



Studying the relationship of awareness of citizenship rights with social behavior among Persian Gulf students

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ABSTRACT

In general we can say that today the knowledge of citizens' rights in the areas of human and social relations are very important and in one way include a key factor for the continuation of collective life in the modern and risky world. In this regard students as one of the most influential elements in the process of development in any society are always noticeable. So, it seems, to investigate the awareness of citizenship among students is important and necessary, so that we can identify the strategies of promote understanding and strengthen the awareness of civil rights among them and eliminate its obstacles. According to this, this study investigates the relationship between awareness of civil rights with social behavior of students of Persian Gulf University. The research method of is descriptive-correlation. The statistical population of this research included all the students of Persian Gulf University of Bushehr to 5,000 students that according to Morgan table 357 students have been chosen for sample. Measuring tools, including questionnaires of civil rights and social behavior that the amount of the total scale Cronbach's alpha coefficients for the variables 82.0 citizenship and social behavior obtained 87/0. Measuring instruments including civil rights and social behavior that the amount of Cronbach's alpha coefficient in the total scale for the variables of citizenship rights obtained 82/0 and social behavior 87/0. The results of research showed that there is a significant relationship between the awareness of civil citizenship and social behavior of Persian Gulf University. Subsequent regression analysis showed that significant predictors of civic and social dimension to social behavior. The results of regression analysis showed that the civic and social dimension are significant predictors to social behavior.

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Introduction

But higher education system is quite impressive that students what will be in the future and what behaviors will be offer (Lee, 2009). That is why different studies not only have emphasized on citizenship education of university as a priority of higher education policies, but the activities of universities are tied with the strengthening the civic and citizenship values (Patino, 2009). Universities should seek to nurture people who are aware of their citizenship rights and be responsible about society. So this study aims to determine is there a significant relationship between the awareness of civil rights with social behavior of students?

The importance and necessity of research

Citizenship is one of the most important political and social aspects that throughout history have spread in different ways and with different interpretations of the legal, political and philosophical. The Scholars who have been studied the history to examine the evolution of citizenship, have the same opinion in a tip, and that is the citizenship is a position that recognize the rights of individuals for have the right, and also the collective responsibility of citizens that the office is stable based on that (davood vandi and SHiyani, 1389). Understanding the concept of citizenship as well as show that this idea originally is concerned to economic and political rights of access and participation and those who move

to cover social rights beyond them, just target the promotion of equality to support of economic integration (SHiyani, 1384). Therefore measuring knowledge of citizenship rights of is important and necessary, to identify ways to enhance the visibility and strengthen the awareness of civil rights and obstacles to overcome them. Although in some parts of the country it has been investigated, but no such study has been done in Bushehr and it is not available truth information of the state of consciousness of students about citizenship rights. Therefore, it is necessary to know the students' awareness of citizenship rights in what extent it is, because it can be useful for future planning.

Research literature Citizen

Citizenship as "normal", meaning have the right to vote and taking political position, benefit from equality against the law and entitle to use of various government benefits and services. Moreover, being a citizen has been requires obligations such as follow the law, taxation and defense of the country – in extreme conditions - (T. Lu, 1382). English translation of the word citizen is a citizen of the French citizen. Etymological meaning of the word is civets and the Latin word is politest Greek means member of a police or city-states of Greece.

This word entered in our country from the West culture and doesn't have any history in Iran. Today, Persian culture is the culture that defines citizen: "Someone who is from a city or country, and enjoys the rights of that country (Khak, 1380). The emergence of the term citizen can be considered coincided with the emergence of the modern nation-state. The turning point was pay attention to the citizenship of the French Revolution (1789) and the emergence of constitutional governments that people are turning to their citizens, Not only obedient, but also had the right to comment and participate in government. In this type of citizen focus more on the rights of the people against the government, the main elements of citizenship was pay attention to public demand, set of equal rights and duties towards the state and the country. In the 20th century with the creation of the educational system and social security, the right of access to a wide range of public benefits that were presented by the government in the areas of health, education, etc, was gained as social citizenship. Citizenship basis is on equality that is in contrast with the resulting inequalities of capitalism. Marx criticism of capitalism has stated that human rights and citizenship is the appearance for hiding the truth and a mask on the face of the economic and social disparities of West. Since on unequal conditions, participation of active citizen is not possible, so in the capitalist system that class wide disparities exist cannot find a place for citizenship and participation (Shiani, 1381).

The definition of "citizen" in Iranian law

The word "citizen" in Persian culture was defined as someone who is from a city or country and enjoys of the rights of that country or it is defined from this point of view that the people still living in a country both nationals and foreigners in the territory of a state that are under the rule of that country, the introduction key feature of citizen that distinguishes it from other cases, is a moral engagement.

In fact, citizenship is an active position because in concept of "citizenship" at the same time appropriate rights and obligations is considered for each citizen. According to this, while the citizenship determines the rights for citizens and knows them to benefit of this rights without exception, it is also assumed obligations for them that must do it. On the other hand the rights and duties correlative with each other and none can be imagined without the other. In this sense, citizenship is a duty to respect and observe the law, now if a person has violated the law in fact violates the rights of others, so the failure to perform the task by a person causes lack of benefit of another person's right. So in a society rights and obligations are necessary and required of each other interdependent and maintain social cohesion, such as rings of a chain (GHolami, 1390).

Citizenship rights

Rights for the literal truth of powers, abilities and capabilities that law, Islamic law, custom and contract terms are for humans and in term it is rules and regulations that regulates relationships of people together in private law and relationships of between rulers and obedience in public law and basic law. In fact, it is the set of rights that individuals have to credit their citizenship status, and is public point on the set of scores related to the citizens and also the set of laws that rules on the their position in the government. (Dstmalchyan, 1390). Citizenship refers to a person who is backed government and recognizes the laws and regulations of that government and considered by the society that all the privileges and rights by all means acceptable to the

community and In fact, it is part of that society. Rights of citizenship is the set of rights such as basic laws, the right to employment, the right to elect and to be elected, the right to testify in the authorities, the right of judgment and located as a case; So the word is of political rights. So the definition of citizenship is a concept that includes civil and political rights, economic, social and individual and affairs that has not political background. The "civil rights" can be defined set of rules that govern the relations between individuals in society. Civil Rights refers to the innate human rights are inalienable, non-infringement and eternal. Therefore, following parameters can be considered in the definition of citizenship:

1. it's something that person with a duty towards others is deserving to enjoy it.
- 2-person for immunity from law is deserve that.
- 3-it is the score that human have in social life.
4. It is the power with the aim of create legal relations.

In a general statement can be defined to the nature of the citizens' rights, although it is clear that this definition is not comprehensive and thoroughly. Citizenship is a social and humanitarian situation which individuals have rights and acceptance duties towards the government, have the mutual expectations to the state government for their rights, especially in the services (Dastmalchyan, 1390). The first independent cities based on citizenship and has been formed in Mesopotamia and in detailed in the Sumerian civilization in and comes to the life (Piran, 1380). With the disappearance of this civilization also destroyed the concept of citizenship and was restored later in the civilization of Athens, with the advent of democracy in the Greek city-states, citizenship were raised means rights and duties and political participation. According to Aristotle, when a person is considered a citizen that could contribute circular and rotary in ruling and obey. In the middle Ages, citizenship has been long forgotten, and the churches axis to moral conduct and loyalty replaced with political communities, only in some cities of Italy like Florence and Venice accountability and participation in public affairs prevailed (Hashemian far and Ganji, 1388). The history of civil rights or human rights in our country is about two thousand five hundred years ago, Cyrus issued the first Declaration of Human Rights, Dhul Cyrus was banned slavery and prisoner abuse in this charter (Pirhadi, 1385). Citizenship rights to the new concept in our country goes back a hundred years ago. Since the establishment of civilization in Iran, there is no respect to the rights of citizenship means that today is concerned. In Iran like anywhere in the Middle East before the end of the 19th century, the executive director of city ,was one of the princes or often a military man who was appointed by governor of the city, which has unlimited powers and privileges. Respect for human rights and the rights of citizens by the ruling state since the beginning of constitutional revolution started and gradually expanding and to date, however, a growing trend has continued slowly but never stopped and yet the rights of citizenship is not fully known in society.

Knowledge of civil rights

Aware of the citizenship rights from the important aspects of human and social relationships and fundamental factor is for the continuation of collective life in the world of modern risk. Lack of attention to awareness of civil rights is confounding databases and roles and caused delays in the works and expense of them, damage in relationships and interactions and cause to creation problems in the partnership.

Rotation of sociology theories to the soft concepts such as awareness of citizenship rights and participate in the same direction. If awareness of citizenship in a society is not at the top level, people do not know what kind of rights and obligations have in society and towards others, and how they should work towards the realization it and play them. There is no doubt that a society in which people are aware of their rights in a society where individuals are not even aware of their right to life, live differently (Shahbazi Gahruei, 1390). Civic knowledge means the knowledge of citizens about duties of Government and municipality towards the citizens and try to realize their rights and performing their obligations. Awareness of citizenship rights leads to citizen participation in municipal affairs enjoys of the levels of stability, continuity and greater responsibility and be more productive. Understanding facilities in the city for the welfare of citizens, familiarity with the tasks, goals and mission of the municipality and familiarity with the functions of each unit in a subset of these institutions and mechanisms in vindication of their rights, will help citizens in better utilization of opportunities and situations and prosperity and progress. Awareness of the rights and duties of citizenship, will provide bilateral context tasks and causes to seeking answers and give account of citizens of urban management (Pour ezzat et al., 1388).

History of Research

Sarrafi and colleagues (1387) in a study entitled "Analysis of the concept of citizenship and assess its place in the laws, regulations and urban management" with analysis of the concept, history and origin of citizenship, have analyzed its place in the urban laws and regulations of country and have described its relationship with urban management. Lotfi et al (1388) in a study entitled "Urban Management and its role in promoting the rights of citizens' proceed to civil rights and citizenship and the status of it in the existing laws and have concluded that urban management can playing role by educate and encourage citizens to pursue their rights of citizenship, adoption citizen-oriented approach and create an atmosphere of dialogue between citizens and municipal managers, reform the office system and respect for civil rights, universality and non-discrimination among citizens, the rule of law, accountability towards citizens, efficiency, transparency and accountability to enhance the of citizens' rights. Fathi, Vajargah and Vajary (1381) conducted a study to determine the characteristics of a good citizen for society of Iran and the amount of attention to citizenship education in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of school programs. The findings showed that desired features in three general areas of civic knowledge, civic competence and attitude of civil evaluate critical for society of Iran. The data also showed that in the design, implementation and evaluation of programs paid little attention to nurturing the values of citizenship and fundamental reform is required in this regard. The results of Dee research (2004) showed a positive impact of formal training on active citizenship, in the different behavioral fields such as the participation in voting, the civic and political abilities.

Research Objectives

The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between awareness of civil rights and social behavior of students of Persian Gulf University. In this relationship, it has been studied predicts the students' responsible behaviors to respect citizenship rights and in fact awareness of civil rights

has been investigated as forecaster of doing the based behaviors to that.

For this purpose, Research hypotheses were tested in this study as follows:

- 1- There is a significant relationship between awareness of civil rights and social behavior of Persian Gulf students.
- 2-awareness of civil rights have predictive power of social behavior of students.

Research method and statistical Society:

The study is a descriptive -correlation study is done in the form of a descriptive plan. In this study, the relationship between variables is based on objective analysis. The population including all students is the Persian Gulf university of Bushehr city. Community consists of 5,000 students (3,000 girls and 2,000 boys) that the sample in this study based on Morgan table consists of 357 students that randomly several multi-stage at the end lead to simple random , were selected among the statistical Society (Persian Gulf University of Bushehr city). Among the population (Persian Gulf University of Bushehr City) have been selected.

Questionnaire of citizenship rights is have been set up and design by Enayati and colleagues (1391). The reliability of the questionnaire in Enayati and colleagues research using Cronbach's alpha coefficient colleagues obtained 63/0. Social Behavior Questionnaire by Enayati and colleagues (1391) have been set up and developed. That is primarily based on basic rules related to citizenship rights, then social behavior from each of the cases of citizenship rights examined and was used in separate questions in the questionnaire of social behavior. The reliability of this questionnaire in the study of Enayati and colleagues using Cronbach's alpha coefficient obtained 66/0.

Findings

Table 1. Distribution of the sample by gender

Percent	Abundance	Gender
58/8	210	Male
41/2	147	Female
100	357	total

According to the above table can be seen that the 8/58percentage of participants are males and 2/41 percentage of the participants are women.

Table 2. Distribution of the sample by age

Percent	Abundance	age
30/3	108	Under 25 years
38/9	139	25 to 35 years
30/8	110	Over 35 years
100	357	total

According to the above table can be seen that 30.3 percent of participants are under 25 years, 9/38% of all the participants 25 to 35 years and 30.8% of participants were over 35 years old.

Table 3. Average of statistical indexes of social behavior and marital status

Number	The standard deviation	Average	marital status	Scale
161	12/36	74/22	Single	social behavior
196	13/16	73/93	Married	
357	12/79	74/06	total	

The above table shows the results of mean and standard deviation scale of social behavior by separation of the marital status. According to this data, in social behavior the highest

average is in the single individuals and most scattering is observed in married individuals.

Inferential statistics

First hypothesis: there is a relationship between awareness of civil rights and social behavior of the students. To analyze this hypothesis was used of the Pearson correlation coefficient.

Table 4. Pearson correlation coefficient for the correlation between civil rights and social behavior

social behavior	Citizenship rights	
**0/28	1	Citizenship rights
1	**0/28	social behavior

** P<0/01

Source: The results of the questionnaire, researchers, 1394

In accordance with above table, the obtained correlation coefficient from the analysis for awareness of civil rights and social behavior was equivalent to 28/0 that is statistically is meaningful at 01 / 0P < level. This means that there is a significant relationship between civil rights and social behavior. The coefficient of determination shows that about 9 percent of the variance in social behavior is justified by an awareness of citizenship rights (see Figure 4-4). Therefore, the hypothesis of research based on having relationship between awareness of civil rights and social behavior can be approved. The second hypothesis: It seems that awareness of civil rights have predictive power of social behavior of students. In order to respond to this hypothesis was used of simultaneous regression analysis that the results of which are shown below:

Table 5. The impact model of affecting factors on social behavior.

standard error	R2 Adjusted	R2	R	Statistics Model
12/16948	0/095	0/103	0/321	affecting Factors on social behavior

Source: The results of the questionnaire, researchers, 1394

Table 6. Analysis of variance of affecting factors model on social behavior.

The significance level	F	average of squares	Degree s of freedom	sum of squares	
0/001	13/479	1996/152	3	5988/455	Regression
		148/096	353	52277/931	Fragment
			356	58266/387	total

Source: The results of the questionnaire, researchers, 1394

Test results showed that the affecting factors model on social behavior was significant (001/0> P, 479/13 = F), the

value of R2 indicates that the model explains 10% of the variance in social behavior. Coefficients (β) indicate civic and social dimension is the significant predictors to social behavior. Share correlation coefficients indicate that the social dimension had the highest share in social behavior. The results of correlation coefficient showed that there is a significant positive relationship between awareness of civil rights and social behavior of students in level (01 / 0P <). This phrase means that awareness of citizenship rights associated with social behavior of students. This finding is consistent with findings from research of Enayati and colleagues (1391), Shiani and davoodvandi (1389), Eskandari (1386) and Ahmadi (1383). In explain these findings, it can be said that in addition to the rights of citizenship involves duties and obligations; Citizenship is not a passive position, but is an active position and is a good basis for managing human affairs; Citizenship with the demand that all people be treated equally, can sear the roots of social tensions that threaten social behavior. So the result is that where civil rights properly established, social behavior will be shaped accordingly.

Conclusion

The results of correlation and regression in this research are clear that students 'social behavior is a reflection of the knowledge of citizens' rights. It thus appears that for better and closer behavior to rules and respect the rights of others need to be aware of the rights of citizens enshrined in the constitution, the problem of undesirable socially behavior can be eliminated to increase awareness of the rights of citizenship. Knowledge of civil rights led to play the obligations of citizenship, and subsequently will lead to acquisition of the rights and privileges of citizenship. No person shall, without regard to the rights of others are thinking only of their personal lives, since the people involved in public life and have rights and duties to each other. Thus, because of the shared life in the political, civil or social, public ethically have moral duties and obligations towards each other. It is obvious that the mere gathering of people in a particular place and the formation of human society, proper social behavior will not occur, when people respect each other's rights to know their rights and duties and therefore the knowledge to act.

Offers:

(1) In order to increase awareness about the rights and duties of citizenship, holding educational classes can be effective.

Table 7. coefficients of the affecting factors model on social behavior.

The share correlation coefficient (split)	Significant Level	t	Standardized coefficient	Not Standard coefficient		Statistics
			B	standard error	B	
	0/001	10/186		4/668	47/542	Constant
0/155	0/043	2/027	0/122	0/182	0/370	Civil dimension
0/215	0/001	4/536	0/305	0/227	1/031	The social dimension
0/194	0/428	-0/793	-0/060	/281	-0/223	Political dimension

Source: The results of the questionnaire, researchers, 1394

(2) The design and implementation of educational programs to enhance the students' attitude towards participation, democratic values and ethnicity is revealing.

(3) All textbooks and extracurricular activities of students authoring with citizenship component content, attention to the educational infrastructure is very important, students should practice practical rather than theoretical training at the University.

(4) Spirit of criticism should be creating in students only with practice and repeat and similar meetings. In some sessions, some questions be raised as a problem and ask of students to offer solution to solve them and subject the discussion to everywhere.

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