

## Investigating Social-Economical Factors Related to Women Political Participation in Borazjan, Iran

<sup>1</sup>Leila Nikpoor Ghanvati, <sup>2</sup>Mehdi Moeini, <sup>3</sup>Habib Ahmadi

<sup>1</sup>Department of Sociology, Payame Noor University, PO BOX 19395-3697, Tehran, IRAN

<sup>2,3</sup>Department of Sociology, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Iran

[Journali2012@gmail.com](mailto:Journali2012@gmail.com)

**Abstract:** The quality of women participation in political activities is affected by social, economical, political, historical structures and ideological bases of social relation. However, women have dual roles in production and reproduction constituency, but their participation has not been noticed in formal political structure and its processes, where decisions are made by men and women by attention to production social sources. Therefore, investigating the women place in politics, needs to attention to totality of system and social structure and unchangeable relations. Researching method in this article is survey and the information has been gathered by questionnaire. In study, statistical society is women above 18 in Borazjan. 273 numbers of people are chosen from statistical society as reagent sample by systematic accidental method as to study. From pictorial validation used for justifiability and rate of cronbach alpha for political participation is 86%. Statistical method of Pearson correlation and analysis of variance for testing hypotheses and regression technique for evaluating research model has been used. Findings of research show that the place of birth, education, job, social class, religion, income, using mass media, political family, political friends, fond of political activity have meaningful relationship to women political participation. But there is not meaningful relation among political participation and age, marital statue, racial statue. Analysis of multi variables of regression shows that five variables such as religion, political friends, fond of political activity, using mass media and education established 47% of changing in dependant variable.

[Leila Nikpoor Ghanvati, Mehdi Moeini, Habib Ahmadi. **Investigating Social-Economical Factors Related to Women Political Participation in Borazjan.** *Academ Arena* 2014;6(10):71-79]. (ISSN 1553-992X). <http://www.sciencepub.net/academia>. 9

**Key words:** political participation, women, social class, Borazjan.

### Introduction:

Political participation concept is not a new finding, but also is it as old as the politics. Aristotle in his famous classification of political systems knew first yardstick, less or more, participation of people in making political decisions. Of course, participation concept even in politics and democracy which Aristotle mentioned as systems with public participation is very different with new-fashioned concept of democracy systems (Mosafa, 1996:16). But participation as concept which is common more or less nowadays is a new phenomenon and belongs to modern governments. Various definitions of political participation show lack of consensus about the definition, indices and components of this phenomenon. While some researchers limited this concept to competition and influence, on the other hand, some others express that more than official subjects of government. In general, has been said political participation is a set so activities and actions of citizens for exerting influence on government or supporting political system (Fakouhi, 2004:27). One of the important elements of democracy is political participation of women and women groups can convert to forces for democratic changes (Loar, 1999). As women constitute more than half of earth population, their participation in developing

economical and social of nations in comparison with men consist more than half of total participation. By attention to this point which has a dual role in production and reproduction range, but their participation in official political participation structure and its processes, where decisions made by attention to using producted social resources by men and women has not treated important yet (Bari,2005). Political participation is one of the development elements in general and political development in particular. Since women constitute more than a half of population and men will not be able to protect their rights and revenue, so their participation in all political activities are necessary. As the way can be said if women be in minority in political range, democracy is unfinished. Should know that women political participation dose not mean their participation in selection and giving vote, but also it means that women must have in all subjects of democratic a determinative and determiner role (Zanjani zade, 2003).

If women participation in political life do by stimulation of other social groups (specially with men desire), be non-competition, means doing for confirming settled power position, be singular or scattered, means does not do as group action and group organization, specially appears according to

men interests and behaviors means based on mannish mendacious ideology, it is not the real meaning of women political participation (Bashirieh, 2001).

The quality of women participation in political life is under effect of social, economical, political, historical structures and bases of social relations ideology. This issue is considered more in the Third World Countries. It can be discussed about a period of struggle for gaining independence and being free from domination in these countries which a large number of women participate in although by settling legal governments, equality principle accepted in all aspects, subjects consider a limited position for women. This limitation is in quantity (low percent of women), or social (graded women belong to high social rank or middle one), so it can be concluded that equality principle dose not follow the political equality (Zanjani zade, 2003).

Therefore this issue considered that how much is women' presence in political subjects and when they are present, do they change anything pro-women? Remember that women are not a homogeneous social group. In other words, women are not one rank, one race or one nation and have different desires and profits. So just presence of some women in management rank dose not change anything pro-women. In fact, the governments that handled by women do not dealt with women issues more than other governments. What should be changed is social structure, in other words, social relations between two sexes that which called patriarchal system. In other interpretation, women and politics issue is not inequality issue of women, but also is superiority issue of men that have tried to characterized the inequality (Ibid).

Removing legal barriers and gradual social reconstruction do not cause development in women participation in political life necessarily. As in western nations removing these barriers have not developed ground of women political participation. This fact has caused to be in common use some opinions about women participation ability in political life, based on women nature dose not related to power and violence. In fact, in liberal theory emphasizes to women participation in political life that women must adjust themselves to political life reality and gain necessary mannish qualities (Bashirieh, 2001).

On the other side, in socialist and feminist theories emphasize on lack of accustom of women nature to power in common sense in modern industrial nations. Solution is not change in women characters but also change in power and possession structure. Government and politics are patriarchal phenomenon and just by changing in power structure can make women active in politics. Otherwise

women participation in political life in singular common meaning in fact means women-detergent. One of the two main theories in women movement is liberal theory which its aim is increase woman participation in inside political system and the other is socialist theory that knows the women release condition, changing in the political- economical system (Ibid).

While the world under experiment and tangible for men and women is not the same, we cannot deal with surveying women situation and politics by the intellectual system that spot men and their characters as main element. So when we want to increase women political participation, we should place it in the totality of the system and be careful not convert the structural relations. Therefore, increasing in number of women in major posts is not important unless we want to use form this increasing number as a tool for stabled system which is need to keep inequality relations (Zanjani zade, 2003).

Therefore we want to evaluate the effect of socialization factors on political behavior of women and see how much family, same age groups and mass media determine women political participation. In addition, because this research has been done in a small and less development city can help the relation between political participation and economical and social development.

#### **Background of research:**

Movahed et al in a research dealt with surveying the relation between social capital and women political participation. This research has been done by survey method on 398 women above 18 year-old in Shiraz. And research conclusions show that there are meaningful correlations between social capital dimensions and women political participation rate (Movahed, 2008:161-190).

Keskin in a research in terms of “ models of political participation of Turkish women “ dealt with surveying unseen barriers of women hand in politics, vote behavior and their presence in governmental services, assemblies and political parties department. He points that Turkish women are active in native political actions more than national one. The author concludes that political participation of Turkish women in 1990s in comparison with past has been increased, in general. And factors such as quick modernization and converting traditional social structure and patriarch system govern on society are related factors to this issue (Keskin, 1997).

Bari in an article under name of women political participation: problems express that related structural and functional barriers to women political participation is outcome of social and political relation existed in society. He believes because lack of women presence in the peak of human

communities, they deprived of facilities and means of political participation such as political skills, economical resources, instruction, learning and accessing information. There is a direct relation between instruction, health and preoccupation opportunity and women ability in creating suitable space related to politics and development (Bari, 2005).

Nobels et al, in a research in terms of national dependency, women political participation and life expectancy in Norway, dealt with surveying the role of national dependency and women political participation in people health by use of life long data. They used chronological method for analyzing data. Historical data increase their ability for interpreting people health under effect of national dependency and women political participation, ultimately. Therefore, they observed a positive and meaningful effect on life long of Norwegian women who were born in 1906. they also concluded that profitable effects probably due to biological change or investment on babies are in first year of life (Nobels et al, 2010).

Afshar in a study by name of “ women and politics in Iran “ believes that Iranian women after passing two decades from Iran Islamic Republic, have succeeded by their political-social activities against structural barriers which exposed from political system and ideological partitions. His idea is that Iranian women express their political desires in the form of ideas and thoughts adjusted to Islam and do everything to gain their rights (Afshar, 2000). Enayat in his dissertation in terms of “ women political participation in Iran “ did a sociology study on a sample of 112 people of active political women having parliament member position, minister and governor general counselor, management in high levels of decision. Findings show that most of these women had had academic degree, social civil desire and most of them were married and had between 31-40 year-old. From other findings can be pointed to the effect of family sociability and political culture as important factors on formation of active political women character (Enayat, 2002).

Movahed in a research named as “ political participation of women and effective social factors on it “ has dealt with surveying the rate of tendency to women political participation in Bandar abbas city. Findings show that women under study have a lot of tendency to participate in political works. There is a meaningful difference in the rate of women participation according to their education, kinds of preoccupation and social class as well. In addition, the most rate of political participation has been observed among middle class of women (Movahed, 2003).

### **Theoretical theory of the research:**

Different theoretical approaches have been presented regards to women participation in political by theorists and thinkers. These theories dealt with expressing the situation of women political participation from different viewpoint.

Theories based on biology differences, present expressions based on biology differences and consider the effect of heredity, genetics and harmonic factors on different conception of women and men about various dimensions of life. So because politics is a related activity to power and establishing power in social life, therefore it dose not have adequacy to biology characters of womanish and these characters lead women to backside circle of life, while politics as a unit of public life is suitable for men (Ibid).

Tool theory assigns participation as a means for a purpose, means for protection or improvement of a person or group of people and a barrier against forces and autarchy. According to this theory people are the best judge for their gains. A government which people participate in it is more applicable. People who influenced by decisions have rights to participate in decisions and legitimation of government is based on participation. So women as a half of population of every society have rights to participate in decisions and their participation in politics issues causes government acts better.

Evolutionary theory expresses a perfect citizen is who participate therefore participation is considered as applying social responsibility. Participation is like a learning experience that aware a citizen not only about his rights, but also about his duties and responsibilities.

Women also for doing their social responsibilities participate in different works and of course, versus person responsibilities in society, society has also some responsibilities about person. That society should do these responsibilities about women (Rash, 1998).

In theories based on social and cultural differences, women are made to learn that politics is men’s work. And internalized this issue and assigns a common thing. While in many nations have removed legal barriers for women participation in politics, observed loss of women presence or remarkable difference of women and men presence in politics. This is indicator of a kind of optional cultural limitation, because existed cultural norms that person learns in socialization process, consider politics as a mannish work, in versus expectations related to women commitment limited to home, family and society services. This theory is more applying in studies related to women political participation (Movahed, 2003).

Structuralism theory for expressing difference between men and women considers massive structure of society and support the idea that main forces dependent to society always guide toward difference between women and men. Collins according to structuralism theory knows that structural differences between men and women is the real production of this conception that women commonly consider as sexual property of men so they have to remind in men monopoly against violence (Orum et al, 1974). General speaking, structural theory emphasize on that most women experience structural barriers more or less in their tendency to political participation and activity (Dows and Hughes, 1971).

Functionalism theory knows difference of men and women's sexual roles as a result of biological differences (Rezentti and Curran, 1989). First hypothesis of functionalism is that all nations encourage sexual differences because these differences have positive effect on total of society. They also express, at least in traditional societies, performing different roles have been had many functions for women and men (Robertson, 1993). Functional theorist limit women function in society to housework and believe that assigning every role to women in economical and political activity cause to destruct the functions of modern society (Sherman & wood, 1990).

#### **Theoretical frame:**

For expressing women political participation we use political socialization theory. This theory deals with socialization factors related to people values and viewpoints. And knows the people difference behavior and political participation as a result of different situations govern to internalization of these values and viewpoints.

Political socialization theory expresses behavior differences and believes of men and women according to their political behavior and habits which formed before adult age commonly (Rash, 1998). In this theory, variables and processes which help to political socialization of people have come to notice. Socialization factors such as family, same age group, mass media by three processes of imitation, instruction and motivation cause to form the values and viewpoints of people politically. Of course, may be importance of these factors in various nations and groups be different. However in this theory political socialization have been considered a dynamic and stable process (Ibid).

Lamm about the importance of family role in political socialization believes family trains political human (Lamm & Sheffer, 1992). Commonly women think that politics is a mannish work and according to political socialization, women are socialized in role of mother and spouse, and politics is not adjusted to

these roles. Even those women who gained official jobs in high levels hesitate in controlling official centers because they believe that politics is a mannish activity (Bavar, 1995).

Similar to this theory, different socialization of girls and boys cause to create a sexual gap in political jobs. Because like boys after puberty may be say that they would be a present one day, girls just can wish to get married a man who would be a present. In order, children learn that politics is a mannish activity and this issue reflects in their behavior when they become adult (Rezentti & Curran, 1989).

So the hypotheses are:

1. There is relationship between age and women political participation.
2. There is relationship between place of birth and women political participation.
3. There is relationship between marital statue and women political participation.
4. There is relationship between racial statue and women political participation.
5. There is relationship between education and women political participation.
6. There is relationship between monthly income and women political participation.
7. There is relationship between occupation and women political participation.
8. There is relationship between social class and women political participation.
9. There is relationship between use of mass media rate and women political participation.
10. There is relationship between political family and women political participation.
11. There is relationship between political friend and women political participation.
12. There is relationship between interest in political program and women political participation.
13. There is relationship between religious orientation and women political participation.

#### **Research methodology:**

Used research method in this article is survey method. Survey method is one of the method of gathering, setting and analyzing of data. Remarkable characteristic of survey method consists of gathering data and the way of analysis (Duwas, 2006). Gathering information has been done by structural questionnaire. Statistical society in study is women above 18 in Borazjan. But because of vast volume of statistical society and impossibility of gathering information from all people and for easing and speedup to research and thrifting time and expenses is chosen 273 people from them as sample by systematic accidental method. In present article has been used face validity for measuring. For measuring face validity, samples exposed to professors according to research theory frame and past studies.

At last, by removing some samples according to experts idea, research samples are chosen. For final measuring has been used alpha kronbach. Results of research show that kronbach for religious orientation variable equals. 89, using mass media/81, political family. 77, political friends. 84, and for political participation. 86 which shows durability of measuring tool.

For measuring major variables of research means women political participation, using mass media, political friends, political family, interests in political program, religious orientation has been used questionnaire that is set in spectrum frame of 5 degree of likert. For measuring other variables of research, by some questions measured.

#### Research findings:

Research data come out from questionnaire that fill in by answerer and set as base of analysis of research data. After gathering data finished, raw data transmit to computer and then analyzed by use of statistical software SPSS Data analyzing is done by description statistical indicators, crossover table of correlation coefficient, variance analysis, multi variables regression.

In this part, first survey data that are relevance to economical-social characteristics of answerer and the way of their distribution. This information includes age, birth place, marital statue, racial statue, education, monthly income of family, occupation, social rank. The average age rank in this research is 29 year-old. Birth place of 57% of answerers is city and 43% is village. About marital statue of answerers, 68% are got married and 32% are single. About racial statue 81% are Persian and 19% are non-Persian. Education average equals to 10.2 degree(of school). Monthly income of family average equals to 174000 toman. About their occupation, 35% are employed and 65% are unemployed. About social rank, 12% high class, 63% middle class and 25% low class.

Test of research hypotheses done by using two statistical techniques. Pearson correlation and analysis of variance (ANOVA). For testing independent variables which are in spatial measuring, has been used Pearson correlation. Results show that there is a meaningful relation between using mass media and political participation ( $r=.39$ ), political family and political participation ( $r=0/35$ ), political friends and political participation ( $r=.47$ ), interest in political program and political participation ( $r=.41$ ), religious orientation and political participation ( $r=.56$ ). Also there is a meaningful relationship between education and political participation ( $r=.37$ ), income and political participation ( $r=.34$ ). These hypotheses at least in 95% of significant had been correct and confirmed.

#### Hypotheses investigation:

Table 1- Pearson correlation between independent variables and political participation

Sig	r	Dependant variable	Independent variable
.133	.02	Political participation	Age
.000	.37		Education
.001	.34		Income
.000	.56		Religious orientation

Table 1 shows relation between independent variables of age, education, income, religious orientation and political participation of answerers. Since both of independent and dependent variables are spatial, so used Pearson correlation for measuring the relation between them. Table data show that by considering Pearson correlation ( $r=.02$ ) and meaningful level ( $sig=.133$ ), there is not a meaningful relationship between age and political participation. In the other words, our hypothesis is not confirmed. By considering Pearson correlation ( $r=.37$ ), and significant level ( $sig=.000$ ), there is a meaningful relationship between education and political participation, means that by increasing in education degree, rate of people political participation increases. Results are adjusted to Movahed (2003) and Enayat (2002) research. By considering Pearson correlation ( $r=.34$ ) and significant level ( $sig=.001$ ), observed a meaningful relation between monthly income of family and political participation. More monthly income provides better education, better warfare and using better services. Therefore, it has role in increasing political participation. Also by considering.

Pearson correlation ( $r=.56$ ) and significant level ( $sig=.000$ ), there is a meaningful relation at 99 percent of significant between religious orientation and political participation. In the other words, those people have more religious orientation rate, have more political participation. Since in our country most of values and political viewpoints internalized by religion. In the other interpretation, religion and politics are not distinctive and have close relationship therefore a positive and mean relationship between these two variables is not strange.

Table 2 shows test of difference average of political participation of people under study by attention to birth place, marital statue, racial statue, and occupation. Since our independent variables are two classes nominal, variables and dependent variable is in spatial level, for investigating their relationship used average difference T. Table data show that political participate average for people were born in city a few is more than people born in village. So, by attention to gained amount of T ( $T=4.42$ ), significant level ( $sig=.021$ ), there is a meaningful relationship in 95% level of reliability

between two variables. And our hypothesis is confirmed. About marital statue, political participation average of married is more than single people. By attention to T amount(T=5.06) and significant level (sig=.073), there is not a meaningful relationship between two variables and our hypothesis is not confirmed. About racial statue, political participation of Persian is a little more than non-Persian, so by attention to gained amount of

T(T=3.32) and significant level (sig=.069), there is not a meaningful relation between these two variables and our hypothesis is not confirmed. About occupation, political participation of employed people is more than unemployed ones, so by attention to gained amount of T(T=4.07) and significant level (sig=.000), there is a meaningful relation between these two variables in level of 99 percent of reliability and our hypothesis is confirmed.

Table2- Test of different average of political participation rate by attention to birth place, marital statue, racial statue and occupation.

sig	T	Yardstick derivation	Mean	f	Ind. Variable
.021	4.42	12.11 10.29	36.21 34.03	155 118	Birth place(city /village)
.073	5.06	11.54 13.96	32.12 38.12	112 161	Martial statue(single/married)
.069	3.32	13.23 11.64	35.74 34.5	221 52	Racial statue(Persian/non-Persian)
.000	4.07	14.38 10.78	37.00 33.12	96 177	Occupation(employed/unemployed)

Table 3- Test of difference of political participation average by attention to social rank.

Sig.	F	Yardstick derivation	Average of political participation score	f	Social rank
.003	5.08	13.03	31.22	33	high
		17.80	37.67	172	middle
			36.78	68	low

Table 3 shows test of difference of political participation average of people under study by attention to social rank. Since our independent variable is a nominal one and is more than two classes and dependent variable is in spatial level, we use test of average difference F to investigate the relationship between two variables. Table data show

the highest political participation average is among middle class and the lowest one is among high class. So by notice ti gained amount of F(F=5.08) and level of significant (sig=.003) there is a meaningful relationship between two variables in 90 percent level of reliability and our hypothesis is confirmed. Gained results is adjusted to Movahed research (2003).

Table4- Pearson correlation among independent variables and political participation.

Sig	r	Dependent variable	Independent variable
.000	.39	Political participation	Using mass media
.003	.35		Political family
.000	.47		Political friends
.001	.41		Interest in political program

Table 4 indicates relationship among independent variables of using rate of mass media, political family, Political friends, Interest in political program, political participation as dependent variable. Since both independent and dependent variables are in spatial level, so is used Pearson correlation for

measuring the relationship between them. Table data show that there is a meaningful relationship among four independent variables and political participation in 99% level. Political friends has the most relationship to political participation.

#### Multi variables of regression:

Table 5- main elements of analysis of multi variables by step by step method from first stage to fifth stage for forecasting dependent political participation variable.

Addition amount to R2	R2	R	Variable	stage
-	.290	.539	Religious orientation	1
.071	.361	.601	Political friends	2
.062	.423	.651	Interest in political program	3
.027	.450	.671	Using mass media	4
.020	.470	.686	Education	5

In this part has been used test of multi variables of regression by step by step method. Meanwhile,

nominal variables used as phony variables. Table 5 shows that religious orientation rate variable is the

first variable considered and more than other variables can express the independent variable ( $R^2=.29$ ). After that is placed political friends, interest in political program, using mass media, education. Totally 5 variables entered to equation could express 47% of dependent variable changes.

As about 47% of dependent variable variance expresses by these five variables, can say that our regression equation have enough power to forecast dependent political participation variable. Power of religious orientation variable rather than other dependent variables of equation is noticed to forecasting the dependent variable.

Table 6. elements of variables in equation for forecasting dependent variable of political participation.

Sig. T	T	Beta	B	Variable
.000	8.641	.554	1.683	Religious orientation
.000	5.758	.283	.266	Political friends
.000	4.242	.188	6.153	Interest in political program
.001	2.872	.129	.848	Using mass media
.002	4.203	1.983	2.033	Education
F=42.586 Sig=.000	R=.686 R2=0.47			

Other statistical indices can be observed in table 6 for variables in equation such as regression coefficient (B) for raw scores, beta for standard scores and T test. T test shows that B coefficient for five variables at 99% level statistically is significant.

#### Discussion and conclusion:

This research has been done by aim of investigating social-economical factors related to women political participation, performed on 273 women above 18 year-old in Borazjan. Since in less developed place, has been done less researches about women political participation, this research has done by aim of helping to fill research blanks related to this issue and also role of socialization of women political behavior.

Results show that from all 13 hypotheses of research, 10 hypotheses are confirmed and 3 other are rejected. Gained data show that there is not a meaningful relation between age and political participation. In other words, by increase in age do not observe change in political participation rate. In relation between birth place and political participation is meaningful. Political participation average of people who were born in city is more than who were born in village. People who born in city because of having more information sources than who were born in village, therefore are more aware of political issues. Because they gradually familiar with these activities in family and mass media can also help them increase their awareness. So it can point to effect of environment to political behavior. Data show that there is not a meaningful relation between marital statue and political participation but political participation average of married people is more than single. Relationship between racial statue and political participation is not also meaningful. However political participation average of Persian is a few more than non-Persian, but our hypothesis is not confirmed. Data show that there is a meaningful

relationship between education and women political participation. In other words, by increasing in education women political participation increase as well.

Higher education provides possibility to gain more awareness, meanwhile cause to get better job and more income. Also provide possibility to use mass media (new devices like internet) that cause to get greater information. In addition, by higher education provided the possibility to access political position. Education variable is an effective and important variable on voting pattern that emphasized on theory of political socialization. Results are adjusted to Movahed (2003) and Enayat (2002) research. Relationship between income and political participation is also meaningful, since more income can provide more warfare services such as new mass media that are effective in increasing political participation. Data show that there is a meaningful relationship between occupation position and also between political participation and social rank and political participation. About occupation position, political participation rate of employed people are more than unemployed people. Women preoccupation is effective not only in their social life, development and growth of societies but also in their personal life, viewpoints, believes and behavior. It is possible to express political participation rate of most employed people that people have job specially official job, because close relation of their profit to politics and government program are most dealt with politics activities. Also data show that the highest political participation average is among middle class. Social rank is one of the effective factors on political participation and in most cases political participation of middle class is more than high and low class. Middle class are somehow in better situation of education, income and use of mass media, so have more political participation. Meanwhile low class in

our country has more political participation in comparison with high class. Of course, this issue can express according to preservative and traditional spirit of low class and limited to voting.

Data show that there is a meaningful relation between among use of mass media and political participation, political friends and political participation, political friend and political participation, interest in political program and political participation, religious orientation and political participation in level of 99 percent of significant. These factors are important factors of socialization and have meaningful correlation with political participation. How much factors that increase people political awareness be more and person be more in contact and relation with them, his political participation rate will be increase.

In multi variable regression analysis from all variables, five variables, religious orientation, political friends, interest in political program, use of mass media and education used in equation. Totally can express 47% from changes of dependent variable. Of gained results, observed that socialization factors and subjects which undertook socialization have the most important role in formation of women viewpoint and political behavior. Since in our society, political subjects have very close relationship to religion and politics and religion not only are not distinctive, but also have very deep consociation with each other. Therefore who has more religious orientation rate shows more political participation. Political subject internalized religious values. And also religious subjects promote political values which are adjusted to religion. In addition, religious values internalized in family, school, academic institutes and by mass media. Nowadays, role of same age in socialization process is very important role. Because of society situation from role of primary groups decreased and same age groups, friends in internalizing pattern behavior devoted very important station. Therefore nowadays, people instead of affected more from primary groups, affected from same age groups and friends. Now if friend groups be member of political parties, perform an important role in internalizing political values and viewpoints. Because of different actions take place in these parties and helps socialization of political behavior. Both religious orientation and political friends are effective factors. Also, people who follow political programs have more awareness about political issues and show more political participation. Mass media is an important factor of socialization in general and specially assigned an important factor of political socialization in present situation. Mass media is the main source of information for people to know what is happen in the world and their society. In most

government used mass media to transmit their viewpoints and most of the time, the information that announced by media must be in conformity with government ideology (Rash, 1998).so this source of socialization in modern society has an inevitable role in internalizing political values and behavior of people and more than any time affect people relationship. Education with political participation has also close relationship. Higher education cause s to get better position, better job and more income. In addition, higher education cause to use more mass media and more awareness and ultimately more political activity. Meanwhile, higher education increases to achieve political position.

General conclusion of this research has emphasized on the role of socialization factors in formation of political behavior. It has showed that our theory used, can express women political participation, should pay more attention to socialization factors and subjects that responsible to socialization.

#### References:

1. Afshar, Haleh. (2000). "Women and Politics in Iran." *The European Journal of Development Research*. Vol. 12, No. 1, pp. 188-205.
2. Bari, Farzana. (2005). *Woman's Political Participation: Issues and Challenges*. Available at: [www.google.com](http://www.google.com).
3. Bashirie, Hossein (2001), political sociology, Tehran: ney publication(in Persian).
4. Bavar, Yousef (1995). "investigating the effect of economical-social situation of students of Shiraz university on their viewpoints to women political participation", thesis of MA of sociology, shiraz university(in Persian).
5. Dows, R. E. & Hughes, J. A. (1971). "Girl, Boy and Politics." *British Journal of Sociology*, Vol. 22, pp. 53-67.
6. Duwas, D.A (2006). Survey in social researches. Translated by Hooshang Nayebi, 7<sup>th</sup> publication, ney publication.
7. Enayat, halimeh. (2002). *Political Participation of Women in Iran: A Sociological Study*. Ph. D. Thesis. Punjab University, Chandigarh, India.
8. Fakouhi, Naser (2004). "Humanism theory on villager think about political participation". *Sociology magazine*, NO.26. pp 25-67(in Persian).
9. Keskin, Burcak. (1997). Political Participation Patterns of Turkish Women. *Middle East Review of International Affairs (MERIA Journal)*, [Online] <<http://www.library.cornell.edu>.
10. Lamm, R. P. & Schaefer, R. T. (1992). *Sociology*. London: McGraw-Hill.



11. Loar, Theresa. (1999). *Strengthening Democracy Through Women 's Political Participation*. Available at: [www.google.com](http://www.google.com). (2007/7/5, 1386/4/13).
12. Mosafa, Nasrin (1996), "women political participation in Iran", Tehran: foreign ministry publication (in Persian).
13. Movahed, Majid (2003). "women political participation and effective social factors on it (item study of Banddar Abbas)" women study magazine. First year, NO.3, PP 3-28(in Persian).
14. Movahed, Majid; Enayat, Halime; Pour nemat, Arash (2008). Investigating relationship between social capital and women political participation, human and social science bulletin, NO. 8, PP 161-190(in Persian).
15. Nobles, N. & Brown, R. & Gatalano, R. (2010). National Independence, Women's Political Participation, and Life Expectancy in Norway, *Social Science & Medicine*, vol. 70, pp, 1350-1357. [Online] <<http://www.sciencedirect.com>.
16. Orum, A. M. et al, (1974). "Sex, Socialization and Politics." *American Sociological Review*, Vol. 39, No. 2, pp. 197-209.
17. Rash, Micheal (1998), society and politics; introduction on political sociology. Translated by Manouchehr sabouri, Tehran: Samt.
18. Rezentti, C. M. & Curran, D. J. (1989). *Women, Men and Society: The Sociology of Gender*. Boston: Ally and Bacon.
19. Robertson, Yan (1993), introduction on society (by emphasizing on functionalism, quarrelism and reaction theories), translated by Hossein Bahraivan, Mashhad, Qods publication.
20. Sherman & Wood (1990). *Modern viewpoints of sociology*. Translated by Mostafa Azkia. Tehran: Kian publication.
21. Zanjani zade, Homa (2003). "women political participation, effective social factors on it; modern issues" Reyhane magazine, first year, first publication, NO.3. pp 25-33(in Persian).

2/12/2014