Investigating Factors Affecting Citizenship Culture
(Case Study; Zanjir Quarter in Urmia)

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Abstract

Citizenship is one of the most important sociopolitical concepts that have full of ups and downs along the history and thinkers and Scholars interested in socio culture issues have been challenged and discussed since ancient times. This concept consists of a set of rights and obligations that member of society have in related to each other, entities, and society. The aim of the research is to investigate the effects of effective factors on civic culture and rights in Zanjir quarter in Urmia. This Study in terms of the nature of dada is quality based on the practical aim and also based on data collection method is a documentary and field study. The sample includes 279 families of Zanjir quarter in Urmia. Theoretical framework explained according to Parsons, Habermas, Turner, David Taylor, Marshal, Kurt Lewin, and Durkheim. The much results show that among the traditions and customs, malicious behavior, reward and thanksgiving, furniture and physical layout of the city, promotion and empowerment, family-orientation, empathy and teamwork, identity and honor, trust, relationships of government and law, responsibility and loyalty, and environment, as destructive factors have the most effective on the civic culture of Zanjir quarter in Urmia. As well as awareness of citizenship in the Zanjir quarter in Urmia is low and people know nothing about municipal law and in terms of civic culture are in lower-middle class.

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Imtroduction

In the constitution of The Islamic Republic of Iran existence of political, social, economic, and cultural rights in various principles of that is vey remarkable. But in practice and reality some of the principles because of the different reasons do not be objective. Therefore, citizen's awareness of this law suits themselves and the community. Therefore, it seems to investigate that. Based on this, insight and knowledge of citizens of the citizenship rights in addition to clarify their position in related to society where they live, this also increases their level of participation. People who have low level of knowledge, no doubt that the quality and extend of their participation in social activities decrease.

Awareness of citizenship rights is one of the important aspects of human and social relationships and is a very important factor for the continuation of collective life in the risky modern life. Lack of awareness of civil rights tampers databases and roles and makes delay in works and cost them, damages in relationships and cause problems in participations. Orientation of sociology theories to soft concepts is such as awareness of citizenship and participating in the same direction. If awareness of citizenship in a society is not at a high level, people don't know what kind of rights and obligations in society an in relation to others, and how they strive to achieve and perform them. There is no doubt society that its individuals with full of consciousness of rights have different life compared with society that its individuals are not even conscious of their right to life. The main problems of Iranian society, especially small towns and rural areas, face that is a lack of awareness of citizen's rights. Therefore, to evaluate the awareness of citizenship rights of citizens and to meet the effects of that on level of participating are necessary and important to recognize the strategies of improving insights and strengthening awareness of citizenship rights and eliminate barriers to participation. Although some parts of the country has been investigated, no such study has been has been done in Urmia and good information about the awareness of citizenship rights and participation level of citizens are not available.

Theories of Thinkers about Citizenship Rights

Parson's Theory of Action

According to Parsons' theory of action that is based on four functional assignments, we can divide society rights into four sections, political rights, economic rights, cultural rights, and civil rights. This division relies on Parsons' consideration on social subsystem. Parsons believes that studying of this subsystem is issue of sociology and rights, laws and legal institutions (Tavassoli, 2001: 250). Parsons influenced by Marshal believes that the concept of citizenship refers to full membership which is called *social community*. This word refers to a concept of the society as a system that creates Gemeinschaft which focus on mutual solidarity and loyalty of its own members and create a social base under political cohesion. Social community is a set of commitments that members have in relation to communities linked together and also is commitments that members have in relation to each other (G. Roche, 1997: 32-33).

Habermas

Habermas analysis citizenship in relation to political community, civil society and public sphere whether it be co-border with a national government or not. He is optimist in relation to public areas in Europe through a network of communications. According to Habermas, this network will be the right conditions for democracy, because members of society will have the role of citizenship only in public sphere and civil society. Through the civil society in the public sphere which is intermediary of the political system and the private sectors have different issues that will be solved. In these areas people accept their responsibilities and rights as a citizenship and able to state their theories and opinions (Shiani, 2003:29). When citizens have a right to associate and community together and to talk about daily problems and political issues, in this way public sphere is formed (Nezam Bahrami, 2002: 92).

Turner

According to Turner it's better instead of citizenship definition in terms of a framework of rights and duties make it as a process that redistributed resources. National citizenship was formed based on ethnic divides in 19th century. Because on the basis of ethnic or national identity aliens deprived of achieving resources. Since citizenship is as a set of process that determine rights and protections within a political community which describes and evaluate specific aids of individuals for society such as participating in war, reproduction or job (Turner, 1990:217).

David Taylor

According to Taylor definition of rights is not enough in citizenship discussions and believes that if there is not the possibility of access and control of essential resources of human needs for improving, rights is not significant. He concluded in his study that the concept of citizenship implies to request of equal treatment and demand of welfare rights against the government. Tendencies to "rule of law" follow its political impacts in mental activities. The idea of citizenship should be considered in a global context and deprivation of civil rights at home and abroad should be a part of the struggle for the realization of the changed citizenship concepts. Then, the only way to access citizenship is link to rights of providing needs which become dynamic and political when face to active power (Shiani, 2005: 54).

Marshal

According to Marshal, citizenship rights have three main areas; civil rights, political rights, and social rights. In his view, the three citizenship rights have gone through different historical stages of development in the west over the past 250 years. According to him, at the end of the 19th century civil rights had been established. In the 20th century political rights extended. Finally, in the second half of the 20th century and after World War II and with the establishment of the welfare state, the social rights of the citizenship was recognized (Rabbani, 2008: 250). Marshal considered stages of citizenship development over 250 years as move towards social equality. He believes citizenship divides into three parts: civil, political, and social and he also believes in 20th century having social rights makes reduce inequality. With the growth and development of citizenship, pattern of social inequality is changed (Shiani, 2005: 51).

Kurt Lewin

Lewin believes that the participation reduces people stance against change, modernization, and innovation, and increases their adaptability. In a collaborative environment, struggles and conflicts change their place with cooperation and collaboration. Whenever people find the opportunity to express their ideas and participate in making decisions that impact on their fate, their creativity and innovation increase with more sense of responsibility (Saeedi, 2005: 13).

Emil Durkheim

Durkheim considers it is necessary existence of communities in modern society and states it comes as a new way to treat disease of community. In his opinion, when specific groups are formed and activities within them are expanded not only the community is a related responsible, but also individuals find their resources of satisfaction in these groups. As a person becomes more familiar with attractions of community life, more feels need them. People just do not come together to defend their interests, but is for understanding the pleasure of being among the plurality and build a unit with some other people and do not feel have been lost in a hostile environment (Ghanei Rad & Hoseini, 2005: 100).

The area of Study

Zanjir quarter has worn tissue that external tissue from both sides is formed as a business using and its other tissues consist of residential using. The major uses in this quarter is residential that includes worn tissues not generally organic, since internal texture has followed the old architecture which is shown narrow passages. In terms of location this quarter is located in the neighborhood of the quarter tomb Samadzadeh, Aghdash and 17- Shahrivar Boulevard and are unlimited accessible from any side. Since the quarter is organic, the majority of components are microlithic and they take into account as a worn tissue that the majority of its components' size is below 50 meters.

Analysis
Reliability Based on Cronbach's Alpha Test
Based on questionnaire data and questions that have been designed according to Likert scale, reliability of questionnaire is obtained as follow:

Table1. Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	97	66.4
	Excluded[a]	49	33.6
	Total	146	100.0

a. List wise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Table2. Reliability Statistics

Cronbach Alpha	N of Items
0.902	100

According to the obtained values of Cronbach's Alpha 0.902, this is indicated that the questionnaire reliability is desired.

Hypothesis 1: it seems customs and tradition factors are more affective on citizenship culture than other factors.
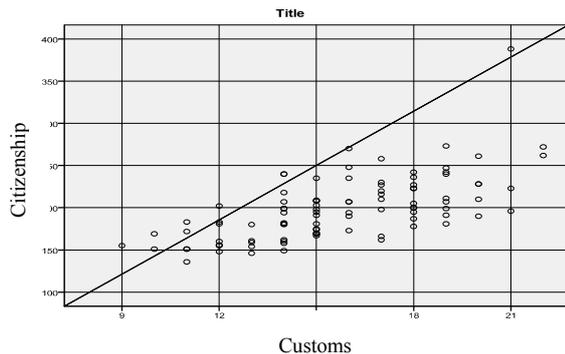

Fig1. Distribution of Dependent Variable to the Independent One

In the Fig1. the best line that is sit on the points of diagram is shown for citizenship variable and customs variable. It is clear that points accumulated on the bottom of line will have the most impact on linear equation.

Interpretation of the obtain results of the first hypothesis' regression equation

Table3. Model Summary[b]

Model		R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
dimension0	1	.647[a]	.418	.412	29.040

a. Predictors: (Constant), Customs
b. Dependent Variable: Citizenship

This table reports these statistics for good measuring fitness. The coefficient of determination or R Square is the second square of the coefficient correlation of data. This number can fluctuate between 0.000 and 1000. Number 1000 is a desired number and shows the best fit. In fact, the number 0.418 shows that the factor of customs has 41.8% impact on citizenship culture.

Table4. ANOVA[b]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	57554.734	1	57554.734	68.248	.000[a]
	Residual	80115.184	95	843.318		
	Total	137669.918	96			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Customs
b. Dependent Variable: Citizenship

ANOVA table checks accepted model from a statistical perspective. Line Regression=57554.734 indicates information about the changing of model. Line Residual=80115.184 indicates information about variation that does not take into account in the model. Sum of regression square and the remainder are not close to each other, indicating that variations in the model are one-sided and heavy to one of the variables. The significant level of statistic F is lower than 0.05 and this means indicated variation by model is not by chance and is quite significant. (Sig=000). Since the ANOVA table is a good test of the ability of model to explain the effect of each variable on dependent variable, is not considered directly the intensity of the relationship.

Table5. Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	68.488	16.105		4.252	.000
	customs	8.320	1.007	.647	8.261	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Citizenship

Linear equation of hypothesis factor of customs in the table above is shown and is as follow that is obtained from the pillar b in the table above.

Y=ax+b

Constant number, a

Y=68.488x+8.320

In the above equation, constant number 68.488 indicates that if any of the variable factors is zero, the value of custom value is equal to residual value.

Hypotheses 2: It seems factor of identity and honor has the least impact on citizenship culture.
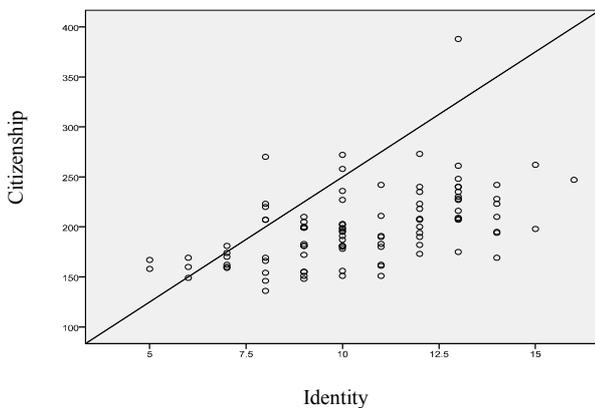

Fig2. Distribution of Dependent Variable to Independent One

In the Fig2. the best line which sits on these points is shown for identity and honor variable and citizenship variable. It is clear that accumulated points in bottom will have the most effects on linear equation.

Interpretation of the obtained results of second hypothesis' regressions equation

Table6. Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
dimension0 1	.506^a	.256	.248	32.829

a. Predictors: (Constant), Identity
b. Dependent Variable: Citizenship

This table reports statistics for good measuring of fitness. The determination coefficient or R Square is the second square of correlation coefficient of data. This number can fluctuate between 0.000 and 1000. Number 1000 is a desired number and shows the best fit. In fact, the number 0.256 shows that the factor of identity and honor has 25.6% impact on citizenship culture.

Table7. ANOVA^b

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	35284.419	1	35284.419	32.739	.000^a
	Residual	102385.498	95	1077.742		
	Total	137669.918	96			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Identity
b. Dependent Variable: Citizenship

ANOVA table checks accepted model from a statistical perspective. Line Regression= 35284.4.19 indicates information about the changing of model. Line Residual=102385.498 indicates information about variation that does not take into account in the model. Sum of regression square and the remainder are not close to each other, indicating that variations in the model are one-sided and heavy to one of the variables. The significant level of statistic F is lower than 0.05 and this means indicated variation by model is not by chance and is quite significant. (Sig=000)

Table8. Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	116.456	14.855		7.839	.000
	Identity and Honor	7.908	1.382	.506	5.722	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Citizenship

Linear equation of hypothesis factor of identity and customs in the table above is shown and is as follow that is obtained from the pillar b in the table above.

Y=ax+b

Constant number, a

Y=116.456x+7.908

In the above equation, constant number 116.456 indicates that if any of the variable factors of identity and honor is zero, the value of custom value is equal to residual value.

According to the obtained values in table Model Summary, hypothesis which is ranking one by one, it can be concluded that identity and honor by obtained value 0.256 has the least amount and rank between the factors. Therefore, it is proved that identity and honor has the least impact on citizenship culture.

Table9. The Most Important Factors Affecting on Citizenship Culture and Rights in Zanjir Quarter

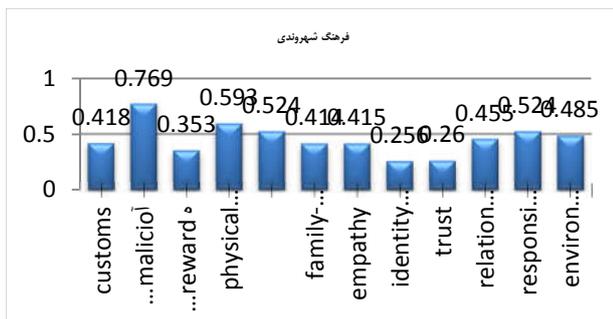| Ranking Among Hypothesis	R Square Value	Row
6	0.418	Customs
1	0.769	Malicious Behavior
9	0.353	Reward and Thanksgiving
2	0.593	physical Layout of the City
3	0.524	Promotion and Empowerment
8	0.414	Family-Orientation
7	0.415	Empathy
11	0.256	Identity and Honor
10	0.260	Trust
5	0.455	Relationships of Government and Law
3	0.524	Responsibility
4	0.485	Environment

Fig3. Prioritizing Factors Influencing Citizenship Culture and Rights in Zanjir Quarter

Conclusion

The realization of citizenship culture requires two-way move, one way is move from up to down that is same giving opportunity and participating of huge structure of society, and the other one is move from down to up that is same participating and social activities of citizenships, especially in social arena. Due to the importance of citizenship culture and role of social responsibility of organizations in promotion of that, it can be concluded that promotion of citizenship awareness is one the examples of citizenship culture in society,

citizenship is product and carrier of commitment and responsibility of different components social organizations of society (government, private sphere, public sphere), it means the individuals and entities that have certain rights and obligations. To achieve citizenship culture it should be considered cultural, religious, historical, political, and economical factors in society. Because if do not pay attention to the religious attitude of society and country's political structure or historical fields of country, it can't be expected that to pay attention only to a part of the citizenship culture in the constitution be guarantee of enforcement of these rights in the society. In the present era, citizenship is a social necessity that forms different concepts as social structures resulted from social and cultural context of society with diversity of cultures. Culture of citizenship like other elements of culture should be investigated due to the situation, function or social duty that has been assigned to it. In the culture of citizenship we do not face to legal norms and difficult forms that have already been determined, in fact, we face to set of norms and values which have a lot of flexibility that is because of existence of differences and cultural diversity of the city form by urban subcultures. One of the key concepts of this field of study includes urban responsibility, being lawful of citizens, norm-acceptance of urbanization patterns, and … Culture of citizenship theories rely on that citizenship is a dynamic concept which is resulted from social, cultural, technology, legal and political contextualization in the city are formed.

Based on analyzed results of the study, it can be said that to be aware of citizenship rights in Zanjir quarter in urmia is at a low level and people know nothing about civil rights and also in terms of civil culture, are in lower-middle class. Explaining ad evaluating principles of urban cultures for all peoples, especially for young people and adolescents, to establish an appropriate basis for promotion and development of the culture, raising and reform public culture by relying on mosques and quarters of the city are an effective step in the achievement of cultural city. Skill training, earning knowledge, civil, culture, raising public and team level are the main necessities and issues for life of citizens and municipal managers. Citizens are the mainstays of society and

form endless resources of essence of life. Therefore, life of city is protected if its sprit that is its citizens be aware and trained. In this regard, following recommendation can be considered.

- Religious and cultural training should be planned for citizens in society level with biological different needs of each group as long term and short term approaches.
- It is necessary trying to guiding wisely research in local (in quarter) level for recognizing social and cultural mechanisms and diagnosing disease and urban harms, trying to find close and inner solves to eliminate these consequences and problems in the city.

- Dealing with the negative consequences of new regional and quarter community-orientation in the city that means efforts of urban management planners are not to prioritize the interests of a particular social group of citizens rather than other citizens. This problem can be studied in three ways: a) need assessment of identity in quarters, b) providing suitable platforms for interaction and integration of citizenship communities and efforts to integrate these communities, c) prevention negative civil communities that have contrary to the collective interests of citizens, and necessary solidarity of citizenship communities around the collective interests of the city, minimizing the stresses and strong deal and process of power continuing against negative community of the city.

- Due to the transition from the tradition to modernity, it is should be reinforced citizenship culture's basis in terms of the internal components of culture of citizenship.

- Due to the Iranian community have cultural and ethnic differences, native, local and value approaches of citizenship culture should be reinforced.

- Cultural rights of citizens that are the same providing cultural rights and needs of citizenships should be considered and planned in the cities.

- In the cities "cultural needs" of citizens should be considered. These needs are the same "creativity, self-actualizations, the needs of leisure and pleasure, and …".

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