

Social Factors Affecting the Awareness of Citizenship Rights among the Citizens of the Bandar Abbas

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ABSTRACT

Citizenship phenomenon is one of the phenomena that in the era of social political evolution in the world have received much attention. Presentation of theories and dialogues by sociologists, political philosophers and lawyers in the field of citizenship rights show the need of today's modern world for mechanism of dealing with citizenship rights at societies.

In this article, using field method and survey technique, we search for the response to the main question that what are social and cultural factors related to the awareness of citizenship rights among Bandar Abbas city's citizens? Statistical population of the present research is all the above 18 years old citizens of Bandar Abbas that 378 subject were randomly selected as population sample.

The results show that there is a relationship between the variables of use of social media, religiosity, social participation, age and gender with the awareness of citizenship rights.

KEYWORDS: citizenship rights, Civil Rights, Social rights, Political rights, social factors, Bandar Abbas.

INTRODUCTION

Citizenship phenomena, including phenomena that, in an era of political and social - in the world, more than ever, is taken into consideration. Theory and discourse increasingly, by sociologists, political philosophers and legal scholars in the field of civil rights, the need of the modern world today, the mechanism of how the civil rights at the community level (Ahmadi, 2011: 91). So that communities and ways of reducing the burden on citizens, aware of the rights of citizens, and according to the preparation method and its extension, its the most important issues in social policy, and law enforcement. . . Considered. In addition, the issue of civil rights, has several dimensions that can reduce some of the problems of citizenship, which is currently recognized institutions of civil affairs. The issue of citizenship rights, on the one hand, recognize the dignity of all human beings, and human existence and social acceptance, and the extension mechanisms of consolidation and expansion, not only will promote cultural growth, but also a reduction in the social costs, police and the judiciary will bring. (Moosavi, 2001: 55).

Familiarity with the concept of citizenship as well revealed that the idea of the economic and political rights of access to, and participation is concerned, and those who cover them move beyond social rights, promote equality only for the purpose of protecting the , WEDESDAY economic integration (Shiani, 2002: 18). The citizenship of a person's right to participate in politics and citizenship rights and social, that. The concept of translation rights and fundamental freedoms and the public, and the most basic needs of each nation involved. " citizenship rights " in its definition, refers to individual rights and individual relationship with the government and other citizens, and include political, civil, social, economic, cultural, and gender. So in a situation where citizenship withdrawn, whereby a citizen of civil, political, economic, cultural and gender, enjoy. Citizens under the law, equal rights, and are required to stabilize the political system, and support the provision of equal rights for all citizens regardless of their Ethnic, cultural, religious, gender, and their economic (Shiani and Davoodvandi, 2010: 40-37).

Although various definitions of the concept of citizenship, legal aspects, emphasis is placed, with all this experience, citizenship and individual rights depend not only on the website, as well as the rights, obligations and duties include the collection of the. This is important, since it is, according to this definition of civic responsibility, the consciousness of the civil rights and public need for the implementation of these rights. This means that individuals, rather than the rights of its citizens are not aware they are not aware of their duties, and to practice it again. Because the law implies responsibility, and not developed in a vacuum. To be effective the civil rights of citizens should know their rights, and respect them.

Thus, according to the description given, it is necessary to recognize the rights of citizenship, as an important issue to be examined.

The importance and necessity of research

A recent study of several important respects, largely as a result of this study, the results and some of its other features. Rights, title emerging political literature - Iranian community is, that although the early history of the contemporary history of Iran's Constitutional Revolution and the looks, but it still does not look real sense, and therefore it is important to investigate the . Addressing the social awareness of citizenship rights issues and other important aspects of the subject, because the cognition of it, you can set national participation in community-based citizen provided.

In this context social factors - cultural, befitting their importance. Social factors - cultural, associated with the awareness of citizens' rights, leading to the identification of the most important factors that, in the course of civil rights and obligations of individuals easier. Another important aspect of this study, according to the three dimensions of citizenship rights, including civil, political and social, that is, their understanding of the important issues involved, the concept is emerging. In this context, the results of this study are very important. For practical application of the results of the organizations, institutions, groups, individuals and a wide range of writers and social commentators, can citizen development rights in various aspects of practical and concrete, the relationship between the state and the nation, relational commensurate with the conditions and requirements of civil society, to identify potential barriers to the development and growth of the citizenship rights move, fundamental and theoretical aspects of the subject, and finally identify the economic, political, social and cultural improve . Other important features of the study population, that is, the identification and recognition of the rights of citizenship in the community (coordinates), as one of the most important cities of the historical, social and political. In fact, using the results of this study can be used by organizations and institutions like the city council, mayor, governor, police, and judiciary. . . That macro-oriented perspective on the development of Bandar Abbas, especially regarding the rights of citizenship have been discussed, it helped.

In any case, some of the fundamental challenges of citizenship rights in our society, this study takes into consideration that, if implemented correctly, decreasing the issues, problems and challenges in this category provide. The lack of awareness of rights, lack of understanding and knowledge of individuals, organizations, and social factors - related to the level of cultural awareness, citizenship rights, lack of detailed information and the knowledge society, citizenship rights, the lack of theoretical aspects and a history of citizenship rights issues and other shortcomings, important issues of social reality (citizenship rights) are finding answers to their common practice, the study has double significance, and its implementation would be a key requirement.

Concept of Citizenship

Citizen word, abstract concept, and it remind rational; main subjects of this concept, mind you, can be listed as follows:

1 are the result of conscious acceptance, to join together the story, the date on Awareness friendly justifications, it is done so based on tourism, the population is non-self, does not apply.

(2) The collection and counting of acceptability among others, have, following only applies to humans.

And (3) there is a reciprocal relationship between the individual and others, is a sign of a society.

4 of mutual obligations between the individual and society, and specific to the maintaining norms, and values, offering the possibility of a citizen, by the community (Poorezzat, 2009: 10).

Citizenship as a modern social phenomenon, a central component of modern systems, and a key indicator for the realization of democracy in a modern society. In summary, the common core definitions of citizenship is as follows:

Equitable access for all members of society benefits, and privileges of social, economic, political, legal and cultural regardless of class, race, religion and ethnicity (Tavassoli and Hoseini, 2004: 35). Full citizenship process will eventually lead to political participation, social and cultural and social sense of the community goes.

Despite the variety of definitions, there is a single thread in all of them, and that the emphasis on rights and duties. But the important point is that, in addition to the residents of opportunity and responsibility, to the knowledge and resources that will enable them to participate also benefit. Community officials, the task of meeting the needs, are responsible. In other words, full citizenship, in addition to various aspects of knowledge and behavior realization (Mohammadi and Tabrizi, 2011: 179).

Studies show that in fulfillment of the word citizenship and awareness in the discussion of citizenship rights, education role is undeniable. A recent case in all international for a accepted as genuine accordingly. The NCSS, the four elements of a good citizen, this case offers: knowledge, thinking, commitment and action (Ghaedi, 2006: 93). Education of the general population, people with the tools, knowledge and understanding, skills, attitudes, values and attitudes equipped, and enable them to actively participate and take reasonable in an urban area (Aqazdah, 2006, 80 Adapted from Mohammadi and Tabrizi, 2011). This training is usually done with three main aims:

- Learn about citizenship
- Education for Citizenship

- Education through citizenship

Finally it should be stated, as of anatomical structures of brick and cement, is beyond his true identity, which is composed of citizens. Citizens, as an acquired identity, engage citizens and organizations formed. Both sides, the interaction of rights and duties that, without adherence to the principles of a society can not be expected to fulfill (Tavakkoli, 2001: 14).

Theoretical

Karl Marx by putting the economy as a basis and its impact on the economic role of individuals classified the society into the ruling class and the subordinate. He considers the era of society as a permanent struggle between two classes. He states that social classes are the real actors in the process of history and national and local developments are merely considered as one of aspects of this process. Marx says that the civil society is the very bourgeoisie that is based on the private property market. Declaration of the Human Rights and of the Citizenship apparently to hide the truth and a mask and the economic and social inequalities (Shiyan, 2002: 65). According to Marx, citizenship is Economic – social and practical obedience of the poor that should be corrected. On this basis, those with lower economic status are less aware of their rights on the other hand, they are deprived of the rights of citizenship.

Therefore, we must educate citizens and inform them of their rights and take steps toward creating a society without classes. Working class with knowledge of their position united together and the socialist revolution overthrow the capitalist system as an obstacle to deal with their rights.

Sociologists such as Emile Durkheim along with, Weber, Levi and are among the founders of the sociology of law. Durkheim's tendency on civil rights of individual in order of and social goals is for maintaining social stability. In this case, Durkheim considers a piece of speech or deed right that it would be a universal rule. A Piece of Behavior or deed rights that is based on the accepted norms and rules to which all humans are agreed upon it In other words, legal concepts either domestic or international are arising from the social life of the community and requirements (Falks, 2002)

Marshall is the citizenship base that is given to all individuals who are full-fledged member of society. These people all have equal status and rights, duties and obligations that are in accordance with this status (Friedman, 2002: 168). Marshall believes that there is no all included principle that determines what are the rights and duties; But, societies in which citizenship is an institution that is developing, create an image of the ideal citizen that accessing to it is measurable and could lead individuals' willingness to it (Marshall, 1994: 17). According to Marshall Citizenship is divided into three parts, i.e. civil, political, and social". Civil rights include freedom from certain kinds of The illegal invasion, particularly by the government '(Castells and Davidson, 1382: 228). Political rights that means all people have the of rights participation in various sectors of society. social rights includes a wide range of rights such: The right to have minimum welfare and security and includes living in accordance with prevailing standards and practices of civilized society (Marshall, 1994: 21-19).

Zhanouski by extending Marshall's theory, considers citizenship as an active membership of people within the territory of government-people whereby the citizens have equal rights and obligations. Like Marshall, he is more attentive to the rights of citizens. According to Zhanouski, civil rights are rights that different groups are backing and they Established and approved by the government and have executive guarantee. He distinguishes four types of general rights; namely, legal, political, participation and social rights (Zhanouski, 1998: 28).

Parsons considers citizenship as the result of modernity and democratic development of society. He connects citizenship into three categories of social behavior, social membership, and social cohesion. He considers citizenship with these three key components as having a sense of belonging that finally leads to social cohesion. Full citizenship rights means that all classes and social groups having rights that should know and others respect these rights. According to him, groups that continue to insist on their traditional values have a especial view they have not adapted to the requirements and social conditions of the time and have no sense of citizenship (Hessam, 2002: 11).

Louis. I. Freedland is political-social theorists in recent times that has suggested modern ideas in the field of democracy and citizenship. The major features of his theory are emphasizing on the current developments of communication in the present societies which is presented as title of "Electronic democracy and the new citizenship" Freedland believes that the new technology has affected the essence of democracy and has created a new kind of citizenship that is different from the pre-modern and modern. Communications technology and the emergence of communication networks in in Western countries which cause the democratic use of nations; avoid exclusive use of information, discrimination of information, citizenship system and the use of new communication technologies for all people (Esmaili, 2004: 110-108).

Research Hypothesis

- 1- People degree of their awareness of citizenship rights is different.
- 2- There is a significant relationship between use of social media and awareness of citizenship rights.

- 3- There is a significant relationship between social participation and awareness of citizenship rights.
- 4- There is a significant relationship between religiosity and awareness of citizenship rights.
- 5- There is a significant relationship between age and awareness of citizenship rights.
- 6- There is a significant relationship between gender and awareness of citizenship rights.

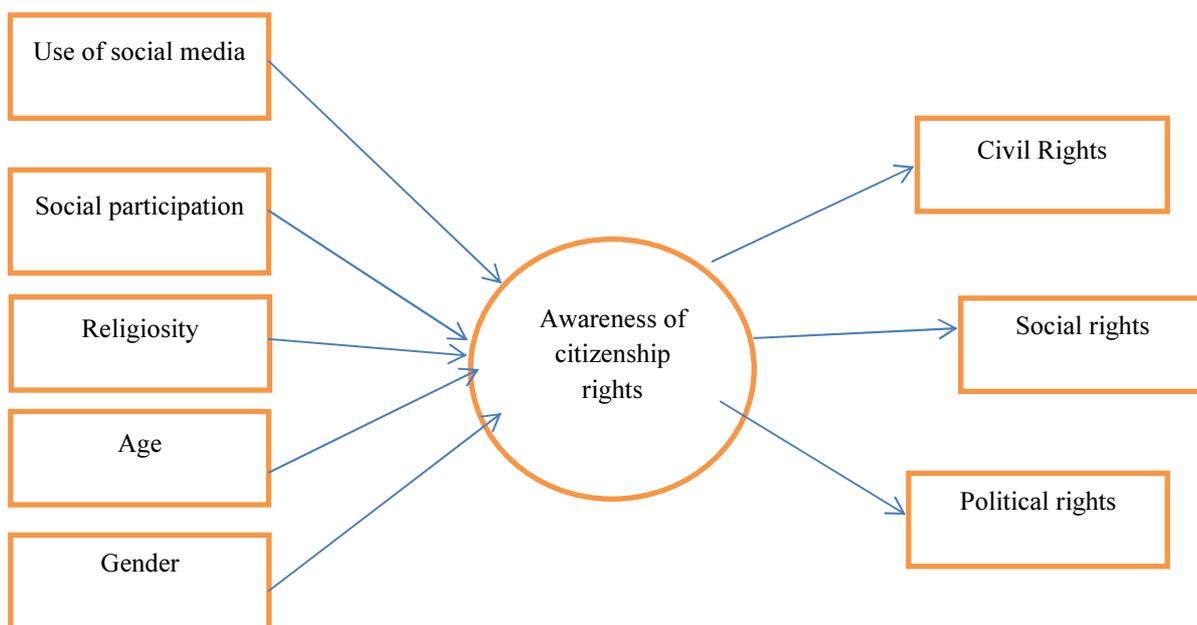


Figure 1. Research theoretical model

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study is based on data collecting and analyzing it is a quantitative research and in terms of the dealing with the problem and entering to it is field study. In the field study, the questionnaire tool was used to collect the required information. Prior to surveying, the initial questionnaire was first tested and by using the results obtained defects resolved and the final questionnaire was adjusted. The statistical population of the research is citizens of Bandar Abbas city who are all above 18 years .Since there was no natural way to study the views of all citizens the method of "sampling" is used for theoretical explanation of people under the study and based on this, some of the people (378 persons) were identified which representing the population as the sample was selected and studied. Sampling method in this study is a multi-stage sampling. After data collection, its analysis was conducted by using SPSS statistical software. In order to test hypothesis, appropriate statistical tests were used according to each hypothesis. In this regard, in order to ensure necessary validity with taking advantage of the advice and opinions of professors and experts as well as Cronbach's alpha test for reliability have been carried out.

Data Analysis

Hypothesis 1- people degree of their awareness of citizenship rights is different.

For measurement of people’s knowledge about their citizenship rights one-sample t-test is used in the areas of civil rights, political rights, civil social.

Table (1). One-sample t-test

Test Value =3					
Mean differences	Mean	Significant level	Degrees of freedom	Value of t	Citizenship rights
-0/27	3/28	0/003	379	-4/44	civil rights
-0/52	3/55	0/000	379	-8/32	Political rights
-0/33	3/30	0/000	379	-5/17	Social rights

Findings show that there is awareness in all aspects and variables of the study, because the value of significance level in all variables is less than 0.05 and all t values are at significance level is 0.05 and the 0.95 at confidence interval. However, the degree and the rate of each of aspect among people under study is different. Among these, the awareness of political rights has the highest mean, and awareness of civil rights has lowest degree.

In following diagram, the differences of each aspect of desirable conditions are provided. It should be noted that the value given for the desirable point is number 3 (middle range items).

Hypothesis 2- There is a significant relationship between use of social media and awareness of citizenship rights.

To investigate the relationship between these two variables, the Pearson correlation coefficient is used. The findings are summarized as follows:

$H_0: \rho = 0$

$H_0: \rho \neq 0$

Table (2). Pearson correlation results of the tow hypothesis

awareness of citizenship rights			
0/654	r		
.000	Sig		use of social media
378	N		

The results show that because the correlation coefficient values ($r = .654$) at a significance level ($\alpha = .05$) is significant, therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected and the research hypothesis is confirmed with confidence level of 95%. So there is a significant relationship between use of social media with awareness of citizenship rights, and the relationship is positive and direct. The relationship is average.

hypothesis 3- There is a significant relationship between Social participation and awareness of citizenship rights.

To investigate the relationship between these two variables, the Pearson correlation coefficient is used. The findings are summarized as follows:

$H_0: \rho = 0$

$H_0: \rho \neq 0$

Table (3). Pearson correlation results of the third hypothesis

awareness of citizenship rights			
0/735	r		
.000	Sig		Social participation
378	N		

The results show that because the correlation coefficient values ($r = .735$) at a significance level ($\alpha = .05$) is significant, therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected and the research hypothesis is confirmed with confidence level of 95%. So there is a significant relationship between Social participation with awareness of citizenship rights, and the relationship is positive and direct. The relationship is strong.

Hypothesis 4- There is a significant relationship between Religiosity and awareness of citizenship rights.

To investigate the relationship between these two variables, the Pearson correlation coefficient is used. The findings are summarized as follows:

$H_0: \rho = 0$

$H_0: \rho \neq 0$

Table (4). Pearson correlation results of the third hypothesis

awareness of citizenship rights			
0/353	r		
.000	Sig		Religiosity
378	N		

The results show that because the correlation coefficient values ($r = .353$) at a significance level ($\alpha = .05$) is significant, therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected and the research hypothesis is confirmed with confidence level of 95%. So there is a significant relationship between Religiosity with awareness of citizenship rights, and the relationship is positive and direct. The relationship is average.

hypothesis 5- There is a significant relationship between age and awareness of citizenship rights.

To investigate the relationship between these two variables, the Pearson correlation coefficient is used. The findings are summarized as follows:

$H_0: \rho = 0$

$H_0: \rho \neq 0$

Table (5). Pearson correlation results of the third hypothesis

awareness of citizenship rights			
0/14	r		
.005	Sig		age
378	N		

The results show that because the correlation coefficient values ($r = .14$) at a significance level ($\alpha = .05$) is significant, therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected and the research hypothesis is confirmed with confidence level of 95%. So there is a significant relationship between age with awareness of citizenship rights, and the relationship is positive and direct. The relationship is weak.

Hypothesis 6- There is a significant relationship between gender and awareness of citizenship rights.

Table (6).statistical indices of T-test to compare the mean of two independent variables

Standard error of the mean	SD	mean	Number	Gender
.243	0.420	3.01	175	woman
.227	0.410	3.52	203	man

Table (7). T-test to compare the mean of two independent variables (man and woman)

SD	Difference of the mean	Significant level	Degree of freedom	t	Significant level	F		
.17	.41	0.004	516	4.19	.573	.301	By the assumption of equality of variances	input
.19	.52	0.004	515.1 2	4.26			Without the assumption of equality of variances	

As can be seen, the calculated t with 516 degrees of freedom at the level of 0/05 for the gender variable is greater than the critical value t (98/1). Thus, this can be said with 95% confidence that there is a significant difference between the mean observed. The significant difference is observed between women scores in awareness of citizenship rights and regarding to the average, this amount is more for men than women.

Conclusions

As we have seen generally, Citizens' awareness of their citizenship is a basis for executing social rights and it is only through people's awareness that social security and warfare will be established and may happen. Unawareness of people's rights and neglecting it is one of the factors of people's miserable and darkness and government's corruption.

Citizenship is one of the most important political- social eras that throughout history have been commonly used in the various forms and with different legal, political, social and philosophical interpretations.

Given the importance of the issue in this article, using field method and survey technique, we search for the response to the main question that what are social and cultural factors related to awareness of citizenship rights among Bandar Abbas city's citizens? Statistical population of the present research is all the above 18 years old citizens of Bandar Abbas that 378 subject were randomly selected as population sample.

The results indicate that test hypotheses:

- People degree of their awareness of citizenship rights is different.
- There is a significant relationship between use of social media with awareness of citizenship rights, and the relationship is positive and direct. The relationship is average.
- There is a significant relationship between Social participation with awareness of citizenship rights, and the relationship is positive and direct. The relationship is strong.
- There is a significant relationship between Religiosity with awareness of citizenship rights, and the relationship is positive and direct. The relationship is average.
- There is a significant relationship between age with awareness of citizenship rights, and the relationship is positive and direct. The relationship is weak.
- The significant difference is observed between women scores in awareness of citizenship rights and regarding to the average, this amount is more for men than women.

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