


Social Factors Influencing People's Participation in Contributing to the Behzisti of Khuzestan Province
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Detailed Abstract

Introduction

The meaning of social participation is that it is situated within a social context, where people engage in social activities in formal and informal social networks. Forms of participation are determined by discourses that arise from within society, including culture, norms, values, and institutions (Sivani, 2007: 98). Thus, participation means participating in a life situation. Participation in society involves fulfilling an individual role or sharing a group situation. A life situation implies a person's interaction and participation in broad aspects and areas of everyday life with social life (Van Brakel, 2010: 1). Social participation shows how a person actively participates in formal and informal activities of groups and other social activities. Types of participation are covered by questions about involvement in clubs and voluntary groups, attendance at sports and cultural venues, group activities, outdoor and productive activities, favorite activities, reading and learning, and artistic interests. This study's central question and issue are: What are the methods of attracting public participation to the welfare of Khuzestan Province?

Research Method

This research is a survey type, and the data collection tool is a questionnaire. Our statistical population in this research is all male and female residents of Khuzestan province. The sample size was obtained using the Cochran formula, and the relevant questions will be asked through the questionnaire as an interview. And we will analyze and test the hypotheses using the IMOS software. The statistical population under study is classified into three groups: first, people and citizens. In the second stage, groups and individuals are benefactors, and in the third stage, managers and officials of charitable organizations and those involved with the benefactors are involved. People and benefactors were questioned using a quota and random sampling. We also asked the relevant officials about the census. Since our statistical population includes three segments: people, donors, and welfare managers, in the segment of people and citizens, the number of people over 20 years of age in Khuzestan Province in the 1400 census was 3,715,531 people, and using the sample size formula, 384 people from 15 counties were selected as the sample size.

Findings

The correlation coefficient between increasing public awareness, public information, and participation is significant. A positive and significant relationship exists between increasing public awareness, public information, and participation ($r=0.958$) at a confidence level of 95%. Based on the determination coefficient ($2r$), 91.8% of the variance between increasing public awareness and public information and participation was shared, which indicates a high correlation between increasing public awareness and public information and participation in welfare activities and the necessity of their participation as a human, religious, emotional and social duty. There is a positive and significant relationship between the development of media knowledge management and public involvement ($r=0.952$) at a confidence level of 95%. Based on the determination coefficient ($2r$), 90.6% of the variance between the development of media knowledge management and public participation was shared. This indicates a high correlation between developing media knowledge management, community communication, and attracting and absorbing public participation in welfare.

A positive and significant relationship exists between the creation, expansion, and development of local organizations and public participation ($r=0.916$) at a confidence level of 95%. Based on the determination coefficient ($2r$), 83.9% of the variance between the creation, expansion, and development of local organizations and public participation was shared, which indicates a high correlation between the creation, expansion, and development of local and regional organizations and attracting public participation in welfare. There is a positive and significant relationship between personal motivations and public participation ($r=0.946$) at a confidence level of 95%. Based on the determination coefficient ($2r$), 89.4% of the variance between personal motivations and

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public participation was shared, which indicates a high correlation between individual motivations and attracting public participation in welfare. Based on the coefficient of determination (R^2), 92.5% of the variance between religious values and public participation was shared, which indicates a high correlation between spiritual values and attracting and absorbing public participation in welfare. The findings show a significant correlation coefficient between social base and public participation. A positive and significant relationship exists between civic belonging, commitment, and public participation ($r=0.979$) at a 95% confidence level. Based on the coefficient of determination (r^2), 95.8% of the variance was shared between civic belonging and commitment and public participation, which indicates a high correlation between civic belonging and commitment and attracting and absorbing public participation in welfare. There is a positive and significant relationship at a 95% confidence level between adopting a voluntary participatory approach and public participation ($r=0.983$). Based on the coefficient of determination (r^2), 96.6% of the variance was shared between adopting a voluntary participatory approach and public participation. This indicates a high correlation between adopting a voluntary participatory approach and attracting and absorbing public participation in welfare.

Conclusion

The results showed: between the respondents' scores regarding the variables of adopting the method of increasing public awareness and informing about welfare activities, (in line with Huntington and Nelson's theories, group awareness accelerates the process of public participation) and adopting the method of developing media and community communication knowledge management, in line with the research of Norouzi and Bakhtiari; Creation, expansion and development of local and regional organizations, (in line with the results of Tajik et al. who found that there is a significant relationship between the neighborhood management variable and the dimension of citizens' social participation); personal motivations, (in line with the theories of experts such as Freer, Wickramaraja, Berkeley and Chambers, who were among the scholars who made a significant contribution to the formation of this approach. These scholars believe that participation in social and political activities is a goal, and human abilities and creativity are realized through it. In this view, participation in the activities of social organizations is considered a virtue and duty in itself, not merely a means to secure personal interests); social base, (in line with the results of Ghobadi who concluded in his research that social and political satisfaction, religiosity, media and socioeconomic base were examined with participation. And Marshall, in a study of neighborhood organizations, socioeconomic status, and its impact on social participation, found that local leaders can increase citizen participation by creating participatory structures such as neighborhood organizations. Socioeconomic status (income, education, and civic engagement) is strongly related to the level of participation; Lippist's findings from studies in different countries show that participation generally tends to increase among those who are better educated, members of higher income and occupational groups, middle-aged, dominant religious and ethnic groups, men versus women, urban dwellers, and members of associations and administrative institutions.

Key words: Social factors, participation, Khuzestan province, welfare, popular participation