Sociological Dimension of Political Security from the Viewpoint of tourists of Mazandaran Province

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Abstract

The function of governments in today's world and in the process of globalization, which is the age of competition in various fields, can lead to the development or non-development of countries in the political, social and economic fields. In the meantime, the issue of political security plays a significant role. Therefore, this research has been conducted with the aim of analyzing and explaining the sociological aspects of political security, which has been case study in Mazandaran Province. The present research is a fundamental research method and exploratory survey and exploration method. Data gathering method is a documentary survey, and a collection tool is also a snippet, interview, observation and questionnaire. The sample size is 384 samples based on the Cochran formula, which is distributed among the statistical population as simple as possible. The reliability of the questionnaire was estimated by Cronbach's alpha 0.874 which indicates the reliability of the questionnaire. The reliability of the questionnaire was estimated by Cronbach's alpha 0.874 which indicates the reliability of the questionnaire. The result of prioritizing the seven effective factors in political security in Mazandaran province, using multivariate regression, shows that the variable that has the greatest impact on political security in Mazandaran province The external relations component of the standardized regression coefficient (Beta) is 0.426. Other variables in priority are: the security variable with a coefficient of 0.416, political institutionalization with 0.238, the functioning of government and regulatory institutions with 0.167, human resources with a coefficient of 0.137, media and communications with a coefficient of 0.104, and resettlement of tourists with a coefficient of 0.061 in the next rank Are located.

Keywords: Sociology, Political Institution, Security, Political Security, Mazandaran Province

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Introduction

Effective factors are involved in the sustainability of all aspects of society, one of the most important of which is the security index and its provision in various dimensions, such as social and political. Social security has always been considered as one of the basic needs of every human society, because the existence of this phenomenon at the level of societies creates order and survival as its most important function. In fact, this phenomenon is one of the most important and fundamental tasks of the social institution of the state, that is, the people delegate their right to defend public and private freedoms, to preserve the community to the social institutions of the state, This issue is based on the viewpoint of elitism that represents the significant role of the social institution of governance in providing security at the community level (Ahmadi, 2010: 72). Security is the first factor that allows people to come to terms, help their fellow soldiers, participate in social responsibility, so that they can live more safely. The development and advancement of society and the cope of the opportunities and conditions of both social and cultural affairs need to benefit from security. Although the security issue is considered important, many critical sociologists consider security as important as security. The sense of security in a society is reflected in the psychological feelings of the citizenry of the presence or absence of a threatening factor in that community. Security is a multidimensional phenomenon and its study of the table in a society is possible in various political, social, and social aspects. (Kaldi and Kamani, 1393: 104).

problem statement

The knowledge of sociology examines security in the context of political, social and social relationships at the community level and among citizens. The three pillars of this area should be social security, social capital and social movements, which is not possible to draw the sociology of security without these three components. By drawing

these three indicators, the mechanism for creating and expanding security in the social sphere can be focused. Therefore, in sociology, variables such as social consensus, group collaboration, sense of belonging to social values, capital and social capacity, group thinking, social trust, social organization and movements, and the group as a whole, as a form of security and The sense of safety is discussed. According to the study, there are indicators that the fragility or social strength of political units is determined. Security as the most important function of a state is one of the fundamental categories in which the need for it is effectively felt in all aspects of human life and is an inseparable bond with the essence of man's being. Political thinkers consider security in the society to be the main tasks of governments. This issue has also been of particular importance in Islam; its design has always been at the heart of the political system of Islam. It has been mentioned in the Holy Qur'an as the most important source of Islam. The Holy Quran considers security as one of the objectives of the establishment and authority of God and the righteous deputy and the plan of Imamate. Security in the Koran also has a variety of levels that include spiritual, individual, social, political, and so on. (Leader and Syrian, 1395: 101). Mazandaran Province as one of the provinces that accepts thousands of people from all over the world with many abilities in the field of tourism annually, has been selected as the study area in this study in order to take into account the experiences of residents of this province in dealing with Tourists as well as the volume of foreigners entering the province in different governments as well as the number of compatriots who in recent years, with regard to social, economic and social issues. . Have traveled to this province to assess the factors affecting political security in the province. Effective factors play a role in the presence and survival of people in the province. But, when it comes to political issues, in addition to political tensions and insecurity, in many cases, political approaches in any period of the establishment of states can be on the boom or stagnation This industry will be impressive. The survey of governments in Iran during the post-revolution years shows that in each state, considering the state of men in the field of political affairs and establishing relations with other countries, the necessary fields for investment in tourism, the amount of attendance Tourists

and. . . Has changed, Meanwhile, at times when the imposed war has been in progress, the effects of its political insecurity have been caused by the decrease in the number of passengers entering and leaving the whole of Iran, including Mazandaran province. In this research, the researcher sought a sociological assessment of the dimensions of political security from the citizen's point of view. Accordingly, the question arises as to which aspects of political security and factors influencing this principle in Mazandaran province and which of these factors have more effect on the sociological issues of political security of this province from the citizen's point of view?

Research background

Studies on political security and its dimensions show that so far, numerous studies have been carried out on these issues both inside and outside the country, Some of the most important are Meshkini et al. (1395), in the article on the factors influencing the sense of social security of urban tourists (case study: Torqabeh city), the results of the research show that among factors such as age, gender, urban spaces and performance Police have a significant relationship with the safety of tourists, Meanwhile with increasing security in urban public spaces, the sense of social security of tourists is also increasing There is also a direct and significant relationship between the role of the police and the sense of social security of tourists, which indicates that as policymaking increases, the social security of tourists also increases. Lotfi et al. (1393), in a study on the sense of security in public spaces (case study of Shiraz metropolitan area), the findings of the research show that the sense of security in public spaces of low-income areas with a mean of 7.41% more than the average sense of user safety of spaces The general is in moderate (11.56) and affluent (12.42). According to the average data in different areas of Shiraz, the observed difference between the meanings of different regions of the city in terms of the level of security of public spaces, although with a slight difference is confirmed. Foster et al., (2014), with a linear regression model, analyzed the effects of fear of crime on walking and walking in Australia. The results of their findings suggest that by increasing interventions and decisions, fear of crime can be reduced and the amount of walking can be increased. Poezam and Mansfield (1982) have studied the impact of security incidents on the travel of

tourists and the choice of tourism destinations. According to them, security incidents such as crime, conflict, and war, terrorism and urban riots can have a major impact on the lack of attractiveness of the tourist destination and the lack of travel of tourists to that location. Jakobz (1961), with the book "The Death of Widespread Americans," is introduced as the first security theorist in the field of security. By clearly distinguishing the public and private sphere, he needs to strengthen the eyes of the natural owners by using a variety of activities and activities that attract people.

Theoretical Foundations

- Security, Security and Political Security Dimension

The Oxford culture introduces security as a condition in which the stock is not at risk or protected from danger. The terms in the dictionary about the general concept of security are based on the feeling of being free from fear or a sense of safety that concerns physical and psychological safety , Emphasize (Mandel, 2000: 49). The lexical root of the word security is from a single, "safe" one, and with derivatives such as "steiman" and "faith", which has been defined and translated into assurance and tranquility against fear, interpretation, transference (Akhavan Kazemi, 2006: 19). Also in Persian, it is defined as being safe and safe. (eftekhari, 1391: 80). Anthony Giddens, by focusing on existential security or ontological security, sees it as one of the forms of security feeling in its broad sense. Existential security reflects the individual's need and the need for people to maintain their identity, the durability of their social and material environments (Giddens, 2008: 110).the Security has mental-psychological dimensions, in other words, security includes physical and psychological well-being, in general, when it comes to the issue of security, what goes on in the minds of others, the security of life and property ; (Sarlkzai, 1385: 136). While for a dynamic and healthy society, political, social, economic, individual, and ... security is a must, and the government needs to ensure the security of society in all its dimensions (Zare Qaramaleki, 2010: 157). Accordingly, security can be divided into different dimensions of individual, social, economic, and cultural, which is the political dimension here. Political security means providing the peace and security that is required by the sovereignty of a state to citizens of their territories through the fight

against various threats of foreign affairs, as well as their political rights to participate in the determination of their political and social destiny. The political system, in order to enable and facilitate the participation and interference of people in determining their own destinies and society, should provide security and the free and equal presence of them, and do not force anyone into having a particular political belief. In fact, political security means the existence of a political system in which people can freely and without fear to express their political positions and beliefs, albeit opposed to the rule of law, within the framework of existing laws, and someone has the right to offend others because of the expression of political opinion (Akhavan Kazemi, 2006: 28). In the sense of political security for all, it is only in the light of equality before the law, either in terms of law or in terms of law enforcement (Mirahmadizhiri, 2009: 83-82). Obviously, such security will never be created in authoritarian (autocratic) regimes. In fact, there is an inverse relationship between the security and the tyranny of political regimes; the more governments are more autonomous, the less freedom, less violence and less political security (Akhavan Kazemi, 2006: 29). Political stability is the product of political security, and basically observes the balance between "popular demands" on the one hand and "government practices" on the other (source: 43).

- Theories and views of security and political security
Jonathan H Turner:
Based on the theory of Jonathan H. turner, which is actually a synthesis of sociological commentary, he has set his own theory using remarkable points of views in structural schools, contrasts, symbolic interaction, and exchange of ideas, The issue of emotional excitation is of secondary importance, It can be said that the role of this element in Turner's theory is equivalent to the concept of relative deprivation in the theory of Ted Robert Garr.) He says: This process begins with a series of expectations from different sources; in turn, these expectations are as part of The definition of the situation in the expectation of what will happen in the interaction will be compared. "Self" is a particular type of predicate, since its prominence before, during and after the interaction will have a disproportionate effect on the perceptions. Emotions are evoked in a state based on the degree of

convergence or incoherence between what is expected and what is experienced, and if the degree of non-homogeneity is present, emotional excitement will occur. (Movahedi & araf, 2013: 63). From the Turner's perspective, what is important is that the forces of the producer are in the expectation of the natural conditions. It's clear that people can enter into interaction with little or no ambiguity about what will happen, and under these conditions, individuals will begin to shape their expectations with the onset of interacting. Even with certain expectations before interacting with each other, these expectations may change, that is, people's expectations are based on demographic, structural, cultural, and exchange forces; people have expectations about themselves and themselves and Others will engage in interaction and will develop during the interaction (turne1999:134)

Barry Gordon Buzan

By focusing on the international dimension, Buzan believes that most of the threats to individuals are due to the fact that they are in a humanitarian environment and that this creates a variety of unavoidable social, economic and Is political. He emphasizes that if the dual-security relationship between the individual and the state is regarded as a state of affairs, then the citizens of the state face direct and indirect threats to the state. He finally states: Threats in the society occur in a variety of ways, but they are basically three (four) types: physical threats (harassment, injury and death), economic threats (seizure of property damage, deprivation of access to Occupations or interests), the threat of rights (imprisonment and deprivation of civil liberties), and threats to positions and positions (degradation or public humiliation) (Boozan, 2007: 54).
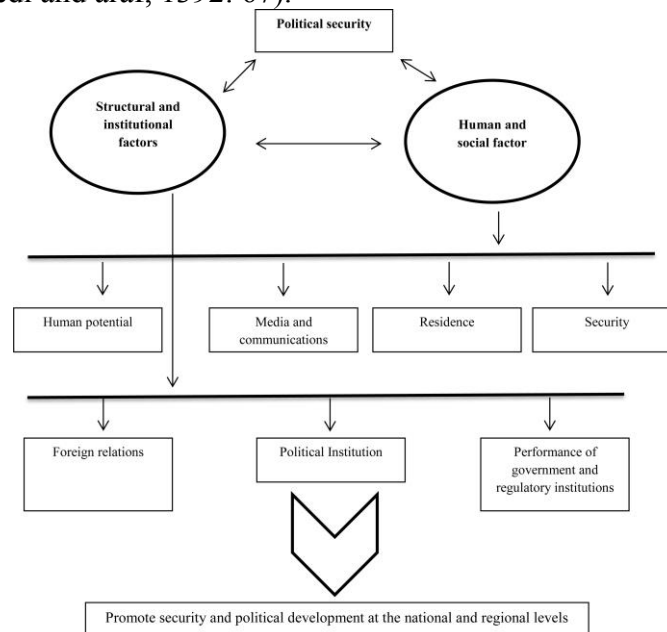
Samuel Huntington and Alexander Wendt:

Huntington's interdependence, institutionalization and political sense of security, with a director's perspective, is that modernization is undergoing rapid and rapid change, resulting in political disruptions (lack of safety and security). This is about the institutionalization of political needs in the process of being deployed, Therefore, in order to prevent it, it must be instituted. In the thought of Buzan and Wendt, the sense of security has two main attributes of being and its relation to the structures of society and its subjectivity and its relative, but the first one relies on political threats against citizens and elites, and the

second is based on factors Socially, the formation of a sense of security emphasizes, On the other hand, the vision of Wendt and Huntington also emphasizes political and social inclusion. According to the opinion of the social security community, a community of people on a single axis (common values and norms) is based on mutual confidence that they do not conflict and resolve their differences through dialogue and peace. (Afrug, 1381: 247).

- Integrating the viewpoints of theorists and formulating a conceptual model

Using the integrated model of macro, wisdom, and objective and subjective levels, it can be said that political empowerment at the macro level is affected by the state and security organizations and institutions whose actions contribute to the formation of the above feeling. Using the integrated model of macro, wisdom, and objective and subjective levels, it can be said that political empowerment at the macro level is affected by the state and security organizations and institutions whose actions contribute to the formation of the above feeling. There will, of course, also be a picture of his status, which will lead to a feeling of political feelings among them. (Movahedi and araf, 1392: 66). At the macro level, there are common values, beliefs, and norms of security that play an important role in shaping the sense of political security among political elites. From a sociological point of view (social security), social security is linked to the degree to which the social consensus of the social sphere and the political sphere are communicative, since, as much as it is less valuable, the state invokes Zoro and power to exercise greater sovereignty, which It will create a fragmented political consensus. On the contrary, the existence of common values between the state and society (political elites) leads to a kind of social consensus and a more durable order, that is, if the political order does not represent the aspirations, desires and wishes of the society, the state under the pretext Different people interfere in the realm of the world of life and they cause irritation and discomfort (Afrough, 2002: 248). Therefore, the values between the political elites and the state that create a sort of collective identity are influential in creating political empowerment. Otherwise, there will be a feeling of insecurity among political elites. Therefore, the values between the political elites and the state that create a sort of collective

identity are influential in creating political empowerment. Otherwise, there will be a feeling of insecurity among political elites. Ultimately, the level of mental reason is that of the field of mutual and shared perceptions based on the mutual trust of production and the emergence of political feelings. Therefore, mutual trust between the political elites and the government and other political players is the most important factor in the sense of political security among the political elites in the country. Otherwise, lack of mutual trust, unpredictable behaviors, risk factor, and risk aversion will lead to a feeling of political instability among the political elites of the country (Movahedi and araf, 1392: 67).

Schematic diagram (1) Conceptual model of research, source: Researcher's findings

On the other hand, national security in the traditional definitions has focused on the political and military aspects of security, and it implies a meaningful meaning in which the military power of other countries is considered as a threat to the security of the country, and the military power of the relevant country should be Defend. In this approach, military threats, as the most fundamental and fundamental threat and increased military power and military confrontation, were defined as the most appropriate means to deal with these threats. Thus, national security with the concepts of militarism, tied and threatened, was

defined more than anything else as an external category. This notion of national security until the early 1960s governed the resources and texts of the national security literature. But this limited definition of security, neglected in terms of social, economic, and cultural dimensions, in explaining and explaining many of the threats to vital goals and values And the power components failed. Thus, the need to adopt a definition of security, in which the military assumptions in securing the country, in the face of a military threat from the outside, were considered as only one of the threats that each country could face, and thus this notion , Has contributed to the development of our understanding of security. In the new approach to beliefs, the values of behavioral volunteers are among those that are linked to the concept of security and their threat is synonymous with national security threats (Navabakhsh and Sajjadi, 2011: 8).

Research methodology

The present research is a fundamental research type and a survey method for exploration. In fact, in this research, surveying methods (survey method with descriptive and exploratory purposes) and descriptive and analytical method have been used. The spatial domain of this research is Mazandaran province. The statistical population of this study is 5 spectra of citizens and informants in Mazandaran province. On the other hand, the host community is divided into 3 other categories: First: Supervisors of families living in provincial towns. Second: urban and tourism business and tourism sector activists, and third: officials and informants. The sample size is 384 people in Mazandaran province, which are randomly divided into the above mentioned groups. In the reliability of the questionnaire, the Cronbach's alpha coefficient was used and SPSS software was used to analyze the data and to test the hypotheses, and tests such as Spearman correlation and multiple regression were used.

Analysis and research findings

Before analyzing the questionnaire, it is necessary to examine the validity and reliability of the questionnaire. Validity of the questionnaire has been confirmed by experts and experts in the field of sociology and political science. The reliability of the questionnaire was measured by Cronbach's alpha. The reliability of the

questionnaire was calculated according to Chronbach's alpha according to Table 1.

Table1:Reliability of the questionnaire to investigate the effects of political security components on tourism development in Mazandaran province

Number of items	Cronbach's alpha	Cronbach's alpha based on standard items
51	0/874	0/874

Source: The results of the questionnaire, 2017

As for the reliability of the questionnaire, Cronbach's alpha has different interpretations regarding reliability, and the Cronbach's alpha is0/874 (more than0/7) Which indicates that the questionnaire has a great reliability. Based on the findings of the theoretical framework, political security and the concepts of political development have variables that affect these variables. In this study, seven criteria have been used to study the development and political security of the province of Mazandaran, each of which has the components for measurement and measurement. The seven components used in the research to define the concept of political security, political development, and the dimensions and variables that affect it include: security, housing, media and communications, human resources, foreign relations, government and regulatory institutions, political institutions; The continuation of these components and items related to each of them will be identified and described to analyze the extent to which the impact on political security and its development in Mazandaran province is analyzed.

-6-1Correlation between the main variables Sociological Explanation of Political Security Dimensions of Mazandaran Province:

Correlation analysis is the simplest and, at the same time, the most complete statistical method that allows this kind of research. Therefore, the section will analyze the correlation between political security variables in Mazandaran province. In order to correlate the main variables of political security of the province Spearman correlation coefficient was used in Mazandaran. Table 2 shows the correlation between the variables of security, housing, external relations, the functioning of government and regulatory institutions, media and communications, human resources, political institutionalization.

Table2: Spearman correlation coefficient between political security dimensions of Mazandaran province

	Indicators		Security	Accommodation	Media and Communications	Human Resources	Foreign Relations	Functional Government	Political Institutionalization
Spearman correlation coefficient	Security	The correlation coefficient	1.000	0.437	0.571	0.642	0.051	0.241	-0.164
		Significance level	.	.000	.000	.000	.301	.021	.062
		Number	384	384	384	384	384	384	384
	Accommodation	The correlation coefficient	0.437	1.000	0.297	0.277	-.049	-.099	-.235
		Significance level	.000	.	.000	.000	.337	.052	.068
		Number	384	384	384	384	384	384	384
	Media and Communications	The correlation coefficient	0.571	0.297	1.000	.445	.541	.121	.251
		Significance level	.000	.000	.	.000	.006	0.049	.039
		Number	384	384	384	384	384	384	384
	Human Resources	The correlation coefficient	0.642	0.277	.445	1.000	.231	.127	.120
		Significance level	.000	.000	.000	0	.064	0.061	.081
		Number	384	384	384	384	384	384	384
	Foreign Relations	The correlation coefficient	0.051	-.049	.541	.231	1.000	.499	.561
		Significance level	.301	.337	.006	.064	.	.000	.000
		Number	384	384	384	384	384	384	384
	Functional Government	The correlation coefficient	0.241	-.099	.121	.127	.499	1.000	.621
		Significance level	.021	.052	0.049	0.061	.000	.	.000
		Number	384	384	384	384	384	384	384
	Political Institutionalization	The correlation coefficient	-0.164	-.235	.251	.120	.561	.621	1.000
		Significance level	.062	.068	.039	.018	.000	.000	.
		Number	384	384	384	384	384	384	384

Source: The results of the questionnaire,2017

Table2 shows that there is the highest correlation between the examined variables among the security and labor force indicators as well as the indicators of the performance of governmental and regulatory institutions and institutional institutions at the significant level of %5. Also, there is no correlation between variables whose significance level is greater than 0.05 (sig> 0.05).

6-2-Regression analysis of the dimensions of political security in Mazandaran province:

The time regression analysis is used to predict the values of a variable from other variable values.

In this case, the variable we use to predict the value of another variable is called the independent variable (or prefix). The variable we want to predict is the dependent variable (or criterion). In this section, the variables of political security (including security, housing, media and communications, human resources, foreign relations, government and regulatory institutions, and institutional integrity) are evaluated. The following is a summary of the regression model. Table 4 shows the values of multiple correlation coefficient (R) and square of multiple backscatter coefficient (R square). The value of the multiple correlation coefficient (R) is 0.731, which indicates a simple correlation between the two variables, that is, the intensity of the correlation between the two variables. As shown by the value of R (multiple correlation coefficient between two variables), there is a high correlation between the constructive variables of the concept of political security and the development of political security as described above. The squared value of the multiple-suffix coefficient (R square) shows how much of the influential variable (dependent), ie, political security, can be explained by the effective variable (ie, each of the variables). According to this assumption, the variables and dimensions of political security can explain 54 percent of the variability in the development of political security development, which in fact is relatively fair. Therefore, the rest of the changes, which is 46%, which is known as the squared error value e2, is affected by variables outside the model.

Table (3): The extent of explaining the dimensions of political security developmen

Dimensions of political security	Security and political development			
	Multiple correlation coefficient ®	Multiple Correlation Coefficient (R^2)	Adjusted coefficient of determination	Estimated error
	0.731	0.534	0.539	0.747

Source: The results of the questionnaire,2017

 In other words, the table above shows that the value of R is 0.731, which shows a simple correlation between the dependent variable and the independent variables, namely the intensity of the correlation. As shown by the value of R, there is a strong correlation between the development of political security and independent variables. Also, the squared value of R (R2) shows how much of the dependent variable

can be explained by independent variables. In this table, independent variables can account for 53.4% of the changes in the development of political security, which in fact is significant. The table also shows significant correlation squared values. This table, called ANOVA, indicates whether the regression model can significantly (and appropriately) predict the dependent variable variations. The significance level (sig) of the F test in the table is less than 0.05, which indicates that the regression model is meaningful. So it's a good predictor.

Prioritizing Seventh Components in Political Security Development in Mazandaran Province: 3-6

As it has been shown, the seven components of security, housing, media and communications, human resources, foreign relations, the performance of government institutions and oversight, political institutionalization, each have been partially influenced by the development of political security in Mazandaran province. And each alone can not have a logical and reasonable impact on the development of political security. While this can be considered, the impact of each one on the development of political security in Mazandaran province is different, and some variables are superior to others. According to the foregoing, the standardized regression coefficient can be used to prioritize the variables, so that each of which the standardized regression coefficient is greater, has a higher priority. Indeed, in these variables, each one has a higher Beta, the stronger is the predictor. Therefore, this low table shows the priority of independent variables based on the predictive power of political security development in Mazandaran province based on Beta.

Table (5): Prioritizing the Seventh Elemental Impact on Political Security Development in Mazandaran Province

	Row	Component	Standardized regression coefficient	Rating
Independent variables	1	Security	.416	2
	2	Accommodation	.061	7
	3	Media and communications	.104	6
	4	human resources	.137	5
	5	Foreign relations	.426	1
	6	Performance of government	.167	4
	7	Political Institution	.238	3

Source: The results of the questionnaire, 2017

The most preferred variable that influences the development of political security in Mazandaran province is the external relations component of the standardized regression coefficient (Beta 0/426). Of

course, this should not be limited solely to Mazandaran province, as this component affects the whole country and the development of political security in all areas. Other variables in priority are: the security variable with a coefficient of 0.416, political institutionalization with a coefficient of 0.238, the performance of governmental and regulatory institutions with 0.167, human resources with a coefficient of 0.137, media and communications with a coefficient of 0.104, and resettlement of tourists with a coefficient of 0.061 in the next rank are located.

Discussion and conclusion

The purpose of this study was to analyze the sociological explanation of political security from the viewpoint of tourists who have been considered as tourists in Mazandaran province. In this regard, the role of political security and its related variables in the province was assessed. What has been found in the explanation of the results of the study of the sociological aspects of OSI security in Mazandaran province indicates the importance of variables that not alone, but in relation to each other, raise the concept of political security and its development, and its constructor at the level of human settlements This is the study area. On the other hand, the results of Spearman correlation analysis among the main variables of sociological explanation of Mazandaran political security dimensions also showed that among the studied variables among security and manpower indicators, as well as indicators of the performance of governmental and regulatory institutions and institutional institutions, at a significant level The percentage of correlation is highest. Also, there is no correlation between variables whose significance level is greater than 0.05 (sig> 0.05). This indicates that there is a significant and direct relationship between political security variables in Mazandaran province. The results of regression analysis of the effect of independent variable dimensions in Mazandaran province indicate that the value of multiple correlation coefficient (R) is 0.731, which refers to The simple correlation between the two variables, in other words, indicates the severity of the correlation between the two variables. As shown by the value of R (multiple correlation coefficient between two variables), there is a high correlation between the political security development variable and its related variables as described above. The

value of the square of the multiple-suffix coefficient (R square) indicates how much of the influential variable (dependent), political security, can be by the effective variable (independent), ie its dimensions and constructive variables, namely security, housing, and external relations. . . , Explained. According to this assumption, the dimensions and constructive variables of political security can account for 54% of the variables of political security, which is, in fact, relatively decent. Therefore, the remaining 46 percent, which is known as the squared error value e2, is affected by variables outside the model. Also, the significance (sig) of the F test in the table is less than 0.05, which indicates that the regression model is meaningful. In fact, based on the results of the analysis, the statistical significance of the regression model (0.000) is less than 0.05. Therefore, it can be said that the applied model is a good predictor of the political security variable and dependent variables In this regard, the regression model is meaningful. Also, the f value in the table was 648,710, which is significant at level (0.000), indicating that the political security variable and its dependent variables are relatively high and able to be able to change the variation and variance of the influencing variable (Ie political security) to some extent. After expressing the general characteristics of the regression model that shows the relationship between the independent variable (political security variables) and the dependent variable (political security), the author then analyzes the relationship between the seven variables of political security in the form of regression analysis. In which the regression coefficients of the predictive variables (independent) are shown. Accordingly, the fixed amount and safety variable are meaningful for the significance level (0.000). The standardized regression coefficient (Beta) is 0.416, which indicates the impact of security on the variable of political security development. Also t in this regard, since it is greater than 3 (7.886) at the level of 0.01, indicates that the security development variable has a significant effect on the explanation of political security development in Mazandaran province. Therefore, as seen in the table, the standardized regression coefficient for the security variable is 0.416 at an error level of less than 0.01, so it can be stated that security development is effective on the development of political security in Mazandaran province, that is, with Further development

and increased security in the cities of Mazandaran province, political security increases by 0.416 standard deviations. Also, the fixed and variable tourist accommodation was significant due to the significant level (0.031). The standardized regression coefficient (Beta) is 0.061, which indicates the impact of tourist accommodation on the variable of political security development. Also, the t value in this regard, since it is greater than 3 (3.167) at the level of 0.01, indicates that the variable of development of accommodation of tourists has a significant effect on the explanation of political security development in Mazandaran province. Therefore, as can be seen in the table, the standardized regression coefficient for the variable 0.061 at the error level is less than 0.01, so it can be stated that the development of tourist accommodation is effective on the development of political security in Mazandaran province. , With the further development and optimal equipping of tourists in the cities of Mazandaran, political security increases by 0.061 standard deviations. On the other hand, the fixed and variable amount of media development and communication has been meaningful due to the significant level (0.008). The standardized regression coefficient (Beta) is 0.104, which indicates the impact of media and communication on the variable of political security development. Also, the t value in this regard, since it is greater than 3 (3.653) at the level of 0.01, indicates that the media and communication variable has a significant effect on the explanation of political security development in Mazandaran province. Therefore, as shown in the table, the standardized regression coefficient for media and communication variable 0104 at the error level of less than 0.01 is significant. Therefore, it can be stated that media and communication on the development of political security in Mazandaran province With the further development and increase of the level of God in the media and communications sector in Mazandaran province and even in the country, political security increases by 0.104 standard deviations. In addition, the fixed and variable values of human resources have been meaningful due to the significant level (0.000). The standardized regression coefficient (Beta) is 0.137, which indicates the magnitude of the impact of an expert and active human resource on the variable of political security development. Also, the t value in this regard, since it is greater than 3 (6.921) at the level of 0.01, indicates that the

manpower development variable has a significant effect on the explanation of political security development in Mazandaran province. Therefore, as shown in the table, the standardized regression coefficient for the human worker variable is 0.137 at an error level of less than 0.01, so it can be stated that human resources and their ability to enhance their level and their expertise on Political security development in Mazandaran province is effective. In other words, with the further development and increase of the amount of human resources and expertise in the cities of Mazandaran province, political security increases by 0.137 standard deviations. Also, the constant value and the variable of development of external relations have been meaningful due to the significance level (0.000). The standardized regression coefficient (Beta) is 0.426, which indicates the effect of external relations on the variable of political security development. Also, t in this regard, since it is greater than 3 (8.406) at the level of 0.01, indicates that the variable of development of external relations has a significant effect on the explanation of political security development in Mazandaran province. Therefore, as can be seen in the table, the standardized regression coefficient for the external relation variable is 0.426 at an error level of less than 0.01, so it can be stated that the development of external relations on the development of political security in Mazandaran province That is, with further development and an increase in the level of foreign relations, political security will increase by 0.426 standard deviations. On the other hand, the fixed and variable amount of performance of governmental and regulatory institutions has been meaningful due to the significant level (0.000). The standardized regression coefficient (Beta) is 0.183, which indicates the impact of government and oversight functions on the variable of political security development. Also, the t level in this regard, since it is greater than 3 (6.378) at the level of 0.01, indicates that the performance variable of governmental and regulatory institutions has a significant effect on the explanation of political security development in Mazandaran province. Therefore, as can be seen in the table, the standardized regression coefficient for the security variable is 0.183 at an error level of less than 0.01, so it can be stated that the performance of governmental and regulatory institutions on the development of political security in Mazandaran

province That means improving the performance of governmental and regulatory institutions, political security in Mazandaran province and even the entire country increases by 0.183 standard deviations. The standardized regression coefficient (Beta) is 0.238, which indicates the impact of political institutionalization on the political security variable. Also, the t value in this regard, since it is greater than 3 (5.332) at the level of 0.01, indicates that the political institutional variable has a significant effect on the explanation of political security development in Mazandaran province. Therefore, as can be seen in the table, the standardized regression coefficient for the statistical integrity variable is 0.238 at a level of error less than 0.01. Therefore, it can be stated that political institutionalization is effective on the development of political security in Mazandaran province. , That is, with the development of political institutions in the country, one could hope that political security would increase by 0.697 standard deviations. Finally, the prioritization of the seven factors effective in the development of political security in Mazandaran province indicates that the variable that influences on the development of political security in Mazandaran province is the component of the external relations of the standardized regression coefficient (Beta) of 0.426. Of course This should not be limited solely to Mazandaran province, as this component affects the whole country and the development of political security in all areas. Other variables in priority are: the security variable with a coefficient of 0.416, political institutionalization with 0.238, the functioning of government and regulatory institutions with 0.167, human resources with a coefficient of 0.137, media and communications with a coefficient of 0.104, and resettlement of tourists with a coefficient of 0.061 in the next rank Are located.

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