community is influenced based on the formation and general programs and political system of society (Panahi, 2007, p. 88).

Lester W. Milbrath also sees political participation as a set of doings and actions of citizens to influence the government and support the political system. In this definition, the field of action of the people in the political participation consists of putting pressure, competition and influence on the one hand and supporting on the other (Vosughi, 2004, p. 110). Therefore, the definition used in the present research falls within the framework of the definition of Milbrath and Panahi.

In this research, two aspects are considered of political participation: electoral political participation and active or non-political participation.

5.4. Social Class

Social class refers to a part of the community that differs from other parts of society in terms of common values, dignity, social activities, wealth and other personal belongings (Cohen, 2007, p. 193).

5.5. Social Responsibility

Social Responsibility refers to the sense of commitment and responsible behavior, that people have as social actors (youths) in the form of their roles (citizens) towards society and its collective values in various aspects of the economic, political, environmental, cultural and social dimensions (Talebi, 2011, p. 223). To measure the variability of responsibility, four dimensions of community, culture, economics and environment are used, where the questions are constructed by the researchers. The design and questions of each component were designed based on the Likert spectrum.

5.6. Political Sociability

Theories of sociability consider the family and, in particular, parents as the most powerful factor in familiarizing children with the accepted values of society. Therefore, from this perspective, families teach their children and adolescents understanding family values and internalizing the values of the larger society alongside the process of sociability, through learning norms, patterns and social orders. Sociability means the harmonization and alignment of the individual with group and social values, norms and attitudes, or in other words, socialization is a process by which each person has gained the necessary social knowledge and skills for effective and active participation in group and social life. A set of these values, norms and attitudes will enable a person to interact with groups and individuals. The socialization process is a continuous matter and lifelong credit. The process of sociability creates identity for any individual through the fulfillment of demands and wishes, or the prevention of access to them. In the past, each person acquires his or her identity based on family history and social class (Sarokhani, 1997, p. 937). The variable of socialization has been operationalized through the following indicators and components: trusting others, collaborating, ordering and learning

in life, learning the norms of society, respecting the elderly, increasing knowledge and skills learning, adapting, observing laws and regulations, personality shaping and emotional relationships.

Table 2. Theoretical and operational definitions table of variables

Variables	Theoretical definition	Operational definition
Political effectiveness	The person's perception of the effectiveness of his political participation in society	The level of individual effectiveness in political activities and political participation such as elections
Religious beliefs	The level of religious beliefs of the people of a community, and how much people consider their participation in political affairs of their society as a religious responsibility or duty.	Doing religious practices in the week or month includes prayer, fasting, going to the mosque, Salah al jama'ah and Friday prayer, participation in religious activities and benevolent help to others
Social responsibility	The sense of commitment and responsible behavior that people have as social actors (youths) in the form of their roles (citizens) towards society and its collective values in various aspects of the economic, political, environmental, cultural and social dimensions.	To measure the variability of responsibility, four dimensions of community, culture, economics and environment are used, where the questions are constructed by the researchers. The design and questions of each component were designed based on the Likert spectrum.
Political participation	Any voluntary political activity in relation to authentication, selecting and choosing of political positions of the community is influenced in the formation and general programs and in the institutions and political system of society.	It has two dimensions: electoral political participation, active or non-electoral political participation. Electoral participation: Individual participation in the election and his presence at the polls and participation in an important political event. Active participation: the level of personal and non-affiliated communication (telephone, correspondence, etc.) with each of the institutions and political organizations.
Political sociability	Sociability means the harmonization and alignment of the individual with group and social values, norms and attitudes.	trusting others, collaborating, ordering and learning in life, learning the norms of society, respecting the elderly, increasing knowledge and skills learning, adapting, observing laws and Regulations, personality shaping and emotional relationships.
Social class	Refers to a part of the community that differs from other parts of society in terms of common values, dignity, social activities, wealth, and other personal belongings.	Amount of income, monthly cost, type of housing, educational level

6. Research Findings

6.1. Descriptive Findings

According to the findings of the research, 51.5% of the total respondents are male and have the highest percentage. Also, 48.5 percent of respondents are female and have the lowest percentage. The minimum age was 18 and the highest was 29-35 years old. About 60.5% of the total respondents are married and have the highest frequency. Also, 0.5% of respondents that declared their marital status as the dead wife and dead husband have the lowest frequency. 32.9% of respondents in this survey are those who have bachelor's degree and received the highest frequency. 2.4% of the respondents have basic education and have the lowest frequency.

A survey of social class shows that most people (54.1%) are in the middle class downward, about 30.9% are in the middle class upward and 9.7% are in the lower social class. About 3.5% are in high social categories. Approximately 16% of social responsibility level is considered to be very low. About 21.7% nearly as low, about 13.9% nearly as modest, about 29.1% nearly as high and 19.4% of them consider the level of social responsibility too high.

The average political participation of five (at least one and a maximum of five) is 3.36, indicating medium to high political participation. In total, about 16.8 percent consider political participation to be high. About 25.3% nearly as high, about 24.7% nearly as the average, about 18.9% nearly at a low level, and about 14.2% of them consider the level of political participation very low.

Table 3. The distribution table of respondents according to the level of political participation

Political participation level	Abundance	Percentage
very high	64	16/8
high	96	25/3
medium	94	24/7
low	72	18/9
very low	54	14/2
total	380	100

6.2. Inferential Findings

Hypothesis 1: It seems that there is a meaningful relationship between political effectiveness and the level of political participation.

Regarding the level of measurement, Pearson correlation coefficient was used to examine the relationship between variables. Investigating the relationship between variables indicates that there is a significant correlation between the two variables and therefore the null hypothesis is rejected and the research hypothesis is accepted or confirmed. Therefore, it can be said that there is a significant relationship between political effectiveness and political participation level. But this is a positive and direct relationship. In this way, the greater the level of political effectiveness, the greater the level of political participation will be, and vice versa, the less the level of political effectiveness, the less political participation will. This direct correlation is more than 99% significant.

Table 4. Table of Pearson Correlation Coefficient between Political Effectiveness level and Political Participation level

Pearson correlation coefficient	The significance level	result
0.655	0.000	the result of a positive significant correlation and rejection of

The Pearson correlation coefficient between the political effectiveness level and political participation level is 0.655 and its significance level is zero. Due to the fact that the level of significance in the correlation coefficient is less than 5%, there is a significant relationship between the two variables of political effectiveness level and political participation level, and the null hypothesis is rejected and directional hypothesis is confirmed.

Hypothesis 2: there seems to be a significant relationship between political sociability and political participation level.

Regarding the level of measurement and the test of the normalization of data in the variables of the political sociability level and political participation level, Pearson correlation coefficient was used to examine the relationship between variables. Investigating the relationship between variables indicates that there is a significant correlation between the two variables and therefore the null hypothesis is rejected and the research hypothesis is accepted or

confirmed. Therefore, it can be said that there is a meaningful relationship between the political sociability level and political participation level. But this is a positive and direct relationship. The greater the political sociability level, the greater the level of political participation will be, and the less the political sociability level, the less the political participation level will be. This direct and strong correlation is more than 99% significant.

Table 5. Table of Pearson correlation coefficient between political sociability level and political participation level

Pearson correlation coefficient	The significance level	Result
0.660	0.000	the result of a positive significant correlation and rejection of

The Pearson correlation coefficient between political sociability level and political participation level is 0.655 and its significance level is zero. Since the level of significance in the correlation coefficient is less than 5%, there is a significant relationship between the two variables of political sociability level and political participation level, and the null hypothesis is rejected and the directional hypothesis is confirmed.

Hypothesis 3: there seems to be a significant relationship between religious beliefs and political participation level.

Regarding the level of measurement and the test of the normalization of data in the variables of the religious beliefs level and political participation level, Pearson correlation coefficient was used to examine the relationship between variables. Investigating the relationship between variables indicates that there is a significant correlation between the two variables and therefore the null hypothesis is rejected and the research hypothesis is accepted or confirmed. Therefore, it can be said that there is a meaningful relationship between the religious beliefs level and political participation level. But this is a positive and direct relationship. The greater the religious beliefs level, the greater the level of political participation will be, and the less the religious beliefs level, the less the political participation level will be. This direct and strong correlation is more than 99% significant.

Table 6. Table of Pearson correlation coefficient between religious beliefs level and political participation level

Pearson correlation coefficient	The level	significance result
0.672	0.000	The result of a positive significant correlation and rejection of H_0 .

The Pearson correlation coefficient between religious beliefs level and political participation level is 0.655 and its significance level is zero. Since the level of significance in the correlation coefficient is less than 5%, there is a significant relationship between the two variables of religious beliefs level and political participation level, and the null hypothesis is rejected and the directional hypothesis is confirmed.

Hypothesis 4: there seems to be a significant relationship between social responsibility and political participation level.

One of the variables that can create the context for political participation is social responsibility. Regarding the level of measurement and the test of the normalization of data in the variables of the social responsibility level and political participation level, Pearson correlation coefficient was used to examine the relationship between variables. Investigating the relationship between variables indicates that there is a significant correlation between the two variables and therefore the null hypothesis is rejected and the research hypothesis is accepted or confirmed. Therefore, it can be said that there is a relationship between the social responsibility level and political participation level. But this is a positive and direct relationship. As social responsibility level increases, the political participation level among them increases and, on the contrary, as social responsibility decreases, the political participation level among them decreases. This positive correlation is more than 99% significant. Pearson correlation coefficient between social responsibility level and political participation is equal to 0.616 and its significance level is zero. Since the significance level in the correlation coefficient is less than 5%, there is a significant relationship between the two variables of social responsibility level and political participation, and the H_0 is rejected and the H_1 is confirmed.

Table 7. Table of Pearson correlation coefficient between social responsibility level and political participation

Pearson correlation coefficient	The significance level	Result
0.616	0.000	the result of a positive significant correlation and rejection of H0

Hypothesis 5: there seems to be a significant relationship between the class status of the citizens and political participation level.

Table 8. Table of Spearman correlation coefficient between class position and political participation

Variables	Spearman correlation coefficient	The significance level	Test result
Class status and political participation	-0.168	0.000	the result of a positive significant correlation and rejection of H0

Spearman correlation coefficient was used based on the level of assessment of the class position variables of the citizens (sequencing) and the level of political participation that is quantitative and also the normality of the variables. Spearman's correlation coefficient between the class position of citizens and the level of political participation is equal to -0.168, and its significance level is zero. Due to the fact that the level of significance in the correlation coefficient is less than 5%, there is a significant relationship between the two variables of the class status of the citizens and the level of political participation, and the H0 is rejected and the H1 is confirmed. The higher the class position of the citizens, the less the level of political participation will be, and vice versa, the lower the class position of the citizens, the more the level of political participation will be. There is a negative relationship and negative correlations between the two variables which is more than 99% significant.

6.3. Investigation of the Relationship between Dependent Variables and Independent Variables with General Linear Model

In this research, in addition to correlation coefficients, regression analysis and variance analysis tables were used to examine and test of the research hypotheses. Regression analysis allows the researcher to predict the dependent variable variations in the level of political participation through independent

variables and determine the contribution of each of the independent variables to the explanation of the dependent variable. General linear model is one of the most widely used methods in economic and social studies. In this research, general linear model method has been used in a synchronous or simultaneous manner.

The value of the correlation coefficient is equal to 0.778, which indicates a high level of relationship between the independent variables and the level of political participation. The value of the coefficient of determination is equal to 62.22, reflecting the fact that 62.2% of the changes in the level of political participation are related to these independent variables (political effectiveness, religious beliefs, and political sociability). The results of Watson's test showed the independence of the data and its value was 1.76. The numbers from 1.5 to 2.5 are desirable for this test.

Table 9. Ssummarizing the results of general linear model of political participation level

Multiple correlation coefficient	Coefficient of determination	F statistics	Significance level	Watson's test
0.788	0.622	13.97	0.000	1.76

Analysis of variance also shows the significance of regression and the linearity relationship between variables, which confirms its significance level. Analysis of variance shows that F statistics is equal to 13.97 and with a significant level of zero, it can be said that there is a significant difference with the probability of more than 99% of the confidence between the independent variables (political effectiveness, religious beliefs and political sociability) and the dependent variable of the political participation level.

The values of regression coefficients show that the social class variables in the level of 99% and the variables of religious beliefs and political sociability are more than 95% significant. For each unit of change in the level of religious beliefs, about 0.477 units change in the level of political participation. This amount of change in the dependent variable of political participation for the variable of political sociability is equal to 0.466 units. Regarding the beta values, the variable of religious beliefs has the highest and the variable of political effectiveness has the least impact on political participation.

Table 10. Table of independent variable regression coefficient with political participation level

Variables	Regression coefficient	Standard error	Beta	T -test	Significance level
Constant	5.085	18.391	-	0.276	0.785
Political effectiveness	0.713	0.439	0.296	1.624	0.124
Religious beliefs	1.115	0.386	0.477	2.891	0.010
Political sociability	1.183	0.428	0.456	2.763	0.013
Social responsibility	0.085	0.080	0.088	1.075	0.283
Social class	0.375	0.085	0.125	4.432	0.000

7. Discussion and Conclusion

Conceptual participation is multidimensional and complex, in which each society has different levels of consistency from its various levels. Accordingly, various societies seek to create and increase the participation of citizens in various social fields in order to consolidate their social solidarity and their social ties and prevent social collapse. Considering that humans themselves have the potential of participation in order to achieve individual, collective, achievement of justice, solidarity, security, control of their environment, the sense of belonging and engagement in the development of society matters is shaping a "collective identity" in a society, which is the main motive for participation. The sense of belonging to their community is most commonly found in societies where there is less organic solidarity and therefore there is the need for emotional feelings and collective identity responses to advance planning in its various dimensions.

Political participation is one of the major issues in political sociology and is one of the branches of political development in countries. Political participation is any successful or unsuccessful willing (voluntary), organized or unorganized, occasional or continuous, legitimate or illegitimate use of act , aimed at influencing the selection of politics and policies of the country, the administration of the affairs of the state, and the choice of political leaders in any government, whether local or national. Today, the discussion of the development and the process of moving towards the quantitative and qualitative improvement of the indicators of progress and development are

among the most important factors that have engaged all efforts of decision makers and leaders of countries, especially the Third World.

The data obtained from the status of political participation of citizens show that the average rate of political participation for the individuals studied is 36.3, which is moderately upward compared with the scale of the score (1 to 5). In this research, by observing the results of the hypotheses, it can be said that the political participation of young people depends on factors such as political motives, social status, and personal characteristics, based on what theorists such as Lipset, Milbrath, Güell, Lerner and others are discussing. Findings indicate that independent variables of political effectiveness, political sociability and religious beliefs have a significant relationship with the dependent variable of political participation. These five variables account for 62.2% of the total change in political participation, and the role of the authorities is greater than the other two variables. The higher the class position of the citizens, the less the political participation level will be, and vice versa, the lower the class position of the citizens, the more the level of political participation will be. Many studies show a direct relationship between economic and occupational status and political participation. People with higher economic and employment conditions tend to be more willing to participate in the election. Although there can be significant evidence in this practice, there is a doubt about the existence of a linearity between cause and effect. Patrick Lokumet and Bernard Donni are among those who disagree with this and argue that the middle class is more active in political scenes than other social classes (Lokumet and Donni, 1086, p.146). The public selection approach, which is a subset of rational choice theory, considers the provision of individual economic benefits as the most important motivation for individuals to vote. According to this view, people expect to profit the economic benefits of the state and therefore choose parties or candidates that can profit them in this way. Resource theory is one of the sociological theories that some socioeconomic resources, such as education, employment, and income, are claimed to affect people's political participation. Therefore, the participatory behavior of individuals should be explained by their membership in job groups, income, education, etc. The results of Darabi (2015) show that there is a

meaningful relationship between the political participation of women and the variables of social capital, class status, mass media, the experience of political participation and political effectiveness. Findings of Mohseni Tabrizi and others (2015) indicate that the independent variable of the social economic base has a significant relationship with the dependent variable of political participation. In a study by Habibzadeh (2003), it was found that young people with a higher socio-economic base had less political-social participation.

There is a meaningful relationship between social responsibility and political participation level. The greater the level of social responsibility, the greater the level of political participation among them will be, and vice versa, the less social accountability, the lower the level of political participation among them will be. An evolutionary theory argued that the ideal citizen is a participant, and thus participation is considered as a social responsibility. Participation is a learning experience that informs the citizen not only about his or her rights, but also on the awareness of his duties and responsibilities. Such a view is found in the writings of Aristotle, John Stuart Mill, de Tocqueville and Rousseau, and is also an important part of the conservative and socialist thoughts. But for a conservative, the emphasis on the individual responsible citizen, and therefore on individual action, and for the socialist, emphasizes the responsibility of the community towards the individual and thus on collective action (Rush, 1998. pp. 139-140). Darabi (2015) shows that the other variables studied was the effectiveness of politics level and more than 57.2% of respondents considered voting in the elections as influential in society's fate, and about 57.5% of them introduced their political activity little or very effective. Regarding the beta values, the variables of religious beliefs are the highest and the variable of political effectiveness has the least effect on political participation. The obtained results are consistent with the findings of Dargahi (2014) and Darabi (2015).

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