



**International Journal of Biology, Pharmacy
and Allied Sciences (IJBPAS)**

'A Bridge Between Laboratory and Reader'

www.ijbpas.com

**SOCIAL AND CULTURAL FACTORS AFFECTING WOMEN'S POLITICAL
PARTICIPATION (A STUDY IN JAHROM)**

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ABSTRACT

Practical political participation is voluntary and informed legal and peaceful means and is done to directly influence the decisions of the administration of society. Today's political participation is as a political method of practical interest, especially those that lack the political system and hurts long-term goals. Women as a group influence on political participation, especially have an important role participation in political decisions. This study aims to investigate the factors affecting women's political participation in Jahrom city. And seek to understand the political participation of women affected by factors such as age, socioeconomic status, marital status, family dimension, ethnic and religious prejudices, attitudes, personal, leisure, social media and more. The instrument used in this study is a questionnaire made by the researcher and the two demographic characteristics and questions based on a five-point Likert spectrum is provided. Reliability coefficient of the questionnaire was estimated at 74%. The population study of women aged 18 and above residing in the city JAHROM to form the number 35,000 persons, among them 377 are based on Cochran's formula was selected and the sample size cluster

sampling method was selected and then distributed the questionnaire collection data were analyzed. The findings, based on factors such as age, socio-economic status, lack of ethnic prejudice, gender inequality, and political attitudes and political participation of women's leisure with direct ties to the religious fervor of the political participation of women, an inverse relation found. And factors such as marital status, family size and the amount of attention the media was not associated with the extent of their participation, this hypothesis was rejected. And finally to provide a strategy for increasing the political participation of women was discussed.

Keywords: Community Participation, Political Participation, Media, Culture, Political System

INTRODUCTION

Women as half of the human population, the unique role they play in the development process of any country in the world, but statistics show they lower status than men are. Women in various sectors including education, employment, health, nutrition, politics, family life and individual freedom and social discrimination are different faces and this has resulted in women compared with men may have fewer opportunities to develop themselves and community [4]. A deliberate act of participation in group situations and in different spheres of social this interaction is essentially a human need that stimulation of the innate characteristics of the human person is the rightful owner his responsibility will be to give him a job and work activities that involve thus, as a requirement for participation is a right that all people are free from any discrimination justified the need to appropriately meet the field of social life [6].

Social partnership Means to personal resources to participate in a collective action is therefore merely the evaluation of the relationship between results and objectives to (efficiency) or the result of efforts (effect) relationship between the effort is not (facility) is arguably the ultimate criterion of success [2]. No doubt social participation as a driving force in developing countries in recent years attracted the attention of the national sustainable development planning and management experts have been and the need for increases in population growth and urbanization phenomenon as a pervasive phenomenon in the past one hundred years both industrial and developing countries will have to face serious challenges given the role of social participation, cultural and political empowerment of people, increase productivity, reduce urban problems and achieve development, the problems caused by

the lack of participation and limited participation in social activities in urban society. The transition from traditional to modern society as a social issue advocacy [5]. Statistics show that, despite the years after the Islamic Revolution, women have made significant progress in the scientific field and the share allocated to 64 % of entering college [4]. But in terms of participation in management, are disadvantaged [3].

Innately social human, who willingly involved in his own social destiny, should take account of its intrinsic characteristics. The first one concerns the rule of his social destiny of man he is entering the passage of time has acquired new dimensions and complexities. If we accept the proposition that social human innately then maybe we have to admit that man is a social being, consequently, must be political; because it is impossible to form any social affairs and administration [7]. About the way of human intervention in determining the collective life of its own, which is referred to political participation political participation, volunteer leaders and community members in the selection of both direct and indirect participation in public policy [6].

Research suggests that the political equality of women with men in modern societies the legal aspects are more real. There are several

barriers that impede women's political participation. When the women's political movement will literally appear spontaneous, competitive, collaborative, organized women's movement is based on a particular ideology and appropriate [13]. If women's participation in political life at the instigation of other social groups (especially the men wanted) to be non-competitive to confirm the positions of power is established, the individual is sparse, the mass movements and community organizing, especially if it is not done in accordance with the interests and ethics of male to appear on 'Ideology pseudo seizure "male, Women's political participation was not literally [5]. Legal barriers to women's participation in political life led to the development and modernization is not necessarily progressive. In Western societies, as well as removing the barriers to women's political participation have expanded. This fact led to the spread of ideas about the ability of women's participation in political life is that the "nature" of women by means of power politics, not violence [2, 13].

Contemporary society, the transition from the old paradigm of modern attitudes is therefore looks at all aspects of economic, political, social and cultural characteristics emerged much damage has emerged [5]. In Iran, like many Third World women in many

occupations helpful to know. Negative bias it is acknowledged that some women still have a role as wives and mothers, so the combination of both their role in the home and outside the home often "fail [3, 9] This study was to investigate the factors affecting women's political participation is arranged along the city, the social factors affecting the achievement of political participation and the political participation of women, political participation and also to investigate the barriers to the development of sociological theory applied in the explanation of political participation the objectives of the study were determined.

METHODOLOGY

The research method is a survey technique; one of the most common methods is to measure the variables in the humanities. Subjects' characteristics are presented in **Table 1**. For assessing the political participation of women in the city arranged, women over age 18 residing in the city was considered as a statistical population, the number of women 18 years and older ($n = 35,000$), which is calculated according to the formula Cochran are Size sample (380 people). Sample of the Statistical population the city was selected by cluster sampling Bashvyh arranged into 12 regions namely: and were selected from each region

questionnaire randomly to one of the women over 18 years were given to the family. In this study data collection techniques used in the questionnaire. This study consists of a Likert questionnaire containing items about demographic characteristics, political participation of women, and ethnic and religious prejudice amount of leisure and city women are arranged. In this study, a validated measurement tool, we have used formal credit. Face validity in order to identify valid indicators or go through arbitration Research Reagents [12]. For this purpose, a questionnaire was used to assess the validity and credibility of supervisors and advice contained in the questionnaires are reviewed and approved. Preliminary test to measure the reliability of the measures we have used this method in a sample of 68 items questionnaire research population of 35 female's city Jahrom randomly distributed. The questionnaire collected data to determine Cronbach's alpha was examined by spss software.

The descriptive analysis of the data (research findings)

The tables in this section provide a description and use of the techniques of descriptive statistics (frequency distribution, mean, etc.), based on a women answered the questionnaire contained items, useful and

comprehensive information about demographic characteristics, social and cultural participation women's political case study will be presented. Equal to the total number of respondents is 377. Age of the respondents is thus 49.1% up to 30 years, 27.1% between 31 to 40 years, 14% between 41 to 50 years and 9.8 % over 50 years of age. The highest percentage of the age group up to 30 years. Status, level of education, so that 30% of respondents and 24.9 % have a bachelor's degree or higher have the highest percentages. Marital status of the respondents is as follows 30.2% single, 61.5% married, 2.7% divorced and 4.5% of the time they are dead wife. Family income of the respondents is thus 8.5% to 300 thousand USD, 22.8% between 301 and 500 dollars, between 501 to 700 tomans 30.2 percent, 19.1 percent and 19.4 % higher, between 701 to 900 dollars from 900 dollars income have. The total number of respondents, 78.8 % and 6.9 percent have participated in elections for political publications have written articles and 71.6% were involved in city council elections, and 14.3% are members of the local community. Demonstrators march 27.3%, with 82.8% voting and elections, mobilizing women to participate in 21.5% of the PTA elections with 28.6 percent, 10.1 percent participated in campaign work and participate

in community mobilization with 11.4 per cent, 11.9 per cent of candidates attend lectures and participate in welcome ceremony of state officials is zero. The situation is the use of social media so that the average amount of television, newspapers, radio, internet and satellite are respectively 3.9973, 2.3024, 1.8780, 2.2255 and 2.9284.

RESULTS

Table 1 t-test for the involvement of married and single shows. Based on the above table, the average participation rate of married and single respectively 32.05 and 32.03 is the difference in participation rates between the two groups is not significant and the hypothesis cannot be verified. **Table 2** shows the correlation coefficient r variables. Based on the above table, the correlation coefficient between the economic base and social and political participation of women equal to 0/135 at the 95% confidence level is significant and the hypothesis is confirmed. And is a direct relationship between these two variables. Hypothesis 3: It seems that there is a relationship between the family and the political participation of women. Based on the above table, the correlation coefficient between the family and the political participation of 0/017 - not significant at the 95% confidence level of the hypothesis is not supported. According to the table based on

the correlation coefficient between the mass media (radio, television, and radio and satellite) in leisure equal to 0/026 at the 95 % confidence level is not significant and the hypothesis is not approved by. Based on the table of correlation coefficients between religious fanaticism and political participation of women, -0/105 which is significant at the 95% confidence level of the hypothesis is confirmed. And is an inverse relationship between these two variables. Based on the

table of correlation coefficients between gender inequality and women's political participation to 0/186 at the 99 % confidence level is significant and the hypothesis is confirmed. And is a direct relationship between these two variables.

Multivariate Analysis

According to the following table: R square value of 0.352 in fact, 35.2% of the variance can be explained by women's political participation.

Table 1: t-test hypothesis 1

Significant level	df	Amount T	Standard deviation	Average	Number	Marriage
0/957	343	0/054	3.06903	32.0265	113	Celibate
			3.48185	32/	232	Married

Table 2: A correlation test research hypotheses

Variable	Number	correlation coefficient	Significant level
Economic- social base and Political Participation	375	0.135	0.009
Household dimension and political participation	376	-0.017	0.737
Media and political participation	376	0.026	0.610
Political Religious intolerance and participation	377	-0.105	0.042
Gender inequality, and political participation	376	0.186	0.000

Table 3: Amount R squared R

estimated standard error	Improved R square	R square	R	Model
2.73072	0/331	0/352	593 0/	1

Table 4: Amount SS and MS

Significant level	F	ms	Df	ss	model
.0000	16.309	121.614	12	1459.368	Regression 1
		7.457	360	2684.450	The remaining
			372	4143.818	Total

CONCLUSION

This section examines the research hypotheses will be discussed. The restrictions that I have been doing with their exposure and eventually will provide recommendations to improve women's political participation. First hypothesis: a review of research findings on the assumption that between marital status and political participation of women seems to indicate that there is a relationship between married and single women and political participation, there is a correlation and the average participation rate of married and single respectively 32.05 and 32.03 is the difference in participation rates between the two groups is not significant and the hypothesis is not supported.

Second hypothesis: a review of research findings on the assumption that appears between socioeconomic status and political participation of women, suggesting a relationship there is a direct relationship between the socioeconomic status of a three-component income, education level, and occupation has the correlation coefficient between the economic base and social and political participation of women equal to 0.135 at the 95 % confidence level is significant and the hypothesis is confirms.

Third hypothesis: a review of research findings on the assumption that it seems there

is a relationship between household size and the level of women's political participation suggests Large or small family that has no effect on the political participation of women. The correlation coefficient between household size and the extent of political participation, equal to- 0.017 not significant at the 95 % confidence level of the hypothesis is not supported.

Fourth hypothesis: a review of research findings on the assumption that seems to be the amount of media attention (in leisure time) and there are women's political participation suggests that the use of these devices have significant impact on the amount no women's political participation with respect to the correlation coefficient between the amount of attention the media (radio, television, and radio and satellite) women's political participation in leisure equal to 0.026 confidence level above 95% is not meaningful and the hypothesis is not supported.

Fifth hypothesis: a review of research findings on the assumption that it seems there is a relationship between religious intolerance and political participation of women indicate an inverse relationship is what most people are religious bias in terms of their political participation is lower. And given that the correlation coefficient between religious fanaticism and political participation of

women, -0.105 which is significant at the 95% confidence level of the hypothesis is confirmed. And is an inverse relationship between these two variables.

Hypothesis six: research findings examining the hypothesis that appears between gender inequality and women's political participation, suggesting a relationship there is a direct relationship between Given that the correlation coefficient between gender inequality and political participation of women versus 0.186 is in the upper 99 % confidence level is significant and the hypothesis is confirmed. And is a direct relationship between these two variables.

And political participation of women, suggesting a relationship there is a direct relationship Given that the correlation coefficient between political attitudes and political participation of women versus 0.426 is the confidence level of 99% is significant and the hypothesis is confirmed. And is a direct relationship between these two variables.

Pale and slight unpleasantness women than men participate in various social fields, while women in Iran has occurred the founder of the Islamic Revolution Imam Khomeini repeatedly in his public lectures on effective participation of women in various aspects of their welfare, he famously said that "women

should interfere in the country's constitutional dispensations, suggesting Due to the special role of women in promoting the objectives of the Islamic Revolution is to look at political and religious leaders of this revolution.

The party Supreme Leader also emphasized the importance of women in society believe in Islam and the activities of scientific, economic, political, and is completely open to women. If someone wants to invoke the Islamic vision of science and economically disadvantaged women, and contrary to the judgment of God has spoken. Must be physically and needs and activities so that they allow no obstacle. What can women struggling for economic, social and political holy law cannot hinder it "(Shojaee, 2010). Therefore, all the pundits and experts to break down the barriers present in the majority of women who make up nearly half the population of potential steps to stop the pursuit of women is not limited only to women but rather encompasses the entire community. Certainly no society cannot progress if more than half of its members are not considered second-class citizens and desires, talents and develop their creativity and excellence in the path is ignored. Continuation and acceleration of the development will occur in a country where men and women regardless of their gender

development and progression alongside each other in step.

CONCLUSIONS

- Establishment of a system of meritocracy in hiring, appointment, promotion, promotion and job concessions, only "individual merit criteria to be deserving individuals and selection and removal of gender as a factor not considered.
- For the restoration of cultural transposition and correct unrealistic image that there is inevitable conflict between family roles and the roles of women in social, political and managerial scheduled to be correct.
- Traditional attitudes toward girls' families through continuing education for families looking to create equality between male and female roles are referred to egalitarian behavior change among girls and boys.
- The elimination of illiteracy among women and political and social awareness measures be considered on the other hand, especially in the elementary school curriculum will be designed so that the attitudes of both men and women from an early age about the social contributions to be strengthened.

- To increase community awareness of the religious dimension of human rights, legal, moral and effective use of communications planning is required.
- The role of political skill in spreading awareness of relevant organizations and political participation. Like the Governor or the Governor's Women's Association can be established with the Center for Political Studies in the field of women interested in political activities provided thereby increase their knowledge and political skills.
- Because the law alone is not sufficient to fulfill the same conditions of competition, political participation, cultural recommend trying to remove rust from the mind of false beliefs should be as well as cultural programming skills to change society's attitude towards women is done. This move requires the cooperation of all agencies planning major cultural, educational campaigns are. As a first approach to the practice of public media can be effective tools to accomplish this goal.

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