

Political Trust in Iran and the Affecting Economic Factors on it

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ABSTRACT

The goal of this Research is the Study of the Political Trust in Iran with emphasis on the Affecting Economic Inequality. This research was done by surveying method with a researcher-made questionnaire. The statistical society includes citizenship of region 3 of Tehran that was selected by cluster sampling method and data was gathered. The results show a significant relation between political trust and sense of economic inequality, sense of economic unconsent, economic corruption, economic situation, class gap, economic crisis. The results are compatible with those of other researchers and confirm theoretical expectations in the studies scope.

KEYWORDS: Sense of Economic Inequality, Economic Unconsent, Economic Corruption, Economic Situation, Class Gap, Economic Crisis, Political Trust.

1. INTRODUCTION

Some views believe that political trust is affected by economic situations of countries (Khanbashi, 2011), so that some believe that political development is a product of economic, social, and cultural development (Sariolghalm, 2010). Trust is a precondition of each political system. Each economic, legal, and political system needs trust as an intrinsic prerequisite. Without trust, a system is hindered to encourage protective activities in risks and uncertainties (Zetumka, 2007).

In many undeveloped countries, income distribution between people is not uniform, so increment of pre capita income not only does not make better the situation, but also it increases imbalances of incomes. There are great imbalances in wealth and income in these countries, and also there are gaps between needs and resources and richness and poverty, which the gaps will not be ever filled (Yasuri et al, 2009).

Trust is one of the important aspects of human relations and provides grounds for cooperation between members of a society and increases desires of people for cooperation, and creates a network of volunteer relations between groups in different dimensions (Gidens, 1998). Trust in a society obeys from economic inequalities. If there are inequalities and class gaps, trust to directors and governors is weak. Economic statute depends economic discipline and it in turn, depends the level of internalization of economy and society. Economic internalization also depends integration, transparency, comprehension, perception, and commitment to the main economic roles (Chalabi, 1996).

In codifying the theoretical framework, we tried to integrate some of the propounded views and related history. At first, we study economic inequalities by the previous researches. It is assumed that economic inequality relates with political trust and specified variables. Thus, we study economic inequalities and political trust by views of Marx, Weber, Bordio, Dorendrof, Pulanzas, Durkheim, Hobermas, and Colman. The theoretical model of this research was considered as a joint loop between economic inequality and political trust.

2. METHOD

This is a survey research with a statistical society including Tehran's citizens above 18 with high school diplomas and above. At first, 384 persons were selected from regions 1, 10, and 16 by cluster sampling method. Second, questionnaires were filled by random sampling method. Validity and reliability of this questionnaire were measured. Thins questionnaire had 38 questions with different dimensions of economic inequality and political trust.

3. Findings

Assumption 1: There is a relation between political trust sense of economic inequality (SEI).

Regression was used to respond the research question: "Is there a relation between political trust and economic inequality sense?" (Table 1).

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Table 1: Regression for relation between political trust and SEI

Corr. Coeff. (CC)	Square of CC (SCC)	Adjusted SCC	SD
0.60	0.360	0.358	3.58960

Table 2: Coefficients of independent variables by standard and non-standard values

Independent variable	Non-standard coeff.		Beta	t	Sig. level
	B	SD			
Constant value	32.253	0.901		35.781	0.000
SEI	-0.299	0.021	-0.600	14.260	0.000

Correlation between sense of economic inequality (SEI) and political trust is 0.060 and determination coefficient is 0.36. In other words, 36% of changes of dependent variable (political trust) are covered by independent variable (sense of economic inequality). Beta of SEI for anticipation of dependent variable is -0.60 (Table 2). Therefore, the assumption of research is confirmed. In other words, the variables have a negative and reverse relations; namely, political trust will decrease when SEI increase.

Assumption 2: There is relation between political trust and sense of economic stability (SES).

Table 3 shows that correlation between these variables is 0.83. Also, determination coefficient indicates that political variable covers 69% of changes of SES. The significance level indicates confirmation of regression model, and says that independent variable can anticipate changes of dependent variable.

Table 3: Regression for relation between political trust and sense of economic stability

Corr. Coeff. (CC)	Square of CC (SCC)	Adjusted SCC	SD
0.834	0.695	0.694	1.26668

Assumption 3: There is a relation between political trust and economic decay.

Table 4 shows correlation coefficient and square of correlation coefficient or determination coefficient, so correlation coefficient for these variables is 0.25. Also, determination coefficient shows that political trust covers 6% of changes of economic decay.

Table 4: Regression for relation between political trust and economic decay

Corr. Coeff. (CC)	Square of CC (SCC)	Adjusted SCC	SD
0.254	0.064	0.062	0.88503

Therefore, assumption 3 is confirmed. In other words, there is a negative and reverse relation between political trust and economic decay; namely, economic decay will decrease by increment of political trust.

Assumption 4: There is relation between political trust and economic situation.

Table 4 shows correlation coefficient and square of correlation coefficient or determination coefficient, so correlation coefficient for these variables is 0.80. Also, determination coefficient shows that political trust covers 6% of changes of economic situation.

Table 5: Regression for relation between political trust and economic situation

Corr. Coeff. (CC)	Square of CC (SCC)	Adjusted SCC	SD
0.809	0.655	0.654	2.66372

Therefore, assumption 4 is confirmed. In other words, there is a direct relation between political trust and economic situation; namely, economic situation will increase by increment of political trust.

Assumption 5: There is a relation between political trust and class gap.

Regression was used to test this assumption (Table 6). So, the assumption is confirmed; namely, there is a negative and reverse relation between these variables, and class gap decreases by increment of political trust.

Table 6: Regression for relation between political trust and class gap

Corr. Coeff. (CC)	Square of CC (SCC)	Adjusted SCC	SD
0.266	0.071	0.068	0.98809

Assumption 6: There is a relation between political trust and social satisfaction.

Table 7 shows correlation coefficient and square of correlation coefficient or determination coefficient, so correlation coefficient for these variables is 0.80. Also, determination coefficient shows that political trust covers 64% of changes of social satisfaction. Therefore, there is a direct relation between political trust and social satisfaction; namely, social satisfaction will increase by increment of political trust.

Table 7: Regression for relation between political trust and social satisfaction

Corr. Coeff. (CC)	Square of CC (SCC)	Adjusted SCC	SD
0.805	0.648	0.647	2.70264

Therefore, assumption 4 is confirmed. In other words, there is a direct relation between political trust and economic situation; namely, economic situation will increase by increment of political trust.

Assumption 7: There is a relation between political trust and economic crisis.

Regression and its equation are shown in Table 8. Thus the assumption 7 is confirmed; namely, there is a negative and reverse relation between political trust and economic crisis.

Table 8: Regression for relation between political trust and economic crisis

Corr. Coeff. (CC)	Square of CC (SCC)	Adjusted SCC	SD
0.188	0.035	0.033	1.88867

Assumption 8: There is a relation between political trust and economic dissatisfaction.

Table 9 shows that correlation between variables is 0.40. Also, determination coefficient shows that economic dissatisfaction covers 16% of changes of political trust. Therefore, assumption 8 is confirmed; namely, there is a reverse relation between political trust and economic dissatisfaction; namely, political trust will decrease by increment of economic dissatisfaction.

Table 9: Regression for relation between political trust and economic dissatisfaction

Corr. Coeff. (CC)	Square of CC (SCC)	Adjusted SCC	SD
0.406	0.1635	0.162	0.93962

Conclusion

The results of assumptions 2, 3, and 4 are compatible with findings of Khanbashi (2011). In a survey study titled “Study the effects of economic factors on political trust”, he showed that economic factors and variables of a society affect political trust. He also showed that economic stability, important economic indices, and financial degradation affect political trust.

Furthermore, the findings of the present research are compatible with those of Shaygan (2008). In a research titled “Study the effective factors on political trust”, he studied determinants of political trust in Tehran. He showed that political trust of people is in average level; and welfare situation, life satisfaction, view of people towards the efforts of government to provide social-economic welfare are the most important factors that affect political trust.

In addition, the findings of the present research are compatible with those of Malekizadeh (1995), which studied the effect of political trust on political development and found that discrimination and inequality in distribution of services and facilities decreases trust of people.

It is necessary to do this research with theoretical perspectives, because this research was done by assumptions based on theoretical framework. The most important theorems of theoretical fundamentals indicated that where there is economic inequality, political trust decreases. In turn, where political trust decreases, economic stability decreases and class gap and economic inequality increase. When economic dissatisfaction increases, political trust decreases. Also, economic crisis decreases political trust. The theoretical framework of this research is also an integration of views of Marx, Weber, Bordio, Dorendrof, Pulanzas, Durkheim, Hobermas, and Colman in clarification of economic inequality and political trust. According to the results, confirmation of assumptions of this research proves correctness of analytical model theoretically.

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