



Identification of the Effective Factors in the Participation in Presidential Election in Birjand County

Mohammad Zanguei Dovom

MA Student, Department of Geopolitics, Payam-e Noor University of Hashtgerd, Alborz, Iran.

Abstract: *Political participation and the way of people's involvement in political decision-making and community affairs are among the issues that have been seen throughout the history of political thought since time immemorial. Electoral participation involves voluntary activities by the masses to influence public policy. This effect may be direct or in the choice of the person who is making the policy. Activities such as voting in the elections are among these affairs. The holding of free and fair elections and the existence of political competition are of the aspects of democracy and the legitimacy of political systems. This category is important in transitional societies. Elections and campaigns are of the important indicators of the democratic system, in which two elements of continuity and change are developed. Therefore, in this research, the factors affecting the participation of the people in the election of the tenth, eleventh and twelfth presidencies in the city of Birjand will be examined; this research has an applied approach in terms of purpose and nature. Also, this research, based on the methodology, is a qualitative-quantitative survey, in terms of time of conducting research it is a single cross-sectional research and in terms of data collection, it is a field research. The population studied in this study includes the Birjand citizens who can participate in the elections. The population of this city is 20,366 people and based on Morgan's sampling table, 384 inhabitants of this city will be selected randomly.*

Keywords: *People's Participation, Presidential Elections, Theoretical Saturation, Coding, Birjand.*

INTRODUCTION

Political participation and the way people participating in political decision-making and community affairs are among the issues that have been seen throughout the history of political thought since time immemorial to today. One of the obvious examples of the political participation of a community is the participation in different elections in a country, that one of the issues raised in political geography is electoral geography. The geography of the election was first introduced in 1913 by the French scientist André Siegfried (Pishghahi Fard, 1995). This concept has been being mentioned in the world for more than 90 years (Hafez Nia et al., 2004). The electoral geography addresses the geographic aspects of the elections, referendums, their organization, and in particular their results, (similar aspects of surveys, which are often included in the electoral domain) (Hafez Nia, 2000), also the responsibility of explaining the pattern of votes in the elections and justifying the emergence of such a pattern is the responsibility of political geographers (Prescott, 1979). Countries affairs are affected by the level of participation in elections. Electoral participation can be matched by democracy and searched in the possibility and scope of political actions (Ghaffari, and Zarrin Kaviani, 2011). Political participation typically refers to the extent to which citizens have access to common democratic rights in political activity that they are legally deserved (Robertson, 1993). Electoral participation involves voluntary activities by the masses to influence

public policy. This effect may be direct or in the choice of the person who is making the policy. Activities include voting in the elections (Uhlener, 2004). The holding of free and fair elections and the existence of political competition is one of the aspects of democracy and the legitimacy of political systems. This category is important in transitional societies. Elections and campaigns are of the important indicators of the democratic system, in which two elements of continuity and change are developed. The change in the components, members, officials, and authorities is against the continuity, stability, durability of structures, and the nature of the political system (Maghsoudi, 2006). The most important activity of participation is voting, giving opportunities for succession and passivity of positions and responsibilities in society (Dowse, 1974).

Many factors have an impact on conventional political participation, such as 1. Unwillingness or political distrust: lack of interest in political affairs; 2. Political influence: Political influence is the belief in making changes in the political context. People are more likely to participate in the elections when they consider their votes effective in the result of the election. 3. Expansion of political resources: The ability of individuals or groups that can be effective in political processes. These resources include money, time, communication skills and personal contacts. 4. Political socialization: some people are socialized in the contexts that are more inclined to participate in political affairs. 5. Mass communication devices: Mass communication devices with coverage of candidates encourage citizens to participate (Olson, 2005).

The focus of our discussion in this study is to examine the factors influencing the high participation of people in the tenth, eleventh and twelfth presidential elections in the city of Birjand. South Khorasan Province has been established by the Islamic Consultative Assembly in 2004 after approving the distribution plan of Khorasan Province to three provinces of Razavi Khorasan, South Khorasan and North Khorasan with the capital city of Birjand.

Research Background

Studies by Neshat et al. (2010) showed that there is a direct and significant relationship between the rate of political participation of Teachers in Ray city with independent variables (age, level of education, marital status, gender, barriers to political participation, degree of assurance of influence, importance of political participation, amount of knowledge and political skills, the value of the results of political participation).

The results of Jafarnejad's et al. (2009) study showed that the political participation of women surveyed in the political activity was higher than moderate, and female teachers in fields such as participation in parliamentary elections, information, and political news, participation in marches had the highest average of responses, but in the context of specific political participation (membership in parties, parliamentary representation) responses were less than moderate (Shahram Nia et al., 2011).

In the studies conducted by the Iranian Students Polling Agency (IPSAS) entitled "Studying the attitudes and Electoral behavior of the people of Tehran " on the verge of the Seventh Parliament elections in Tehran in 2003, the results showed that factors such as: influencing the policies of the system and the fate, religious duty, adherence to the Islamic system and defending the Islamic Republic system against external threats were principles and motivational factors for the participation of people in the elections (Bashirieh, 2007).

Emami (2007) in a study entitled "Investigating the election poll of the eighth Islamic Consultative Assembly election among the Tehran universities students ". He described the most important reasons and motives for respondents to participate in the elections as follows: participation in the country's fate and the impact of my vote in the macro decisions of the country with (33.94%), acting on national duty (32.45%), and acting on religious and religious duty (27.15 %).

Yousefi and Soleimani (2008) in a study entitled "Analysis of the emotional impact of teachers' political influence. (Case study: Teachers in Neyshabur)" found that the teachers' political impact on the internal dimensions was less than average (48.9) and in the external dimension it was slightly more than average (56.6). Second, the political encouragement with 52.8 % is the most common mode of the political influence of teachers and then the state of political indifference with a frequency of 39.2% can be mentioned.

Jafarinia (2012) conducted a study entitled "Investigating the Rate of Political Participation in the City of Khorroj and social factors affecting it". His results indicated that the tendency to political participation of men was higher than women, and a higher level of education led to an increase in the level of inclination toward political participation. Also, higher social classes compared with low social classes tended to have more political participation (Jafarian, 2005).

Jafarian (2005) investigated the dimensions of political culture about the extent of participation of Delfan citizens in a research entitled "The study of political culture and the system of clans and the degree of political participation of the city of Delfan". The results of his research show that components such as intense kinship, violence, and looting have led to the formation of a particular political culture that is a serious obstacle to political development (Jafari Nia, 2012).

In Mardukhi's (1994) studies to measure "the extent and evaluation of political and social participation indicators in the context of people's participation in the development process and a plan for measuring", quantifiable indicators of political and social participation include voluntary work, charity, and membership in a variety of forums and gatherings.

Dianati Niyatt (2003) in a study investigated the social factors affecting the level of political participation of Tabriz students. The results of the bivariate analysis of this study show that membership in voluntary associations, political friends, political families, political consciousness, Glasnost and political media variables have a significant relationship with political participation.

Habibzadeh Marvdashty (2003) conducted a study entitled "Studying the ethnic and religious identity of young people and their impact on political and social participation". The results showed that in order to raise the level of political-social participation of youth, the national identity of the youth should be strengthened, also young people with a higher socio-economic base will have a lower level of political-social participation.

Hedayatizadeh (1999) investigated the "political participation in contemporary Iran". Based on the findings of this research, it can be said that despite the structure of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the theoretical and practical foundations of civil society participation are provided, but the weakness of the internal and systemic cohesion of our society in the dimensionality of political and cultural participation and conditions of the transitional phase of the monarchy non-democratic system of politics to political system of the Islamic Republic has caused mass political formation.

Abdollahi (2004) concluded in a study entitled "Women and Civil Organizations: Barriers and Strategies for Civil Participation of Women in Iran" that the low level of civic participation of Iranian citizens, especially women, is one of the basic issues of the transitional society of Iran.

Studies by Dawas and Hughes (1971) on "The Impact of Individual and Family Contexts of Students on Their Political Attitudes" in America have confirmed the results that boys are more likely to participate in political elections than girls.

Lipley's (2003) studies showed that having active friends in political affairs would increase the likelihood of their own participation. He concluded that discussions with friends interested in politics or political activity can help one to learn to pursue political affairs.

The studies by Nowruzi and Bakhtiari (2009) showed that the level of political participation among the middle and low social class is from moderate to low in Khudabandeh. There is also a 99% relationship between the variables of gender, social class, place of residence, generality, futurism, socio-political alienation of trust, family structure, education, group media, fatalism with a dependent variable, socio-political participation.

Hashemi's et al. (2010) studies showed that with confidence more than 99% it can be said that each of the variables such as age, marital status, educational level, religious flexibility, religious degree, life satisfaction, political freedom, importance of election results, and the importance of social monitoring has a significant relationship and correlation with the level of political participation.

Michael Rush believes that there is widespread evidence that political participation at all levels, based on the economic and social bases, education, occupation, gender, age, religion, ethnicity, region and place of residence, personality, political environment, or context in which participation happens, is different (Rush, 2008).

D. L. Shet by emphasizing the variables of income, occupation, education and total indicators of the economic and social base with urbanization, the effective membership of the political participation rate indicates that literacy is one of the most variables that influence the degree of participation (Ayyubi, 1998).

Imam Jumezadeh et al. (2012); in a research studied the relationship between social capital and political participation among students of Isfahan University. The statistical sample of this study was composed of 188 students from the University of Isfahan. The results show that there is a significant correlation between social capital dimensions and student political participation.

Theoretical Concepts of Research

A theoretical model of research

Considering the studies done above, the following theoretical model is considered. As shown in the figure below, there is a relationship between individual, economic, social, and independent variables of the political participation of teachers. However, there is no relationship between other variables. The theoretical model clearly shows the relationships between these variables according to (Fig. 1).

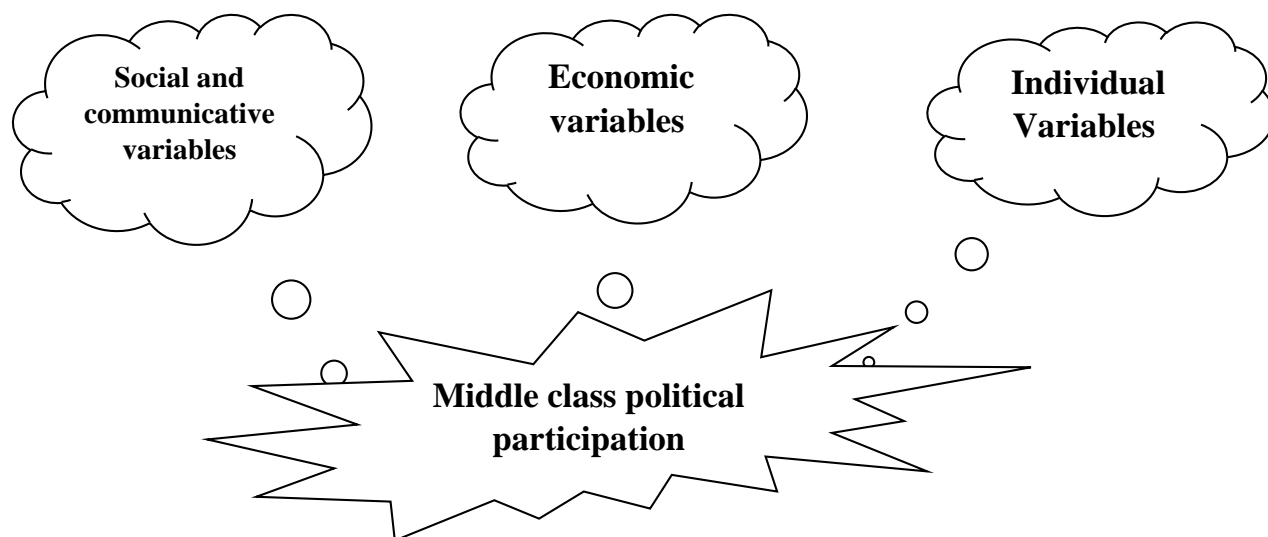


Figure 1: Concepts of participation in elections and the dimensions of political participation

Political participation

Participation means a conscious presence in the political and social context. The basic characteristic of such a presence is benevolence with thought and reason (Bayi Lashky and Pishghahi Fard, 2009) Participation in elections is a form of conventional political participation that is carried out within the framework of the official rules of a country (Ayyubi, 1998). Michael Rush considers political participation as the involvement of a person in various levels of activity in the political system from voting to having a political official post (Bashirieh, 2007; Eyvazi, 2003). Political participation is defined as any voluntary, successful or unsuccessful, organized or unorganized, periodic or continuous engagement involving the use of illegal methods that govern the selection of public policies, the administration of public affairs and the election of political leaders at any level of local or national government influences. In the opinion of Samuel Huntington, political participation is an attempt by ordinary citizens to influence public policy. He considers the efforts of ordinary people in any political system

to influence the work of the rulers and change their behavior as the means of political participation (Gulabchi, 1996). Political participation is defined as the basis of democracy. In his view, democracy is nothing but a political framework in which most people can take part in public affairs. Political participation refers to the involvement of a person at different levels of activity in the political system from lack of use to have a political authority (Gulabchi, 2005).

Theoretical definition: Lister Broth considers political participation as a set of activities and actions of citizens to influence the government and support the political system. In this definition, the field of action of the people in the participation of the agents consists of suppressing, competition, and influence on the one hand, and supporting on the other hand (Shahram Nia, 2011).

Operational Definition: The purpose of political participation is any deliberate and conscious action of individuals to influence the general society's activities, such as electoral activity, influencing, organizational activity and membership in groups, parties, establishing personal relationships with powerful authorities, attending the ceremony, meetings and marches are political (Bashirieh, 2007).

Fundamental Theory

Fundamental theory is a modern way of discovering the fundamental concepts of qualitative research data. From this perspective, it is a qualitative method with exploratory-inductive technique, but positivism is a quantitative method with a deductive technique seeking to confirm or reject the theoretical model and research hypotheses. The fundamental theory has three basic stages of open, axial, and selective coding. Of course, the stages of the methodology of the fundamental theory are not necessarily successive; but they are based on the concurrent analysis. That is, the researcher can simultaneously compile, classify, and analyze the research data, and the connection between the central subject and the other categories of the storyline arises. Contrary to quantitative research, in fundamental theory, prior to field research, it is not possible to plan theoretical sampling. The judgment criterion in theoretical sampling occurs when the theoretical saturation of a subject or theory occurs. When the researcher does not discover the theory after following the paths above, he must increase the theoretical sensitivity, that is, asking and comparing continuously during the research that forms the basis of the fundamental theory (Klaki, 2009).

The theory is only valid when the researcher has reached a point of saturation. This requires field study as long as no new evidence of data is obtained; in other words, a full review of the data must be carried out (Goulding, 2008). Theoretical saturation occurs in the process of theoretical sampling. Theoretical sampling in fundamental theory is the process of data collection for the creation of the theory, by which the analyst collects, encodes and analyzes data, and decides what data to be collected and where to find them. Along with the development of theory, develops it. This process of data collection is controlled by emerging theory (Glaser, 2002). The theoretical saturation point that occurs at the last stage of the codification of the fundamental theory, that is, the selective codification is the explanation of the fundamental theory. Selective coding includes one of the axial codes as the main concept for the researcher. Based on this axial code, the goals and ideas of the researcher are searched. The open, axial, and selective codification process will clarify the evidence and reasons for the validity of the research (Mcfadzean, 2007). Theoretical saturation point reflects the reliability of the research method of fundamental theory. Because the theoretical saturation point repeats the data in the research, and this repetition of the data and the results from it, in methodology, expresses the reliability of the research method. When the central issue gradually passes through the open, axial, and selective coding steps, and it will be proved. In this sense, when fundamental theory, in an inductive manner, reaches a fundamental conceptual discovery, it has the ability to transform and split into main categories and subcategories. Consequently, the central or fundamental concept is the same as the main categories and subcategories that have been saturated with the selective coding and throughout the storyline (Sarker, 2001), ¹ all the categories and subcategories are extracted under the fundamental concept to which is called fundamental theory. The

¹ The story line is a line that links the central categories that are selected in the selective coding with the categories in the axial coding.

fundamental concept reflects the validity of the research because it is said in the definition that the validity of the research should measure the subject which expresses it, and the extracted fundamental concept is the same as the subject matter of the fundamental theory that the categories and subcategories express. Therefore, the fundamental theory, as well as the survey method, has the reliability and viability of the research, with the difference that the validity and reliability of the research in fundamental theory occur through concurrency analysis. This means that the fundamental theory, along with the collection and theoretical sampling through continuous comparison and questioning, also analyzes the data.

To determine the factors affecting the participation in the elections, five experts were interviewed, after theoretical saturation, the interviewees were coded, and the following factors were identified:

1. **Social characteristics:** being interested in participating in social events such as elections, polls etc.
2. **Personality and psychological characteristics:** The personality of the person (Introversion, Extraversion, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, Neuroticism, and Openness to experience) affects the level of participation.
3. **Motivational factors:** Factors (opinions of others, national honors, etc.) that stimulate people to participate in the election.
4. **Structural factors:** matters that are governed by the structure (political, legal, social).
5. **Economic characteristics:** Economic characteristics such as job satisfaction, income, benefits, and rewards affect the level of participation of individuals.
6. **Geographic, Ethnic, Tribal, Religious, and Classical Decisions Factors:** Geographic, tribal, tribal, religious and class characteristics that affect the participation of individuals.
7. **Attitudes toward elections:** The way of looking at the election (determination of destiny, defeating enemies, the realization of political goals, the right to vote, etc.) that can affect the participation of individuals
8. **Communication Characteristics:** Sources of acquiring awareness (friends and neighbors, political personnel, television, radio, magazines and political-cultural journals, electoral rollers and cyberspace) that affect the level of participation.

Method

This research has a practical approach in terms of its purpose and nature. Also, based on the methodology, this research is a qualitative-quantitative survey and based on the time of conducting the research it is single cross-sectional research and in terms of data collection, is a field research.

Population and samples

The population studied in this study includes the people of Birjand who are allowed to participate in the elections. The population of this city is 203636 people. In this way, 384 inhabitants of this city were randomly selected according to Morgan sampling table.

Research variables

Variables can be defined in operational and conceptual terms. In the conceptual definition, a term is defined by other terms. This helps to identify the nature of a phenomenon and plays an important role in the rational process of compiling the hypotheses. The conceptual definition should be converted to the operational definition so that it can be viewed or measurable.

For descriptive analysis, based on the Likert scale for very low, low, moderate, high, very high values, the scores 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 were used, and the mean values were considered in intervals (0.5 to 1.5: very low), (1.5 to 2.5: low), (2.5 to 3.5: moderate), (3.5 to 4.5: high) and (4.5 to 5: very high). The studies showed that the structural and social component, geography, personality with averages of 4.24, 4.14, 3.84 and 3.64 were very effective on the participation, and the components of attitude, economic factors, motivation and communication with averages of 3.41, 3.24, 3.07, and 2.60 showed moderate influence on the extent of participation.

Research findings

The inferential analysis shows that gender; marital status and education variables at 99% significance level and age variable at a significant level of 95% are related to political participation. This means that by increasing or decreasing each of the variables, the participation rate increases or decreases, this finding is consistent with the results of the studies conducted by Hashemian and Fooladian. Also, social and, personality characteristics, motivational and psychological factors, legal norms and procedures, economic factors, geographical, ethnic, tribal, racial, class and religious characteristics are at a meaningful level of 99% with political participation, which means that with increasing or decreasing each of the variables the participation rate will increase or decrease. This finding is also consistent with the results of the research by Seyyed Emami (2009), Hashemi and Fooladian (2009), Taheri and Rafiei (2011), and Teymuri, Akbari, and Nadi (2014).

The results of regression test showed that attitudes, ethnic, tribal, racial, class and religious characteristics, legal norms and social procedures, communication factors, economic factors, personality traits, social, motivational and psychological characteristics were 95.9 and separately predicted the percentage of changes in the political participation variable as 52%, 19.2%, 10.7%, 8.4%, 4.6%, 0.5%, 0.4%, 0.1%, which reflects the undeniable role of these factors in the level of participation. This finding is consistent with the research by Razi and Naghibzadeh (1995). (Table 1)

Table 1: Research findings

Row	Main code title	Code	Code frequency	Code example
1	Social characteristics	Participation in decision making	3	One of the influential factors can be social characteristics of individuals, for example, someone who likes to be involved in the district, family, and ... decision making (1) It can be seen that one of the social characteristics of an individual is participation in decisions taken in society. Participation in elections and voting can be a manifestation of social activity. (3)
		Participation in social events (such as mourning, marching, celebrations ...)	3	Some people, to have an active presence in the community, are looking for participating in the social-political events such as marches, visiting exhibitions and cultural centers, mourning, celebrations (1) The natural presence of people at social events, such as mourning ceremonies, celebrations, concerts, and various exhibits indicates the intrinsic nature of social characteristics (2) Participation in a march is something that naturally leads to the presence of a person in society (5)
		Participating in different social groups	3	Some people do their work in organized institutions such as Basij, scientific and cultural associations, NGOs, charities or in general, in various social groups. (2) Basij, organized social organizations such as scientific and cultural associations etc. are institutions created by the government to engage people to participate in the community. Other activities of individuals in their social characteristics can be their activities in sports clubs. (3) Participation in athletic clubs and events is a source of creating enthusiasm for community participation. (5)
2	Personality and psychological traits	Extrovert	4	The psychological characters of individuals, such as extraversion, introversion, and agreeableness are effective in their participation. Individuals who can play a significant role in social decision-making in society can be said that the mentioned participation is related to their personality traits. In the meanwhile, extrovert people can make the best decision by interacting with others (1)

				<p>The extrovert person is very active in communicating with colleagues and other strata (2)</p> <p>Extroverts are more likely to be involved in the community and influence decision-making. Holding elections is a social activity. Extroverts are more likely to be involved in social ceremonies. Because these people are more inclined to communicate, are not afraid to express their views on political issues (3)</p> <p>Those who can communicate at work with their colleagues and their clients will have a social and extrovert personality. Belief in brainstorm and consult with others is the beliefs and culture of all peoples. (4)</p>
		Introvert (coward, silent)	4	<p>The psychological traits of individuals such as extroversion, introversion, and agreeableness are influential in people's participation. The introvert people believe that they themselves can do their things and try to stand on their own feet. They want to be secluded and not participate in the mass communication. (1)</p> <p>Among the secluded (introverted) people, they prefer to speak less about political issues.</p> <p>Introverts refuse to express an opinion in a group of people. (2).</p> <p>The introverted person due to the personality traits does not want to appear in political groups and elections. This personality group is not willing to talk about political affairs due to their personality traits. (4)</p> <p>The type of personality (Introversion, Extraversion, and Conscientiousness) can be one of the most important factors in participation.</p> <p>Most participants in political parties and political groups have a social personality, and fewer individuals can be found with introverted inner personality trait in these groups. This type of personality is less willing to help, consult and rely on others. (5)</p>
		Agreeableness	3	<p>These people are cooperating well with others in collaborative work. They believe that the majority opinion is preferable to minority opinion and are more likely to do something for others. They are less likely to argue with others. They respect the opinions of others. (2)</p> <p>Such individuals feel good about doing something for others or solving others' problems. These people respect the opinions of others and believe that the others' opinions dominate their own opinions. (3)</p> <p>This person works well with others and understands them. The attitude of these people is that the beliefs of each person are respected for themselves, so they do not argue and agree with them. (4)</p>
		Neuroticism	4	<p>Neuroticisms do not have emotional stability, with a slight movement, their mood will be changed. These people are more concerned with themselves than others, so the fate of others does not matter to them. (1)</p> <p>Considering that the fate of others for these types of characters is less discussed, they refrain from expressing opinions against others, perhaps because they are afraid of expressing. (2)</p> <p>The behavior of these people are rapidly changing and do not have a persistent mood. When the environment changes, they will feel anxiety and discomfort. (4)</p> <p>They try to be in more stable space or the environment, and they are even afraid of minor changes. They do not express political opinion among the people because they fear to be judged. (5)</p>
		Conscientiousness	5	<p>In order to reach their goal, seek to organize thoughts, forces, and ... (1)</p>

				<p>Their behavior is purposeful and logical. (2)</p> <p>They generally are conscientiousness on the task assigned to them and do their best to do it correctly. (3)</p> <p>Conscientiousness individuals, if given responsibility, do it accurately and regularly. The sense of responsibility in these people is as if they are very dedicated. (4)</p> <p>This category is very precise in their work, and they feel a lot of responsibility and do something that is definitely targeted. The power of these people is excellent at organizing so that they manage the hardest things well. (5)</p>
		Openness to experience	3	<p>A type of learning can be called experiencing that people learn while experiencing behavior, this can be the behavior of the company in the political processes of the election, and they believe that they should follow a number of experiences that others have gained (3)</p> <p>In this personality, determination of their own destiny is of great importance and will be considered. It should be noted that such individuals are more likely to pay attention to the task than to engage in political discussion. (4)</p> <p>Experience can be used to learn behavior and is used in the political activity. The experience of others is considered as a privilege for individuals to learn and lessen later mistakes (5)</p>
		Motivational factors (psychological and cultural)	1	One should not forget motivational factors to increase participation (1)
		Opinions of others	2	<p>One of the factors that motivate the election is the wave of society and people opinion in that society. (1)</p> <p>The opinions of others, especially popular ones, motivate them to participate in the elections (4)</p>
		National pride	2	<p>National pride motivation can be used against other countries to increase participation. (3)</p> <p>A number of people believe that in a high level of participation in elections will lead to national pride (5)</p>
		Determining the National fate	2	<p>Some people are participating in the elections because they believe that it is the only way to determine their own and the country fate (1)</p> <p>It should be noted that one of the factors contributing to the high level of participation in the creation of this idea that the participation in elections can affect the determining the national destiny (4)</p>
		Structural factors (political, legal, social)	2	<p>Legal structures are used to facilitate elections (3)</p> <p>The factors that make the election best done can be called a political structure (5)</p>
		The motivation for participation	2	One of the factors that motivate people is the mobility of political parties in the election (1) Political motivation happens in the election of most communities in the presence of parties and groups (2)
		Election atmosphere	2	<p>Elections must be held in a relaxed political environment so that people can easily choose who they want to (2)</p> <p>A quiet political atmosphere is one of the important conditions for holding elections (5)</p>
		Trusting the votes	3	<p>Fraud and injustice in the election will lead to the loss of national trust (1)</p> <p>It should be noted that in the event of fraud, we cause distrust at the national level (4)</p> <p>All judicial and executive bodies are required to provide appropriate electoral context. (5)</p>
		Opportunities for progress	2	Providing public facilities and giving opportunities for progress will lead to greater political participation. (1)

				Enhancing the electoral process makes people more likely to take part in the election (3)
		The right to political recognition and decision making	2	Everyone has the right to know and decide in their elections. (3) Note that knowing and deciding among the candidates is the natural right of people to vote (5)
		Involvement of government agents	1	Sometimes, the involvement of government agents encourages participation, some to support and some people to counter (1)
		The presence in political parties	2	It should be noted that participation in parties does not lead to decision making and the destruction of parties (3) One of the deficiencies in the parties' participation is bias in decision making and destruction of the parties (5)
		National Security and Public Participation	2	The healthy election depends on national security and public participation (2). Security and participation are two important factors for a healthy election. (4)
	Economic characteristics	Job satisfaction	2	One of the factors affecting the election is the economic factors (job satisfaction and income), which makes the citizens feel that their participation in the elections has a profound effect on their lives (1) Economics is one of the important factors for increasing people's participation in elections (5)
		Good income	2	One of the factors affecting the election is the economic factors (job satisfaction and income), which makes the citizens feel that their participation in the elections has a profound effect on their lives (1) Economics is one of the important factors for increasing people's participation in elections (5)
	Ethnic, Religious and social class Characteristics	Attention to the clan	2	Some people take part in elections for some prejudices (ethnic, or religious). (1) Some are participating in the elections through clan and religious ethnic provocations. (3)
		Ethno-religious disagreements	1	Ethnic religious differences are one of the important factors contributing to participation. (1) Occasionally, people participate due to ethnic or religious differences in order to achieve the desired victory. (2)
		The right to participating in ethnic and religious communities	2	Sometimes, different tribes take part in the election in order to defend their right to decision making (3) Sometimes this participation in decision making is considered as a kind of right for individuals. For many times, different ethnic groups regard themselves as having the right to participate in decision-making. (4)
		Education level	2	Education is one of the factors affecting people's participation in elections. Education can increase political passion and awareness among people and can increase the positive and negative expectations (1) The level of education is the determinant of the social status of individuals, which leads to a series of self-assessments, which naturally lead to expectations that these expectations can have positive and negative results in terms of political participation, according to the environment (3)
		The alliance between tribes	2	Sometimes the issues become even more complicated. Several ethnic groups and groups unite with each other so that they can be more effective. (2) In some elections, several ethnic groups have united and supported a particular candidate. (5)
		Gender-based perspective	2	Even gender perspectives are among the most influential factors, for example, women have become more prominent in

				<p>the election in order to show that they have the right to express opinions in society and so on. (4)</p> <p>If we look at the past, we see that societies are male-dominated and women are less involved in decision-making. By the time of the struggles against this gender discrimination, some results have been achieved. One of those results is the women's right to vote. (5)</p>
	Attitudes toward the elections	Participation in the destination of the country	2	<p>People with different angles see this and some people see it as their duty or participation in the destiny and decision making of the country. (1)</p> <p>Some people participate in this election for the purpose of contributing to determining the fate of their country. (3)</p>
		Fighting the enemy	2	<p>Many believe that their participation in the election is like a fight against the enemy and is, in fact, a positive vote for the ruling system. (3)</p> <p>This presence of people can be considered to support their system against enemies. (4)</p>
		Importance of the votes and opinions of others	2	<p>Some people consider that elections pay attention to the opinions of others. (1)</p> <p>Fundamentally, participation finds its true meaning when paying attention to the opinions of others. (4)</p>
		People awareness of the benefits of participation	2	<p>Some believe that participation can have benefits for them and society. These benefits can be security etc. (2)</p> <p>For some people, the election can bring good economic, security and ... results, and so they are involved in this important event. (4)</p>
		Activities in Political Participation	2	<p>Participation in the community occurs when a number of people in the community in the words of the general public, heat up the election process. The same people are present at the ballot boxes. (3)</p> <p>People who come to the ballot boxes are the ones who heat up the election process in terms of participation and have an active participation in this context. (4)</p>
		Foresight for the children	2	<p>Two groups of people consider the future of children and the country as participating in the elections and choosing the right people to make progress in the country. (3)</p> <p>We must create this thinking in the society that we can secure the future of our children by participating in elections and choosing the right officials. (5)</p>
	Communication Characteristics	Interactive media	2	<p>Interactive media can be understood as media that the sender and receiver interact with each other, such as communication between two people, participation in political and religious centers, virtual networks, etc. (2)</p> <p>Two-way communication that can affect each other, such as daily people's conversations, discussion sessions ... (4)</p>
		Non-interactive media	2	<p>Non-interactive media are one-way media that the audience cannot have an effect on it. Only the recipient sends his message, such as television, newspaper, book, etc. (2)</p> <p>Non-native media only send out their message and the receiver cannot affect the sender, such as a newspaper, a book, etc. (4)</p>

References

1. Ayyubi, Hojatollah (1998). Voters Electoral Behavior Analysis. Journal of Political and Economic Information. 135-136.
2. Ayyubi, Hojatollah (1998). Electoral participation in Political Participation. Ali Akbar Alikhani. Tehran: Nashr-e Safir Publication. P. 16

3. Bashirieh, Hamid (2007). Political culture from the perspective of anthropology and ethnology. Tehran: Neghah-e Moaser. P. 157.
4. Bayi Lashky, Maryam, and Pishghahi Fard, Zahra (2009). Analysis of Iranian Electoral Behavior (Case Study: Nowshahr and Chalus electorate in the Election of the 8th Islamic Revolutionary Consultative Assembly), *Quarterly Journal of human geography*, 1(3)
5. Dowse, E. R. and Hughes, A. J., 1974, *Political Sociology*, Vol. 7, No. 2, Wiley, London
6. Eyvazi Rahim (2003). *Passing despotism*, Zamaneh Publication. No. 15
7. Ghaffari, Masoud, and Behrooz Zarrin Kaviani, (2011), Investigating the Participation of Citizens of Kurdistan Province in the Presidential Elections 1997-2005, *Geopolitical Quarterly*, 7(1).
8. Glaser, G. Barney, 2002." Conceptualization: On Theory and Theorizing Using Grounded Theory", *International Journal of Qualitative Methods*.
9. Goulding, Christina (2008), *Grounded Theory: some reflections on paradigm, procedures, and misconceptions*, Tehran: Cultural and Social Studies Institute.
10. Gulabchi, Mohammed (1996). *Sociological Analysis of Electoral Behavior in the 4th Islamic Consultative Assembly in Tehran*. Tarbiat Modares University. Bachelor of Political Science Geography thesis.
11. Gulabchi, Mohammed (2005). The role of Party ideas in electoral behavior. *Journal of Political and Economic Information*. 215-216.
12. Hafez Nia, Mohammad Reza, and Kaviani Rad, Morad (2004), *New Horizons in Political Geography*, Tehran, Positions, First Edition.
13. Jafari Nia, Khormoj (2012). Investigating the Socioeconomic Factors Affecting the Rate of Political Participation of Citizens of Khormoj. *Journal of Political science* 7 (2). 87-123.
14. Jafarian, Morteza (2005). The study of the political culture and tribal system of the city of Delfan (With an emphasis on men). MSc Thesis, University of Social Sciences, Tehran University. Supervisor: Nasser Fakouhi.
15. Klaki, Hasan (2009), *Fundamental Theory as Theorizing method*, *Cultural Research*, 2 (6).
16. Maghsoudi, Mojtaba, 2006, *Ethnic Elections Participation in Iran, Case Study: Presidential Elections*, *National Studies Quarterly* 7(4).
17. Mcfadzean, Elspeth, 2007. "Strauss and Corbin's Coding Methodology", [Http://www Google. Com](http://www.google.com).
18. Muir, Richard (2000), *Political Geography: A new introduction*, Translated by Dareh Mirahidar, Seyyed Yahya Safavi, Tehran, Geographic Organization of the Armed Forces, First Edition.
19. Pishghahi Fard, Zahra (1995), *Electoral Geography*, *Journal of Geographical Research*, 33, Tehran, University Press, Tehran.
20. Prescott, J. R. V, (1979), *New trends in political geography*, Translated by Dareh Mirahidar, Tehran University Press, first edition.
21. Robertson, D., 1993, *A Dictionary of Modern Politics*, 2nd Edition, Europa Publication Limited, London.
22. Rush, Michael (2008). *Society and politics*. Translator: Manouchehr Sabouri. Tehran: SAMT Publication. P. 140
23. Sarker, Suprateek, Francis Lau & Sundeep Sahay, 2001. "Using an Adopted Grounded Theory": Approach for Inductive Theory Building About Virtual Team Development, Vol 32, No1.
24. Shahram Nia, Sayyid Amir Masoud, and Malani, Saber (2011). Analysis of the Impact of Teachers' Political Knowledge on Participation in Elections: Case Study: Teachers of Zones (1) and (3) of Isfahan city. *Journal of Political Science*, 6(1), 135-166.
25. Uhlaner, C. j., 2004, *Participation: Political International Encyclopedia of the Social and Behavioral Sciences*, P. 11078-11082