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INVESTIGATING ETHOLOGY OF RELATIVES IN POLITICAL PARTICIPATION IN SISTAN AND BALOUCHESTAN PROVINCE

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Abstract

Holding of free and fair elections and political competition is one aspect of democracy and the legitimacy of the political system, which is much more important in societies in transition to democracy. The author attempts to explain its theoretical aspects and processes as well as position of relatives in the electoral campaigns in societies in transition to democracy, and describes that political participation is one of the characteristics of "political development", which is one of the component is to evaluate political systems in today's political literature. One of the most important levels of political participation is holding elections, which can be considered as the most general level of participation. In this study it is attempted to clarify impact of consequential political culture on political participation of people in Sistan and Baluchestan Province with emphasis on parliament elections and with descriptive analytical approach. In the current study, firstly political participation concept and its levels are described and right to vote and participation in elections as the most general level of participation is discussed and then political participation of people of Sistan and Baluchestan Province Sistan and Baluchestan Province and people political behaviors, which have been effective in reduction or increase of their political participation, is pointed out.

Keywords: Electoral participation, Relatives, Balochestan presidential election.

Introduction

One of the main issues in political process is reasons of participation in special optimal conditions including political stability, political and social dynamicity and freshness, and enhancement of social coherence. However, it should be noted that mentioned values would not be realized merely with plurality in votes and political social competitions. Political

competition can be considered as valuable when they do not lead to political dispersion and fragmentation. Thus, presence of competition in the society alone cannot be regarded as essential solution.

Competition itself requires grounds and conditions including political culture and spirit of criticism tolerance and adherence to laws and civil institutions and social justice which all leads to Integration and national unity. Hence, in order to flow political competition logically and healthy in the national political system it is necessary.

Theoretical Foundations

Political participation has impacts and outcomes for every political system: stability and efficiency of each political system always requires approval and recognition from the people, because people play the first role in all political systems in efficiency of their system. From religious view, people have prominent role in effectiveness and actualization of legitimate power and religious authority. What does political participation really mean? What kinds of activities are considered as political participation? Are those systems with religious scholars as merely supervisors in governmental issues and general supervision of religion over politics considered as religious system? Can religious systems and systems which consider political and social affairs as function of religion, especially religious systems based on absolute clerical rule, be democratic systems? How public participation is realized in these types of systems? (Bakhshayeshi Ardestani, 2004). Political participation is one of main concepts in social studies and sociology so that formation of political system and its conduct is result of such participation in democratic systems. Essentially political system would not have stability without such participation. In the political view, the more is political participation, stability and effectiveness of political system will be increased. In addition, function of political participation is integration, unity, and coordination of institutions and powers of political system, because the system and nation with high political participation utilizes unity, integration and cohesion, and when such aware and managed and planned participation is properly shaped it takes social state, and national unity and social cohesion will be strengthened. It causes promotion of satisfaction and general trust of citizens toward political governance. Thus, increasing political participation strengthens cohesion, unity and integrity of the society and the political system. Solidarity is the factor for social connectivity which connects all members of society, despite having different hobbies, interests and needs. In Islam, the axis of solidarity is religion and religious values. Participation and cooperation and mutual interaction between people and government in the implementation of political, economic and social development programs and projects is known as "political participation". Ispoliticalparticipation is

conceptualized in these systems? Islamic system of Iran, based on Constitution of Islamic Republic of Iran is a system based on absolute clerical rule. How are basic citizenship rights preserved in this system? How is political participation of citizens in this system? It seems that realization of goals of government depends on public acceptance in democratic systems, especially religious democratic systems. In other words, political participation is not only present in this system, but also high level of political participation of citizens can be observed compared to other governmental models. Main goal of this research is finding reasons for competition (positive and negative) and its impacts on development in Sistan and Baluchestan Province, which results from growth and political consciousness of the people of this region of the Revolution. With investigation of dimensions of such competition, informed decision-making and creating international authority and acceptance of the international system and political stability. What is impact of tastes of relatives on political competitions in Sistan and Baluchestan Province? What are indicators of integration in Sistan and Baluchestan Province? What are indicators of political competition in Sistan and Baluchestan Province? It can be claimed that interests of relatives plays basic role in creating political competitions in Sistan and Baluchestan Province.

Impacts and Outcomes of Political Participation

Political participation has impacts and outcomes for every political system: stability and efficiency of each political system always requires approval and recognition from the people, because people play the first role in all political systems in efficiency of their system. From religious view, people have prominent role in effectiveness and actualization of legitimate power and religious authority. What does political participation really mean? What kinds of activities are considered as political participation? Are those systems with religious scholars as merely supervisors in governmental issues and general supervision of religion over politics considered as religious system? Can religious systems and systems which consider political and social affairs as function of religion, especially religious systems based on absolute clerical rule, be democratic systems? How public participation is realized in these types of systems? (Bakhshayeshi Ardestani, 2004).

Review of Literature

Topics related to political participation have long been interested by scholars in politics field, and they have discussed in detailed on it. At the same time, similar topics cannot be found in the books. Of course it does not mean that the topic has not been discussed by the authors, but there are some ambiguities and it necessitates investigation of this topic.

KhajeSarvi in his paper investigates political competition and stability with a look at Islamic Republic experience so that political competition is established in a local theoretical framework. KhajeSarvi described commitments of political stability after Islamic Revolution in his book “political competition and political stability” (KhajeSarvi, p. 382). Motalebi (2014) in his paper entitled “Consolidation and strengthening of democracy in Turkey political system with an emphasis on Islamist nature and development” refers to political competitions in Turkey and its role in the country’s political changes (Motalebi, 2014).

Factors Affecting Political Participation in Sistan and Baluchestan Province

Political participation: local biological foundations, poverty, sectarian, distance to the intellectual and cultural developments in the contemporary century, dogmatic interpretations of Islamic teachings, poor development programs, neighborhood with impoverished areas of Afghanistan and Pakistan, religious inequalities with majority and weaknesses in grounds for participation of the Sunnis in political and economic affairs, which mainly are rooted in the weakness of the process of nation-building and democracy principles, have led to poor participation of Baluchis (Azizi and Azarkamand, 2011). Economic affairs: The weakness of environmental powers in the province, eccentricity, not situated on the main north - south communication paths of the country, neighboring with poor areas of Afghanistan and Pakistan, low security factor in the province, tribe-orientation, lack of distribution of opportunities in the national level, employment of many social in the hidden economy or drug and goods trafficking, migration to Arab countries of the Persian Gulf coast and widespread unemployment in the province are among factors that affect the whole economic affairs of the province. Based on figures by the Management and Planning Organization, unemployment rate was 9 percent in 1996 and it was increased to 27 percent in 2001 (Azizi and Azarkamand, 2011). Due to weakness of economic foundations in the province to absorb and utilize young and unemployed young labor force and grounds for hidden employment, many people tend to work in trafficking. Trafficking does not necessarily means drug trafficking, but major trafficking in the province occurs in fuel materials. Balouch tribe and social status: a common feature of social life among Balouch people is tribal system. In Balochistan, nature or lineage determines the social status of individuals and groups. The identity of a person is dependent and inherent in it he is born and lives. Marriage among essences is within a group. Integration and overall coherence is the result of internal consistency of essences (Azizi and Azarkamand, 2011). This feature indicates the strength of their influence against other Balouch elites, when the captains, chiefs and university

graduates (Shabani, 2007). Divergence of law and central government: Divergence of government is a kind of alienation toward legitimacy of the rule of law among people, especially among those nurtured in the traditional political and nomadic organizations. When divergence occurs, instead of serving the people in the courtroom and legal authorities to resolve their differences, they consult and seek the help of a solution to the problem from their elders or themselves act for solving the problem. By breaking down political structures, hierarchy and power also is damaged and loses its past functioning.

Role of Elites in Ethnic Affiliation and Participation

In Iran's Baluchestan, influence of elites in the traditional form of Baluch community has been more effective than non-ethnic educated elites, because power structure in tribes of Baluchestan is such that heads of tribes (known as Sardar) have had more active role in ethnic movements of course it should be noted that attempt for creating ethnic identity in this region has been mostly result of activity of educated Balouch elites in Pakistan's Balouchestan. Pakistan's Baluchestan has been more developed than Iran's Baluchestan and its elites emerged earlier than Iran's elites (Mozafari, 2012).

Regarding tribal elites of Baluchestan it should be noted that urban educated elites have had mostly tribal background, that is, they have been either from relatives of tribes' traditional elites or they were non-tribal and rely on financial, military, and political resources of tribal leaders (Mozafari, 2012). Non-ethnic elites in Baluchestan mostly support authority right of minorities generally for gaining wider support and influence especially among lingual – religious groups. Of course it should be noted that their main goal is attracting support of Baluchestan people from themselves and mobilization of Balouch people to participate in political movements against central government (Ahmadi, 1999). Thus it can be concluded that one of the main factors affecting emergence of ethnic tendencies in Baluchestan is result of activities of Baluoch traditional and educated elites along with non-ethnic elites. Ethnic elites help formation of political organizations, and non-ethnic elites attempt for fight against central government with thought of developing their political and material profits either than authority of Baluchestan (Strategic Research Center, 2007).

Conclusion and Recommendations

Various factors influence public political participation level in elections of parliament including following cases:

1. One of the important components in increasing participation is the literacy and knowledge.
2. Ethnic and tribal competitions sometimes have increased participation rate to the upper limit.

3. Efficiency of individuals and output of major elections and its results in the people lives play role in participation level.
4. Efficiency of the system in creating security in the region is usually fruitful in attachment to the government and regional and international position plays an important role in increasing participation.
5. The role of civil and construction services Iranian Revolutionary Guards in revolutionary institutions and the province that have been serving had an impact on participation.
6. The system compassion and caring for the people as well as influential role of organizations such as Imam khomeini Relief Foundation, Jihad, and Welfare Organization's ShahidRajaei Plan and even purposeful subsidies have had extensive role in public participation in the elections.
7. Publicity of authorities and being in contact with people has also affected people participation.

The major effect of difference of province's political participation with other regions of the country can be sought for in the diversity of tribes so that such variety cannot be observed in no other province. Convergence of relatives in political participation in this province is difficult task. The other difference is in the role of influential individuals which is bolder in this province than other provinces. In any city where demands of people from authorities are more it can be stated that its people Consequential political culture is stronger in elections and participation level, and following cases can be pointed out:

1. The dignity and respect and preserving human dignity and respect for people and their tribe is involved in increasing participation.
2. Increasing higher education institutions and schools in all villages has increased the awareness and participation (according to figures, Sistan and Baluchestan Province is the second province in terms of male and female students in the country).
3. The role of women is widely grown and the idea that did not like presence of women in the social arena today is broken and women's education level has increased dramatically and they have entered social and political arena, and this is more among the Sunni people and this has led to increased participation.

Health and soundness of elections in the 35 years after the revolution and win of candidates vote by people has been effective in increasing participation.

4. The influence of the system in international relations support for oppressed people especially protection of innocent Palestinians and Lebanese and Gaza residents has been effective in participation of people in this region which are mostly Sunni people.
5. Increasing role of religious influential people in explaining people on political participation away from religion and ethnicity and political participation based on meritocracy, non-interference of state institutions, attention to national divisions and building cities based on the population, ethnicity dispersion and other considerations met by the government and the candidates' attention to the fact that they should not commit non-fulfillment of promises to people are among strategies to increase people participation in Sistan and Baluchestan Province in parliament elections.

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