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The Impact of Social Justice and Alienation on Political Participation in Jahrom City

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to study the impact of social justice and alienation on the political participation of people in Jahrom, Iran. Methodologically, field surveys were applied in terms of amplitude, and a cross-sectional study in terms of scope. The statistical population of this research were the holders of voting rights (over 18 years old) residing in the city of Jahrom. Sample size was calculated using the Cochran formula and selected by simple multi-stage cluster random sampling. The research questionnaire was developed by an investigator and was used by experts to determine its validity. For the data analysis, the regression coefficient tests, Mann-Whitney and Kruskal-Wallis were used. The results showed that there is a significant relationship between the sense of social justice and the sense of social alienation with political participation among the citizens of Jahrom. Furthermore, according to the study findings, the relationship of political participation based on contextual factors of citizens, gender, marital status, income, occupation and social class did not have a significant correlation with political participation (P value > 0.5).

Keywords: political participation; sense of social justice; sense of social alienation; contextual factors; citizenship in Jahrom.

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El impacto de la justicia social y la alienación en la participación política en la ciudad de Jahrom

Resumen

El propósito de esta investigación es estudiar el impacto de la justicia social y la alienación en la participación política de las personas en Jahrom, Irán. En lo metodológico se aplicaron encuestas de campo en términos de amplitud, y un estudio transversal en términos de alcance. La población estadística de esta investigación fueron los titulares de derechos de voto (mayores de 18 años) que residen en la ciudad de Jahrom. El tamaño de la muestra se calculó mediante la fórmula de Cochran y se seleccionó mediante un muestreo aleatorio simple por conglomerados en varias etapas. El cuestionario de investigación fue desarrollado por un investigador y fue utilizado por expertos para determinar su validez. Para el análisis de datos, se utilizaron las pruebas de coeficiente de regresión, Mann-Whitney y Kruskal-Wallis. Los resultados mostraron que existe una relación significativa entre el sentido de justicia social y el sentido de alienación social con la participación política entre los ciudadanos de Jahrom. Además, según los hallazgos del estudio, la relación de participación política basada en factores contextuales de los ciudadanos, género, estado civil, ingresos, ocupación y clase social no tuvo una correlación significativa con la participación política (Valor $P > 0.5$).

Palabras clave: participación política; sentido de justicia social; sentido de alienación social; factores contextuales; ciudadanía en Jahrom.

Introduction

Political participation in the indirect democracy system plays a major role. Election is the main mechanism for the realization of popular sovereignty. The ultimate power belongs to the people, and the people delegate this power to the representatives through the political participation process. Meanwhile, participation allows citizens to replace responsible officials and change government. Thus, participation makes the people responsible and responsive to the nation. Political participation is a descriptive combination that signifies the interference of the people in the political affairs of governing.

Political participation came into the political literature of political theorists following the process of socializing human beings and interfering with the political management affairs of countries. Since the 16th century

and following the collapse of the political system of the church and the introduction of social contract theory into political debates and the emphasis of the Enlightenment thinkers on people's involvement in determining their fate, the discussion of political participation and civil society entered western political literature and based on the Enlightenment and the social contract theory of political participation means that one's involvement in different levels of activity in the political system closely linked to the socialization of politics (Rush, 2012).

The extension of political indifference that gives power to irresponsible and power-seeking individuals, dramatically reducing rulers and government attention to the interests of the people, preventing the growth of opposition groups and various organizations, degrading the political education of the people, including the consequences of reducing political participation at the level of society that causes irreparable damage to the political and social system (Rezaei, 2015).

Participation in various fields has always been the subject of debate among many thinkers and experts, as if they think that the main focus of development is based on political participation. In this regard, Lucine Pie considers the development subject to the successful transition of the systems from the six crises, one of which is the crisis of participation (Pie *et al.*, 2001). Therefore, to remove these consequences and to promote the country's overall development, the factors affecting political participation should be considered as an important issue in order to provide scientific solutions to increase political participation.

The issue of political participation and how it is realized, has rooted in the long history of nations, and today it is one of the fundamental requirements of democracy, citizenship and one of the indispensable necessities of the 21th century political system. The main indicator of political development is the response to the growing need for political participation and its institutionalization in the form of civic institutions. Studying the political participation of each society enables the understanding of the political behavior of its people and identifies how and in what social contexts the level of political participation of citizens changes. It seems that different factors affect citizens' political participation. These include social justice and alienation.

Habermas regrets that the historical currents in favor of positivist cognitions have isolated the conceptual and communicative cognitions of liberation, making human life meaningless. In the theory of communicative actions, the two concepts of the "world of life" and the "system" are facing each other. The "world of life" is the domain of symbolic relationships, normative structure, the world of meaning, the communication practice, understanding, consensus, agreement, and mental relation. In contrast, they are essential elements of the power and money system. In the modern

era, the vast areas of the “world of life” have become impossible within the “system” and have been renovated based on the economic system and power system.

The domination of the system over the world of life endangers the cultural and symbolic reproduction of society and makes society sick. The result of this situation is the loss of meaning, the shattering of collective identity, anomaly, alienation and objectification in society, unpaid work, absurd and meaningless jobs (Ritzer, 2004). Habermas argues that economic and bureaucratic crises will not be the cause of the collapse of society, but the legitimacy and motivation crises that are related to the identity and solidarity of the system, are the main cause of the collapse of the social order. Because the world of life, which is responsible for cultural transformation and understanding through communication, social cohesion, socialization and personality formation, has lost its functions due to the influence of the system.

To get rid of this situation, Habermas pays attention to communicative rationality. In the year 1970, he wrote two papers as a return to the idea of the public sphere. In a regularly destroyed communication paper, he illustrates the nature of healthy communication and in the second paper “towards the theory of communicative competence” he argues that for the actor to be able to communicate he must know more than the linguistic rules of how sentences and speech are constructed. They should also be aware of the “universal dialogues” that are part of the social linguistic structure of society. He describes another situation as the “Ideal verbal situation” in which disputes are rationally resolved through the communication and understanding which is free from the element of coercion (Turner: 1986)

According to these principles, Habermas pathologizes the distorted forms of the world of life that lack meaning, identity and freedom, and he sees the rebellion of world life through the revival of universal scope. According to him, it is possible to revive the masses through the activation of new social movements. It is here that politics takes its place in Habermas’s theory. This policy is manifested by the revival of universal scope to include all members of society as individuals who have the right to speak in a common world. Habermas’s reliance on dialogue moves him away from dealing with institutional arrangements, so what matters to him politically is the freedom to criticize political authority through dialogue and argument rather than relying on equal voting right, representation, balance of the three powers, and issues that guarantee political freedom (Turner, 1986). The distinguishing feature of man as a social being is “action and speaking in public.”

Without the participation in the social life of groups and social organizations, the formation of a distinct human identity at the individual level and the formation of a collective identity is impossible. Thus, the main

function of groups and social organizations is to create a collective identity, to shape collective interests, having the power and ability to modify social and equitable relations, and to foster these relationships. On the other hand, citizens in society need social justice to feel it.

Social justice is one of the implications of justice, which means the “fair” allocation of resources in a society. In this regard, the law must achieve an acceptable level of real and formal justice and must ensure a fair distribution of resources and equal opportunities (Paya,202). Social and political justice are central issues in the participation of individuals in micro and macro politics. According to political philosophers, the two main factors involved in societal judgments against political justice are distributive and procedural justice.

These two main approaches to social justice have always played an important role in the decision-making process of individuals on the usefulness or unusefulness of the governments’ policies to attract public participation in the implementation of programs. In political philosophy, equality has always been taken into account both for political consequences and for the pursuit of justice (Arizi & Golparvar 2005).

The concept of social political justice consists of the empirical and conceptual foundations of the moral evaluation of social policy (Austin, 1986). Scholars such as Graham (2002) believes that over the past three centuries, political philosophy has been one of the main providers of conceptual frameworks for movements of social political liberation. In fact, advances in achieving the right to vote for women, equality of opportunity for education and employment appear to be legitimate demands that achieve simultaneous attention to political and social justice.

Conducting the present study in Jahrom is a major issue. Jahrom is one of the very old cities of Iran whose people have played a main role in Iran’s political environment and have been active participants, especially after the Islamic Revolution, during the various elections, but the basic issue is that in this city, the main participation contributes to participate in various elections and participation in parties, political groups and associations are somewhat less. While political participation can mean at the two levels of the masses (such as participation in elections, membership in parties and associations and social experiences) and elites in parliament, the executive power and excellent positions (Kazempour, 2004), but in Jahrom city, party and community participations are more among the elites, while every society must benefit all of its human resources to achieve development goals. Therefore, the issue of political participation in the city of Jahrom is a fundamental issue and the present study seeks to answer the main question of which are the sociological factors related to political participation with priority on social justice and alienation among the citizens above 18 years old in the city of Jahrom?

1. Research Background

The results of the research are presented in tabular form in order to avoid the prolonging the article and make it more visible.

Table 1. Overview of Previous Studies

Researcher	Title	Results
Hahram nia et al (2017)	Assessing the impact of social networks on political participation (case Study of Mazandaran university students	There is a positive relationship between social networking (network hierarchies and types of participation) and political participation, and the social dimension of social networks has the most impact on students' electoral behavior.
Rahim Zadeh (2016)	The role of social capital in political participation	According to Putnam's theory, three major indicators, which are a reflection of the social capital are proposed to illustrate the relationship between social capital and political participation: social trust, social norms, and social networks. Research findings show that social capital improves cohesion, cohesion and confidence in society while modifying relationships, enhancing the political participation of human resources and maintaining their interactions with the government.
Nik Pour Ghanavati et al, 1968	Investigation of socio-economic factors related to political participation	Place of birth, education, occupation, social class, religious orientation, income, use of mass media, political family, political affiliation, and interest in political programs have a significant relationship with women's political participation. There was no significant relationship between age, marital status, and ethnicity with political participation. Multivariate regression analysis showed that the five variables of religious orientation, political friends, interest in political programs, use of mass media, and education explained 47% of the changes in the dependent variable.
Jafari nia (2011)	Investigation of socio-economic factors affecting the level of political participation among the citizens of Khormoj	The desire for political participation was higher for men than for women, and as education increased, the desire for political participation increased as well. There was no relationship between age, place of residence, and marital status with the degree of desire for political participation. Among the research variables, the variables of education and organizational relations had the most significant impact on the desire for political participation, respectively, with a beta of 0.47 and 0.28, respectively. Using the linear variance of the independent variables, the rate of desire to participate in political participation was explained at 52.5%

Jemna & Curelaru	Values and political participation of students on a group of students in Romania	Voting rate among students with a preference for religious activities is significantly higher than those who have never had religious participation.
Suh (2014)	The correlation between Social capital and political participation: considering national development, economic, political and economic inequality	Human capital, which is a general indicator of trust, confidence in government and public participation, is associated with political participation in institutions (such as voting) or non-institutions (participating in peaceful demonstrations, etc.). Large variables indicate the impact between social capital and political participation and the rapid change in public values leads to the participation and activity of individuals. The correlation of social capital with political participation is also dependent on social contexts.
Theorel (2013)	The link between social capital and political participation: voluntary associations and employment networks in Sweden	Participation in organizations has a positive impact on political activity, and this finding has been extensively studied. That is why people like Toddle believe that civic skills and social capital creation are created through these associations and institutions, but Theorel in his article seeks to show whether social capital can have a similar impact or not. According to the logic of poor communication, organizational participation increases human capital by increasing the communication of individuals. As a result, it increases participation and ultimately leads to more activity, but the question is what aspects of community participation are more effective and directive. He believes that participation in organizations, both voluntary and forced, can ultimately lead to political participation.
Putnam and Halleville (2006)	Education and social capital	Education has a relatively positive impact on political participation. With regard to trust, it has also been found that by increasing both self-education and average education, people's trust is significantly increased. Of course, they point out that education does not always have a positive impact on participation, so the impact of education on social participation and trust should be regarded as relative rather than permanent.
Fami (2006)	Social capital and civil action: a study of youth in the United Kingdom	The rate of social capital among young people (19 to 26 years old) in the UK is lower than the rate of social capital among older people (30 years old and older). In most cases this difference is significant. Youth political participation is also lower (compared to the political participation of older people).

(Own elaboration based on the objective of the investigation).

2. Research Theoretical Basics

There are various definitions of political participation, some of which include: Herbert McCloskey: “Voluntary activities by which members of a community contribute to the selection of governors, directly or indirectly, in the formation of public policy” (Siles 1968:252). Milbert & Goel: Private citizens try to influence or support politics and government” (Van Deth, 2001: 4). Nelson: “Any voluntary act, successful or unsuccessful, organized or disorganized, cross-sectoral or continuous exercise to influence the choice of public policies, public administration or the selection of political leaders at different levels of government, whether local or national”. He believes that three dimensions of this definition require interpretation.

The first aspect of participation is as an action that include not only reactions or abstract emotions but also personal emotions. In all political systems, people have a position relative to government and politics. But these positions are considered participation when accompanied by some form of action. The second dimension refers to the concept of citizens’ participation in voluntary actions; therefore, non-voluntary actions, such as military service in the armed forces or paying taxes, fall outside the scope of the participation. The third aspect is that a citizen has the right to be elected by government officials, so voting in single-member elections that deprive citizens of their right to vote is not as a part of participation (Pie *et al.*, 2001).

Van Deth also believes that the various definitions of political participation refer to: 1. the people who play the role of citizen; 2. political participation is recognized as an activity. 3. Thi action is voluntary. 4. Politic participation is related to the government, not limited to a specific stage, such as parliamentary elections (Van Deth, 2001). The discussion about the nature of participation is complex and proponents of every thought have their own reasons. However, different schools of thought expect quite different results. The school of liberalism believes that conventional participation enhances the dignity of citizens and promotes their agreement with government and the political system.

Accordingly, participation can be as a form of civic education that leads to more informed and realistic citizen demands and increases the power of the poor to find equality. Participation is often seen as a guide to problem solving and public affairs management, as it facilitates greater input of ideas and information and provides incentives for the executive and legislature to work hard and be honest (Huntington & Weiner, 2000:149).

From this point of view, although there are always problems with the participation of the ignorant and corrupt citizens, there is no better way than the participation of the citizens themselves (Sheikh Mohammadi, 2000). In

contrast, conservatives disagree with the above ideas and criticize them. Their criticisms emphasize the less optimistic basics of the capacity of most citizens to understand the complexities of public affairs and recognize their long-term interests, and to harmonize desirable interests.

Extensive participation can also threaten the freedom or at least the freedom of minorities and smaller groups (Huntington & Weiner, 2000: 150). In addition, it may reduce stability by increasing group conflict and demands as well as frustration when demands are not realized (Sheikh Mohammadi, 2000: 88). In the mid-1990s, a third school of thought emerged that combined some assumptions with both conservative and liberal theories to gain influence. This new school believes in an optimal level of participation. Extensive participation at the optimum level can provide many of the benefits anticipated by liberal theory, but the consequences of intense, prolonged and widespread participation are less desirable (Sheikh Mohammadi, 2000:87). For this reason, Almond and Verba point to the need to combine passive and passive citizenship orientations with active citizenship. Melbourne believes that a moderate level of participation is desirable and helps the government to balance the need arising from the need for reaction and the need to act cohesively and firmly (Huntington & Weiner, 2000).

3. Research Framework

Different theories have been used in the present study, but only the theories that are the basis of the research hypothesis extraction namely the relationship between social justice and alienation, constitute the theoretical framework.

According to Frohlich and Oppenheimer's theory, one of the qualities of political discourse among modern societies (which is prerequisite for creating a sense of political equality) is whether political discourses are based on just and impartial reasoning?

In general, sense of inequality and injustice can have worrying consequences for society. According to the principle of difference (which plays a central role in Rawls's theory of social justice), citizens of any society may believe that the government as a reference and political power should try to resolve differences and create social and political equality between different groups of society.

At more advanced levels of analysis, individuals in the community may consider the usefulness and ineffectiveness of political and social differences to weak or reinforce the legitimacy of political power mentally. Ultimately, these perceptions moderate the overall level of political, social, and ...

participation (Arizo & Golparvar, cited by Thorne Bellam and Vermont, 1998). Therefore, from the theory of Frohlich and Oppenheimer, Rawls and Thorne Bellam and Vermont, the following hypothesis is obtained:

3.1. There is a relationship between social justice and political participation

According to Almond and Verba’s theory, alienation has a great impact on the attitude, beliefs and judgments of its consumers about the social world and consequently the political community. Political alienation refers to a set of attitudes and beliefs that reflect a negative view of the political system. A less positive view of the political world that reflects one’s dissatisfaction with political agents and institutions. Sociologists believe that political alienation may lead to the formation of illegal acts such as protest movements and mass violence, as well as reduced participation through legal political channels, such as voting and the activities of stakeholder groups. Therefore, alienation and participation in various social and political spheres are highly correlated (Masoudnia et al.2014:104). Therefore, from the theory of Almond and Verba we obtain the following hypothesis:

3.2. There is a relationship between sense of social alienation and political participation among citizens.

Results from surveys in countries show that men more than women, people more educated than less educated, urban more than rurals, rich people more than poor people and middle-aged people more than young people show their interest (Lipset and Dose 1994: 379-418). So, from Lipset theory we obtain the following hypotheses:

3.3. There is a relationship between demographic variables and political participation among citizens.

**Research Model of Research
Table 2.**

Sense of social justice	
Sense of social alienation	
Contextual factors	

Age	
Gender	
Marital status	
Income	
Social class	Political participation

(Own elaboration based on the objective of the investigation).

4. Research Hypotheses

According to the purpose of the research, the following hypotheses are presented:

- There is a significant relationship between the sense of social justice and political participation among citizens with the right to vote in Jahrom.
- There is a significant relationship between the sense of social alienation and political participation among the citizens of Jahrom.
- There is a significant relationship between the contextual factors and political participation among the citizens of Jahrom who have the right to vote.

5. Research Method

The present study is a field method with survey technique, in terms of the purpose is an applied study, in terms of scope is micro, and in terms of time is a cross-sectional study. The statistical population of the present study was all persons above 18 years old in Jahrom (have right to vote) that according to the census of year 2016, their number was about 70000 persons. Using Cochran’s formula, the sample of the study was calculated for 383 persons and selected by simple random sampling.

The level of analysis in this research is micro level, because in this research the attitude of the citizens is evaluated regarding the variables and factors. The unit of analysis in this study is also the citizens of Jahrom above 18 years old and also the observation unit in the present study is individual, because the researcher-made questionnaire with 73 questions in 5 options Likert questionnaire was completed by individuals. The following steps were performed to prepare a validated questionnaire:

- 1.Theoretical study around the discussion of factors affecting political participation.
2. Conceptual definition of independent and dependent variables of research and determination of its objective indicators.
3. Prepare questions to measure the major research variable that is the same

dependent variable 4. Prepare questions for each of the independent variables considered in this research. 5. Set up the final questionnaire and its implementation among 5 members of the statistical population based on their contribution in the statistical population. 6. Determine the validity and reliability of different variables in the questionnaire. 7. Remove some questions to increase the validity of the questionnaire and final approval by the supervisor. 9. The next step is to complete the questionnaire by the respondents which is done by the supervisor after confirming the questionnaire. In Table 3, the variables, the relevant questions, and their validity are indicated:

Table 3. Examine the status of the research variables

Variable	Item	Scoring	Validity
Political participation	1-12	5=very high, high, average, low, and very low=1	0.815
Social justice	49-55	5=strongly agree, agree, somewhat, disagree, strongly disagree=1	0.749
Sense of alienation	60-66	5=very high, high, average, low, never=1	0.676
Contextual factors	67-73	-	-

(Own elaboration based on the objective of the investigation). Items 35 and 55 are scored reversely.

In the present study, some methods were used to determine the validity of the questionnaire, such as conducting preliminary research to determine probable problems in the research questions. Table 1 presents the conceptual and operational definitions of the research variables:

Table 4. Conceptual and operational definitions of variables

Variable	Status	Conceptual definition	Operational definition	
			Indicator	Item
Political participation	Dependent	Huntington defines political participation as a set of activities done by citizens to influence over the regime and support the political system. According to this definition, people can participate in political affairs by imposing pressure, competing and influencing over the regime on one hand and support the system on the other hand (Huntington, 2002, 15)	Electoral actions	1-3
			Participation in political associations and institutes	4-7
			Political opinions and comments	8-12
Sense of social justice	Independent	Social justice is one of the implications of the concept of justice, which means the "fair" allocation of resources in a society. In this sense, the law must achieve an acceptable level of genuine and formal justice and must ensure a fair distribution of resources and equal opportunities (Paya, 2002, 76).	--	49-55
Sense of self-alienation	Independent	The term alienation, which Raymond Williams regards as one of the most difficult vocabulary terms, has emerged as one of the major concepts of sociology, psychology, and social psychology (Mohseni Tabrizi, 1991:25), widely used in the humanities to explain various forms of actions and reactions to flows, peripheral realities, psychological pressures, and social constraints (Sotoudeh, 2000.244)	Feeling absurd	60-63
			Self-esteem reduction	64-66
			Social class	73
Demographic and contextual factors	Independent	-----	Age	67
			Gender	68
			Marial status	69
			Income	70
			Job	71
			Education	72
Social class	73			

(Own elaboration based on the objective of the investigation).

6. Research Findings

To analyze the research hypotheses Spearman’s correlation coefficient, F, Mann-Whitney and Kruskal-Wallis tests were used.

Table 5. Examine the status of research hypotheses

Hypothesis	Spearman correlation coefficient	Significance level	(R²)	F	Significance level	Mann-Whitney	Significance level	Status
1	0.53	0.309	0.1	0.414	0.520	10843	0.0	Confirmed
2	0.61	0.232	0.2	0.751	0.387	50228	0.0	Confirmed

(Own elaboration based on the objective of the investigation).

The result of the first hypothesis and the result of the second hypothesis: Considering the significance level of Mann-Whitney test, the first and second hypotheses were confirmed.

Table 6. Examine the status of the third hypothesis

	P-Value	Abundance	Average	Contextual factors
P = 0.33 Chi-Square = 8.710	159	197.6	18-30	Age
	154	193.19	31-43	
	53	149.83	44-56	
	12	217.29	57-67	
	5	-----	Invalid response	
P = 0.794 Mann-Withney = 17934	198	19.08	Man	Gender
	184	193.3	Woman	
		-----	Invalid response	
P = 0.850 Mann-Withney = 16295.500	133	192.45	Single	Marial status
	284	190.22	Married	
	2	-----	Invalid response	
P = 0.543 F = 0.612	32	33.468	Less than 1 million	Income
	199	33.130	4 to 101 million	
	28	30.875	401 million and more	
	124	-----	Invalid response	

P = 0.612 F = 0.672	32	34.187	Governmental	Job
	21	33.761	Private	
	179	32.666	Freelance	
	90	31.136	unemployed	
	58	-----	Invalid response	
P = 0.26 F = 2.586	6	35.166	Illiterate	Education
	69	34.637	Under diploma	
	133	30.330	Diploma	
	38	32.763	Associate degree	
	74	34.837	Bachelor	
	22	32.954	MA and higher	
	41	-----	Invalid response	
P = 0.475 F = 0.746	36	33.222	High	Social class
	239	33.87	Moderate	
	97	31.587	Low	
	11	-----	Invalid reponse	

(Own elaboration based on the objective of the investigation).

According to the findings of the relationship between political participation based on citizens' contextual factors, gender, marital status, income, occupation and social class had no significant relationship with political participation ($P_Value > 0.5$). Also, the highest frequency of political participation was observed in people between the ages of 18-30 years old ($n = 159$) and those with a high school diploma ($n = 133$) ($P_Value < 0.5$).

Discussion and Conclusion

The results showed that the highest frequency of the reearch unit was in the age group of 18-30 years old for 159 persons (42.1%) and the lowest frequency was in the age group of 57-67 years old for 12 persons (3.1%). The highest frequency of the reearch unit was observed in 198 men (57.1%) and 248 married (64.8%). The highest frequency in people with incomes of 1 to 4 million was 199 persons (52%) and the lowest frequency in people with incomes of 5 million to 1 billion wa 28 persons (7.3%).

The highest frequency of occupations was in the freelance occupants (3 persons, 46.7%) and the lowest frequency in the private occupations (2 persons, 5.5%). Also, the highest frequency of education level was in high school (133 persons, 34.7%) and the lowest frequency was in illiterate people (6 persons, 1.6%) and the highest frequency of responsiveness in middle

social status people was (239 persons, 62.4%) and the lowest frequency was found in people with high social status (36 persons, 9.4%). The highest mean was related to the religiosity variable with a value of 40.362_+ 7.74 and the lowest mean was related to the national media use rate with a value of 3.956_+1.19.

According to the results of the **first hypothesis**, it can be concluded that social justice is one of the implications of justice, which implies fair allocation of resources in a society, so the law must achieve an acceptable level of real formal justice and guarantee equitable distribution of resources and equal opportunities.

In the social and political environment of modern societies, the combination of political and social justice is such that most democratic mechanisms seek to create the trust that prioritizes popular demands during micro and macro policymaking. Citizens of the community may believe that the government, as a source of political power, should devote all of its efforts to remove differences and create social and political equality between different parts of society.

At more advanced levels of analysis, individuals may consider the usefulness or unusefulness of social and political differences, thereby weakening or reinforcing the legitimacy of political power on the basis of the same usefulness and unusefulness of the differences mentally.

To examine the **results of the second hypothesis**, the word alienation must be defined. The word "alienation", which Raymond Williams describes as the most difficult word of vocabulary is one of the main concepts of sociology, psychology, and social psychology, has been widely used in the humanities to explain the forms and types of actions and reactions to currents, peripheral facts, psychological pressures and social impositions. Results from Lipset surveys in countries show that men more than women, people more educated than less educated, urban more than rurals, rich people more than poor people and middle-aged people more than young people show their interest.

The results of the third hypothesis are in line with the studies of Nickpour Ghanavati et al (2012), Panahi and Bani Fatima (2015), Nazari et al (2014), Jafarinia (2011), Beck (2009), Famy (2006) and Glazer (2000). The findings of Nickpour Ghanavati et al. (2012) showed that place of birth, education, occupation, social class, religious orientation, income, use of mass media, political family, political friends, and interest in political programs were significantly associated with women's political participation. There was no significant relationship between age, marital status, and ethnicity with political participation.

Multivariate regression analysis showed that the five variables of religious orientation, political friends, interest in political programs,

use of mass media, and education explained 47% of the changes in the dependent variable. Panahi and Bani Fatemeh (2015) concluded that the political culture of women affects their political participation. Also, all political cultural components, including attitude towards political system, ruling political elites, political knowledge, women's attitude towards their political empowerment, and the norm of women's political participation had a significant positive relationship with women's political participation.

Nazari et al (2014) showed that women's political participation in the structure of power in the Islamic Republic of Iran was low. Due to the different socialization and gender stereotypes that are induced in the process of socialization through institutions such as family, media, schools, educational institutions, women view politics as a masculine domain and don't tend to engage in politics, especially in the area of power.

As such, women's unwillingness to be in power, rather than stemming from the prevailing structures of society, is derived by the different socialization of girls and women. However, the first condition is to increase women's participation and presence in power, to remove and prevent the reproduction of stereotypes and gender identities arising from the culture of society in the process of socialization. Jafarnia (1) showed that men were more likely to engage in political participation than women, the higher social classes were more likely to engage in political participation than the lower social classes.

There was no relationship between age, residence, and marital status with a desire for political participation. Among the research variables, the variables of education and organizational relations had the most significant impact on the tendency for political participation, respectively, with a beta of 0.47 and 0.28, respectively. Using the linear variance of the independent variables, tendency to participate in political participation was explained at 52.5%. Beck (2009) found that factors such as parental socioeconomic status and their political participation, youth activism in high school, and parental civic orientation had a significant impact on adolescent political participation.

Famy (2006) showed that the rate of social capital among young people (19-26 years old) in the UK was lower than the rate of social capital among older people (30 years old and older). In most cases, this difference is significant. Youth political participation is lower (compared to the political participation of older people). Glazer (2000) has indicated that age variables play an important role in social capital. He considers the curve of age with social capital as inverse U, which means that by the increase in age, investment in social capital increases, but this investment has a threshold that is further reduced by the increase in age.

Also, people invest more in their social relationships in occupations that are more socially connected. Lipset believes that there is a strong relationship between political participation and socio-economic factors, and in most of his studies has shown a positive relationship between socio-economic bases and political participation. Of course, there are many evidences that show political participation at all levels differs according to socio-economic status, gender, age, personality, and the political environment or the context in which the partnership takes place.

According to Sydney Verba and Nay, Individuals with higher socioeconomic status show the higher rate of participation. Voting, previously considered the simplest participatory act, has been influenced by the socioeconomic base of organizational bonding patterns. Leicester Milbrat believes that political participation varies depending on various factors such as political environment, political status, political motives and personality traits. The more individuals are exposed to political incentives such as discussing politics, belonging to political organizations, and accessing political information, their chances of political participation increases.

Practical Suggestions and Results-Based Hypotheses

According to the seventh hypothesis of the relationship between a sense of social justice and political participation, it is suggested that the relevant authorities proceed to create laws appropriate to the conditions of the people and to prevent them from rapidly changing and misleading the people. The state and provincial budgets must be distributed according to the rules, without relationship and lobbying to reign theocracy and avoid decisions based on ethnicity or locality and prevent money and relationship law enforcement.

The rights of ethnicities must be respected. **Hypothesis eight**, which examines the relationship between social alienation and political participation, proposes that people must engage in social policy. The attraction and acceptance of people in social and political affairs should be facilitated. The social dignity of individuals must be respected. People should be able to express their opinions freely. Given the **ninth hypothesis**, which examines the relationship between contextual factors and political participation, it is suggested that

It is suggested that appropriate social media programs in the mass media, in schools and in the workplace should be held for different ages based on the age understanding of the audience. There should be no prejudice to the inactivity of a particular gender, and the conditions of

recruitment should be facilitated in political activities regardless of their gender, as well as their marital status or single-sex status. The level of literacy and political education of individuals should be strengthened. To create jobs and increase the income of people in the community so that politically-minded individuals with an economic wing can inject new ideas into the political community. Appropriate actions and planning must be performed by the state authorities to increase the social class of the people.

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