

Investigating the Social factors related to the Level of Citizen Participation with the Police in Khalkhal City

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Abstract: This study has been conducted with the purpose of examining social factors related to the amount of citizen participation with the police in which citizens of Khalkhal, Iran were participating. The theoretical framework of this research is based on theorists such as Almond and Verba, Zetomka, Parsons etc. This is a survey research is based on terms of analytical-discriptional object, cross-sectional time and the relationship between correlation variables and quantitative measurement techniques. The total population of Khalkhal was estimated to 50000 citizens ranging from 18 to 64. Considering characteristics of the statistical population and its outnumbered population in the present study, 381 citizens were selected as the sample using the Cochran's formula in order to conduct research and gather information. Formal validity was also used in the current research as well as Cronbach's alpha method to measure the reliability of the questionnaire. SPSS statistical software was used to analyze the data. The results showed that there is a significant relationship between the independent variables of police satisfaction, the degree of religiosity of individuals, the level of social trust and the degree of political trust and the dependent variable of the level of participation with the police. Moreover, there was no significant difference between the independent variable of the social and economic base of the respondents and their level of participation with the police.

Keywords: Satisfaction with police performance, religiosity, social trust, political trust and cooperation with the police.

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Introduction

Participation is one of the words that in the culture of social sciences, despite its breadth, has little ambiguity in the conceptual space. In the general definition of participation in the concept of collaboration, participation in a work or an activity and presence in a group or organization to discuss and have an active or inactive decision making in which the role and responsibility of the individual is not much defined or specified. National development in Third World countries depends more than anything on the active participation and effective social consensus of society. The absence of this participation and social consensus paves the way and provides differences and contradictions between the performance of different (private and public) sections of the society and a large part of the scarce resources of these countries are spent in combating the adverse effects of these conflicts. Hence the attitude of planners and policy makers on the eve of the twenty-first century should focus on increasing the role of public participation in the development process, especially in the social, political and economic fields. By involving people in their self-related work, their ability to innovate and be creative will be enhanced and exploited in a good way. The people will really deal with executive work, and therefore their gap with the state apparatus, the local government, and the conflict of their interests, will diminish.

Participation Features

Participation is the right of the people and, more than anything, it requires their conscious conduct. Participation is not an imposing or invitational event, but a kind of empowerment for the disabled who

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play a role in solving their problems. Such problems are neither commanding nor enforceable but it must be achieved, that is, it is not a privilege that the government gives to its elements, but a right that must be exercised.

- Participation is a process that is a constant result of progress.
- Participation is a quantitative and qualitative effort and has degrees so wide and its depth is inconstant and important, the scope of participation becomes vulnerable if it does not have depth.
- -Participation has two-way consequences. In order to be effective, it needs fundamental changes in thought and action.

Noticing the transformation and social changes that have taken place since the second half of the history of the formation of the police force; disciplinary issues require in-depth knowledge. In particular, the social approach was more and more considered by the top managers of the NAJA. And the idea was further reinforced that the demands of the people should first be recognized by the police and then enforce orders and plans of the police force. The issue of social security and cooperation with the police is of particular importance in urban society. Nowadays, with the increase of urban communities and their intervenience, the situation of meeting needs and responding to them has become more complex. Recognizing and controlling security in cities requires a thorough and comprehensive look so that different aspects of security can be understood and the hidden connections between them can be discovered at different levels (Hedayat and Abbasi, 2009: 178).

The police, the most trusted security force, take advantage of the people's empathy and cooperation by doing their job well and fulfilling their responsibilities properly. In its missions, with a community-oriented approach, it reinforces the capability of its organization. Because as the matter of the fact, the presence and participation of the people and the increase of social trust are among the requirements of the actions of the security forces in today's society. To achieve such an important goal, cultural planning must be included in the plans and programs available to the police.

Therefore, today, the police is one of the most important foundations of society and government, which is responsible for order and security in society, and in order to play its important role, it needs the cooperation and participation of the people. And this is done by gaining trust from the people. Without people's trust in the police, it is impossible for them to participate and cooperate, and in such a situation, it is possible to establish security with tough tools in a short period of time. Therefore, one of the plans to create a safe environment and establish a sense of security for the people is to receive the trust of citizens in the police, as one of the important government agents (Shaygan, 2008: 38). Accordingly, the constant monitoring of the people's trust in the police as one of the indicators of police success, as well as the attitude of the people towards the police and its role in maintaining the security of society is one of the organizational necessities that must be done continuously. And organizational officials and planners are using the results to maintain and increase trust in the police. Because this trust is hard to come by but is easily lost by an accident and when it turns into distrust, it is very difficult to be changed. (Coleman, 1998: 260). Therefore, constant attention to people's attitudes will make them more aware of the performance of the police, prevent the decline of people's trust, and ultimately increase their participation with the police. Given the above justifications, the main question of this study is how effective is access to sustainable security with the participation of the people and the benefit of its outcome and the participation of citizens in it?

Today, participation is a major and inseparable indicator of progress, and its importance and necessity are increasingly being emphasized. ; As stated in the Human Development Report of the United Nations Development Program (1993), the issue of people's participation in social activities becomes the main issue of our time. On this basis, according to the goals of development strategies, the idea of the need for the participation of the broad strata of society in political and social decisions has been insisted on. (Azimi Arani, 1994: 52)

Therefore, the more efficient an organization is in its field of activity, the more it can receive the participation and trust of the people. In addition, it increases the trust of agents, trust in the system, participation and legitimacy of the system. Such a system could be the government, the police, or any other official or unofficial area. This is important for the police to make it easier for people to participate. People's participation in supporting and cooperating with the police in various ways is a sign of their trust in the police.

According to Hashemi (2004: 23), this is called participatory action and is found when the police are efficient and receive the trust of the people. In this case, people consider themselves effective and show participatory behavior.

The main purpose of the following is to conduct research on such a topic:

The main purpose of this study is to determine the social factors related to the level of citizen participation with the police.

And the following sub-objectives meet the main goal:

- Determining the relationship between satisfaction with police performance and the level of participation with the police
- -Determining the relationship between the level of religiosity of individuals and the level of participation with the police
- Determining the relationship between social trust and participation with the police
- Determining the relationship between the level of political trust and the level of cooperation with the police
- Determining the relationship between the social and economic base of the respondents and their level of cooperation with the police.

Research Background

- Hamid Ansarian (2000) has conducted a study entitled *People's Participation in the Performance of NAJA Duties*. The results of the research have shown that the level of social participation of the respondents is due to their sense of security, satisfaction with the performance of the NAJA and their level of social trust. In other words, the greater the sense of security of the people, the higher their sense of satisfaction with the performance of the NAJA and the more social trust in it, the greater their participation in NAJA activities and cooperation with them (Keramati and Molftat, 2007: 397).
- Fariba Shayegan (2007) has conducted a study entitled *"Investigating the level of people's trust in the police in Tehran"*. The results indicate that the level of trust in the police has been evaluated. Comparing the police as one of the most important government organizations, there is more hope for the future of the police compared to the five political institutions of the country. People's trust in the future of the police and being able to solve the problems of the society related to them was more than other institutions and thus has gained the first rank.
- Fatemeh Pashazadeh Azari (2009-2009) conducted a study entitled *"Study of the effect of social factors on the level of political participation of students of Islamic Azad University, Roodehen Branch"*. The results show that the level of political awareness of students, social status of students 'parents, the level of students' communication with their peers, the level of students 'activities in academic political organizations, students' gender, marital status of students, students 'field of study are significantly related to students' political participation. In other words, these hypotheses confirm that the factors of students' use of mass media and students' age are not significantly related to students' political participation (Pashazadeh, 2009-2010: 73).
- The results of Abdolmutallab Abdullahzadeh's (2009) research show that in the study of population in Tehran, motivations such as increasing national cohesion, following the leadership position, supporting the Islamic Republic of Iran and the sense of religious duty have a significant relationship with participation in the election. In other words, respondents who voted in most of the elections cited these motives as the main reasons of their participation. Among the study's social sources, "commitment to religious duties," "political trust," "interest in politics," "participatory skills," and "a sense of political effectiveness" show a significant

correlation with electoral participation. . "Sources" that in the context of Iranian society, unlike most other societies, did not show significant correlation with participation in elections, were education and income (Abdullah, 2009: 109).

- Mohsen Palizban (2009) has conducted a study entitled "Study of the tendency of students' political participation and the factors affecting it. Findings of the study indicate that the willingness to political participation of students were "low". Based on the statistical analysis, a positive relationship between the degree of desire for political participation of students with a sense of political efficiency, political sensitivity and political awareness has been confirmed. Accordingly, there is no relationship between students' socio-economic status and their willingness to participate politically (Palizban, 2009: 33).
- Tohid Abdi (2007) has conducted a study to investigate the impact of the implementation of the NAJA's social security promotion plan on people's trust in the police in the central area of Karaj, Iran which was established in 2007 by the Provincial Disciplinary Command of Tehran. its purpose is to provide data on the effectiveness of the project on the level of public confidence in the police and its reflection in the study community, reduce crime, increase police satisfaction, increase public participation, increase police authority, increase security, adaptation of the law by people and so on. The results revealed that there is a significant relationship between social security promotion plan and people's sense of security, crime reduction, people's satisfaction, people's participation, people's legitimacy and police authority (Abdi et al., 2008: 261).
- Zeinab Fatemi Amin (2009) has written an article entitled "Study of social and psychological factors affecting the political participation of the people of Tehran. Based on the results of the research, it can be said with more than 99% confidence that each of the age variables, marital status, level of education, religious flexibility, religious degree, life satisfaction, political freedom, political legitimacy, political trust, political friends, fatalism, Feelings of Political Efficiency and Effectiveness, Feelings of Political Powerlessness, Political Alienation, Distribution of Responsibility, Political Family, Political Awareness, Political Perspectives, Media Use, Social Trust, Satisfaction with Government Election Performance Stability in party tendencies, the importance of election results, the importance of social monitoring, relationship and correlation are significant with the level of political participation (Fatemi Amin, 2009: 199)".
- Trust as the basis and essence of social relations and as the most valuable and important component of social capital that efforts to estimate the amount and increase it among the people for law enforcement with regard to the breadth and diversity of missions can show more participation in research results that variable of religiosity has the greatest effect on the dependent variable and it also has a negative relationship with the feeling of anomie. (Hosseinzadeh et al., 2010: 161)
- Golshiri et al. (2009) Research on the Impact of Social Cohesion on Rural Participation: A case study conducted in Gandman district, Borujen city, the results show that there is a positive and significant relationship between social cohesion and social participation of villagers (Golshiri et al., 2009: 147).

Theoretical and Operational Definition of Variables

Being religious

Theoretical definition: The sense of belonging of individuals and religious community as well as their sense of commitment to a particular religion (Demirci, 2009: 249).

Practical definition: In this study, the variable of religious beliefs is measured by items such as belief in God, the Day of Judgment, praying and fasting, etc., with a questionnaire and a range of five options.

Social trust

Theoretical Definition: The socially accepted expectations and commitments of individuals to organizations and institutions of life are called social trust. (Azkia, 2001: 138)

Practical definition: In this research, the variable of social trust is measured by items such as accepting government offices, the clergy, police, etc. with a questionnaire and a five-choice Likert scale.

Trusting authorities

Theoretical definition: The level of positive and supportive attitude of the people towards political institutions and political activists in the society is political trust. The three indicators of trust in the political system, trust in political institutions and trust in political activists are derived from it. (Quoted from Abdullah, 2010, 129)

Practical definition: In this research, the variable of political trust including items such as trust in government officials, members of parliament, municipality, etc. is measured by a questionnaire and a five-choice Likert scale.

Performance of the police

Theoretical definition: Police performance is a policy strategy that aims to achieve effective and efficient crime control, reduce fear of crime, improve quality of life and expand police services using community resources that reduce crime which is aimed to increase the responsibility of the police and the greater participation of the society in the decision-making process and to pay more attention to social rights and freedom. (Trojanorich 2004: 29)

Practical definition: The expansion of public education and police patrols (on foot and on vehicle), which has a great impact on people's sense of security and participation. As well as Expansion of hardware and software tools that are expecting from the police.

Participation

Theoretical definition: From a sociological point of view, committed participation (participation action) and how to (participate) are different. Participation in the first sense is a diligent participation in the group and refers to the social activity carried out, and in the second sense, it indicates dependence on a special group and having a share in its existence (Biro, 2001: 275)

Practical definition: two indicators (proposed by the World Bank, 1999); 1- Preparation for mutual assistance by the people of the same neighborhood 2- Interest in the participation of people of a same neighborhood to solve its problems. In this research, we also follow the above indicators (Aghili & colleagues, 2009).

Socio-economic base

Theoretical definition: Social positions and status that a person acquires in the social rank structure of a group in comparison with other groups, the base and social position of the individual determines the rights and advantages of the person (Vosoughi, Nikkhalgh, 2001: 247; Cohen, 1381: 83).

Practical definition: In this research, the socio-economic base of families in Khalkhal city is measured according to indicators such as the level of education, job and income with a questionnaire and a five-choice Likert scale.

Theoretical Framework

Today, participation is seen as a key indicator of progress, and its importance and necessity are further emphasized. In a way that according to Human Development Report of the United Nations Development Program, the issue of people's participation in social activities is becoming a major issue of our time. On this basis, in the goals of development strategies, the diligent participation of the broad sections of the society in political and social decisions has been insisted upon (Azimi Arani, 1994: 52). The word participation means finding a share in something and benefiting from it or participating in a group and therefore cooperating with it (Biro, 1995: 257). Participatory social activities are those efforts with which the average citizen exerts influence on policy-making (Niazi, 2002, quoting Almond and Powell, 1996: 2006).

The more efficient an organization is in its field of endeavor, the more it can receive the participation and trust of the people. In addition, trust in agents increases confidence in the system, participation, and legitimacy of the system. Such a system could be the government, the police, or any other formal or

informal area. This is very important for the police to provide the situation for public participation. People's participation in supporting and cooperating with the police in various dimensions shows their trust in the police. This is called participatory action, and is found when the police are efficient and able to gain people's trust. In this case, people consider themselves effective and show participatory behavior (Hashemi, 2004: 25). The three pillars of credibility, practice and behavior are considered as key points to trust. Trust is the result of many years of experience. We may have the experience of dealing directly with some people, and based on those experiences, we trust them or lose our trust. Sometimes we have first-hand information about some people's behavior about others, and we can trust them based on that. Our information about trusted people may also be secondary. Meaning it is based on quotations, documents, evaluations or letters of introduction from others (Zetomka, 2005: 82).

As for trusting the police, according to Zetomka, some may trust or distrust the police because of their direct contact and interaction with the police and obtaining first-hand information, but most people discredit the reputation of the police with reports and news. And they get the statistics (published in this field) and inform the people about the performance of the police; Therefore, if this information is up-to-date and in line with reality and positive, it will have an effect on the trust in the police in the society. Parsons sees trust in the functioning of the political and economic system, trust in the law, trust in government institutions, and the roles of the police and the army (quoted from Hosseinzadeh, 2010). Hess Miller insists on three distinct historical periods in police performance in ensuring security, and believes that there have been three major changes in the performance of police forces in different societies. This transformation of patterns is described as specific periods of police performance (Hess and Miller, 2003: 47-43).

Therefore, the most important task of law enforcement and even governments is to ensure social security. In fact, the principle of the existence of governments and societies was based on the people's need for security, and if they did not have it, the people would not need to come together and create communities and give some unlimited authority to governments for security. On this basis, the more successful the police are in producing and maintaining security and gaining the trust of the people, the closer they will be to the borders of popularity (Abdi, 2003: 39.) According to Erickson, trust is the result of faith and belief. He considers religion to be effective in creating trust and the offspring of care and enlightenment (Erickson, 1968: 242). Putnam is also one of the thinkers who thinks about the variability of social participation and doubts about relationships, social connections, religious beliefs, trade-offs between people, social participation in groups and networks, trends and actions such as socialization and solidarity. Some people consider themselves to be part of the network of relationships and insist on creating trust and participation in its role. (Piran & others, 2006).

Table (1): Matrix of the theoretical framework of the research

Theorist	theory	Basic concepts	Research hypotheses
Almond and Verba	Almond and Verba used the theory of political socialization to study political participation in five countries: Italy, Britain, the United States, Mexico, and Germany, in which they examined the three socializing institutions of family, school, and employment in terms of participation pattern. "Almond and Verba's argument is that the more the three social institutions are institutionalized, the stronger the model of stronger participation, and the more participation one has in these three socializing institutions, the more political participation will be formed in later life. In	Satisfaction with police performance	There is a relationship between satisfaction with police performance and their level of involvement with the police.

	terms of political culture, it is closer to participatory culture” (Erfani, 2004: 76). This theory emphasizes the role of the power model outside the political system, or in other words, the political learning of the patterns governing social institutions or the constructive experiences of institutional situations and political elites and the influence of institutions and elites on people's political culture. Inglehart, 1993: 479; Diamond, 1994: 235)		
Potnam and Erickson	According to Erickson, trust is the result of faith and belief. Putnam is also one of the thinkers who pushes for change in social participation, and the skepticism of relationships, social connections, religious beliefs, giving credits to individuals, social participation in groups and networks, tendencies and collective social interactions such as generalism, Knows and plays a key role in trust and participation (Pirano et al., 2006).	Being religious	There is a relationship between people's religiosity and their level of involvement with the police. (Potnam and Erickson)
Almond and Verba	Almond and Verba conclude from their data that the pattern of participation within different class groups has significant differences, and that those who are higher in social classes are more involved. According to them, one of the reasons for the low political capability of those who do not have proper information and education is that they grow up in a class of families in which the expectation that anyone who opposes a decision can declare opposition does not grow. (Fazeli et al., 2009: 139.)	Social and economic base	There is a relationship between the social and economic base of the respondents and their level of participation with the police. (Almond and Verba)

Hypotheses

1. There is a relationship between satisfaction with police performance and their level of involvement with the police.
2. There is a relationship between people's religiosity and their level of involvement with the police.
3. There is a relationship between the level of social trust and the level of people's participation with the police.
4. There is a relationship between the level of political trust and the level of people's participation with the police.
5. There is a difference between the social and economic base of the respondents and their level of participation with the police.

Research Methodology

This research is a type of survey research, in terms of descriptive-analytical purpose, cross-sectional time, relationships between variables, correlation, and quantitative measurement techniques. The statistical population of the present study includes of all citizens aged 18 to 64 years in Khalkhal city with estimated number of 50,000 people. In the present study, according to the characteristics of the statistical population and its high population, 381 citizens were selected as the sample size to conduct research and data collection using Cochran's formula ($h =$) as follows.

$$n = \frac{N \cdot t^2 \cdot p \cdot q}{N(d)^2 + t^2 \cdot p \cdot q} = \frac{50000 (1/96)^2 \cdot (0/5)(0/5)}{50000 (0/5)^2 + (1/96)^2 \cdot (0/5)(0/5)} = 381$$

-50,000= N (total number of statistical population)

-0.05=d (Permissible error allowed)

-1.96=t (confidence coefficient that is usually considered in social research)

-0.5=p (probability of an adjective)

-0.5 =q (probability of no attribute).

In this study, we used formal validity. In this regard, the questionnaire was given to a number of well-known sociology professors and their agreement on the indicators is a clear reason for the validity of the questionnaire.

The most common way to measure reliability is to use Cronbach's alpha method; Therefore, in this study, we calculated the reliability for each of the variables using Cronbach's alpha coefficient.

Satisfaction with the performance of the participation police

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.859	7

Political trust

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.914	8

Social trust

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.742	11

Religious trust

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.894	11

We used scientific documents to illustrate the theoretical framework of the research. The multi-stage cluster sampling method was used to select the respondents. Based on the multi-stage cluster sampling method, Khalkhal city was divided into 5 geographical areas: north, south, east, west, and center. In the next stage, blocks were identified as clusters. The study was conducted using a researcher-made questionnaire. The type of questionnaire questions were closed and only open-ended questions were used for contextual variables. After reviewing and verifying the accuracy of the collection method, the research questionnaires were coded and the information of the questionnaires was transferred to the computer in the form of code. Software Questionnaire Information (SPSS) was processed in both descriptive and inferential sections.

hypothesis	tests
There is a relationship between satisfaction with police performance and their level of involvement with the police.	Pearson correlation coefficient
There is a relationship between people's religiosity and their level of involvement with the police.	Pearson correlation coefficient
There is a relationship between the level of social trust and the level of people's participation with the police.	Pearson correlation coefficient
There is a relationship between the level of political trust and the level of people's participation with the police.	Pearson correlation coefficient
There is a relationship between the social and economic base of the respondents and their level of participation with the police.	One-way analysis of variance

Descriptive findings

Gender

According to the data in the table above, 54.1% of all respondents were male and had the highest percentage. Also, 45.9% of the respondents are women and have the lowest percentage.

Table (2): Distribution of respondents by gender

gender	Frequency	Percentage
male	2.6	54.1
female	175	45.9
total	381	100.0

Marital status

Table (3): Distribution of respondents according to marital status

marital status	frequency	Percentage
single	76	19.9
married	305	80.1
total	381	100.0

According to the data in the table above, 19.9% of the total respondents were single and had the lowest frequency. Also, 80.1% of the respondents are married and have the highest frequency.

Age

Table (4): Distribution of respondents by age

age	frequency	Percentage
Less than 20 years	35	9.2
21-30 years	216	56.7
31-40	89	23.4
41-50	35	9.2
More than 51	6	1.6
total	381	100.0

According to the data in the table above, the minimum age was 20 years and the maximum age was 51 years and older. Most respondents are between the ages of 20 and 30.

Education level

Table (5): Distribution of respondents according to the level of education

Education level	frequency	Percentage
Not educated	36	9.4
elementary	34	8.9
Middle school	35	9.2
High school	44	11.5
diploma	39	10.2
Associate Degree	39	10.2
Bachelor	78	20.5
MA	22	8.5
total	381	100.0

According to the data in the table above, 20.5% of the respondents in this study were those with a bachelor's degree and the highest frequency, and 8.5% of the respondents with a master's degree and the lowest frequency .

Table (6): Descriptive statistics

variables	mean	minimum	Maximum
Performance of the police	26.0709	9	35
Social trust	37.7795	19	55
Political trust	22.2178	8	30
religious beliefs	39.7244	12	55
participation with the police (dependent)	32.3045	9	40

According to the data in the table above, it can be said that the performance variable of the police force averaged 26.07, the social trust variable averaged 37.77, the political variability averaged 22.22, the variable of religious beliefs averaged 39.72 and the variable of participation with the police averaged 32.30.

Inferential Findings

First hypothesis

There is a relationship between satisfaction with police performance and their level of involvement with the police.

Table (7): Pearson's correlation test between satisfaction with police performance and their level of participation with the police

Variable 1	Variable 2	Pearson correlation value	Sig.
Satisfaction of the performance of the police	Participation with the police	0.776	0.000

According to the data in the table above, the p value of the test 0.000 is (<0.05), therefore the null hypothesis has been rejected and it can be said %95 sure that there is a significant relationship between the two under study variables. According to

Second hypothesis

There is a relationship between the level of religiosity of individuals and their level of participation with the police.

Table (8): Pearson correlation test between people's religiosity and their level of participation with the police

Variable 1	Variable 2	Pearson correlation value	Sig.
Satisfaction of the performance of the police	Participation with the police	0.895	0.000

According to the data in the table above, the significance level of the test is less than 0.05, so the assumption of zero is rejected and with 95% confidence, it can be said that there is a significant relationship between the two variables under study. Due to the positive sign of correlation coefficient (0.894), there is a direct relationship between the two variables, that is, it increases with the addition of another.

Third hypothesis

There is a relationship between social trust and people's participation with the police.

Table (9): Pearson's correlation test between social trust and their participation with the police

Variable 1	Variable 2	Pearson correlation value	Sig.
Satisfaction of the performance of the police	Participation with the police	0.662	0.000

According to the data in the table above, the significance level of the test is 0.000 less than 0.05, so the null hypothesis is rejected and with 95% confidence it can be said that there is a significant relationship between the two variables under study. Due to the positive sign of the correlation coefficient (0.662), there is a direct relationship between the two variables, meaning it increases with the addition of the other.

Fourth hypothesis

There is a relationship between political trust and people's participation with the police.

Table (10): Pearson's correlation test between the level of political trust and the level of their participation with the police

Variable 1	Variable 2	Pearson correlation value	Sig.
Satisfaction of the performance of the police	Participation with the police	0.405	0.000

According to the data in the table above, the significance level of the test is 0.000 less than 0.05, so the null hypothesis is rejected and with 95% confidence it can be said that there is a significant relationship between the two variables under study. Due to the positive sign of the correlation coefficient (0.405), there is a direct relationship between the two variables, ie it increases with the increase of the other one.

Fifth hypothesis

The level of participation with the police varies according to the social and economic status of the citizens.

First, to obtain a one-way analysis of the relationship between socioeconomic status and the level of participation with the police, the variables of socioeconomic status were divided into low, medium and high levels. One-way analysis of variance was then used to test the hypothesis.

Table (11): Table of Descriptive Statistics and Variance Analysis (ANOVA)

Socio-economic base	n	mean	SD	F	sig
low	183	31.6120	6.57	2.408	0.091
average	56	33.1964	4.20		
high	142	5.8451	5.84		

The data in the table above show that the value of F is equal to 2.408. The significance level (0.91) of the test is also higher than 0.05; Therefore, the null hypothesis cannot be ruled out. That is, there is no significant difference between the average participation with the police of different socio-economic groups.

The first hypothesis can be analyzed and aligned with the theory of Almond and Verba. From Almond and Powell's point of view, the social activities of the participants are those activities with which the ordinary citizen tries to influence policy-making (Niazi, 2002, quoting Almond and Powell, 1996: 2006). The more efficient an organization is in its field of activity, the more it can receive the participation and trust of the people. In addition, trust in agents, trust in the system, participation and increasing the legitimacy of the system. In this way, the government, the police, and any other official or unofficial area can be. This is important for the police to provide a platform for public participation. People's participation in supporting and cooperating with the police in various dimensions shows their trust in the police. This is according to Hashemi's interpretation (2004: 25). This is called participatory action, when the police are efficient and able to gain the trust of the people. In this case, people will consider themselves effective and will show participatory behavior. The results of this study are also consistent with the research of Alireza Jabdar and colleagues. The impact of the Greater Tehran Public Monitoring Office on building trust between the police and the public is the title of a study conducted by Alireza Jabdar and colleagues. One way to shape people's role in meeting and maintaining citizen safety is to monitor police performance, which increases citizens' sense of belonging and psychological control, thus ensuring psychological security and reducing the prevalence of anomalies. (Jabdar Dar et al., 2008: 141). The second hypothesis is consistent with Erickson's theory that, according to Erickson, trust is the result of faith. He considers religion to be a factor and effective in building trust born of care and compassion (Erickson, 1968: 242).

Potnam is also one of the thinkers who emphasizes the variable of social participation. He believes that the thrust of relationships, social relations, religious beliefs, trade-offs between individuals, social participation in the form of groups and networks, tendencies and orientations such as social intervention and Generalism, social solidarity, and collective action are part of the network of relationships and play a key role in building trust and participation (Piran et al., 2006). The third hypothesis is consistent with Zetomka's theory. Zetomka considers the three foundations of money or credit, how it is implemented or performed, and how it behaves or behaves in a way that is trustworthy. Trust is the result of many years of experience. We may have experienced direct contact with some people and based on those experiences, we trusted them or lost our trust. Sometimes we have first-hand information about some people's behavior toward others, and based on that, we can trust those people. Our information about trusted people may also be secondary. That is, it is based on quotes, documents, evaluations or letters of introduction from others (Zetomka, 2005: 82). As for trusting the police, according to Zetomka, some may trust or distrust the police because of direct contact with the police and obtaining first-hand information, but most people gain the reputation of the police by providing reports and news. And they get statistics to be published in this regard and inform the people about the performance of the police; Therefore, if this information is up-to-date and in accordance with reality and positive, it will have an effect on trust in the police in the society.

Also, Fariba Shayegan has conducted a research entitled "Investigating the level of people's trust in the police in Tehran (Fariba Shayegan, 2007: 166) and the following results have been obtained: The level

of trust in the police has been assessed as desirable." Comparing the police as one of the most important government agencies, there is more hope for the future of the police compared to the five political institutions of the country. People's trust in the future of the police and being able to solve the problems of the community was greater than any other institution, and thus won first place. The fifth hypothesis is consistent with Parsons' theory. Parsons considers trust to depend on the functioning of the political and economic system, trust in the law, trust in government institutions, and the roles of the police and the army (quoted in Hosseinzadeh, 2010).

Regarding the results of this research, a study entitled "People's Participation in the Performance of NAJA's Tasks" by Hamid Ansarian in 2000 was commissioned by the NAJA's social deputy. The results showed that the level of social participation of the respondents depends on their sense of security, satisfaction with the performance of the NAJA and their level of social trust. In other words, the greater the sense of security of the people, the higher their sense of satisfaction with the performance of the NAJA and the more social trust in it, the greater their participation in NAJA activities and cooperation with them (Keramati and Molftat, 2007: 397).

Suggestions

Based on the findings of the research and in order to apply these results, as well as in order to attract more participation of citizens with the police, the following suggestions will be presented:

1. Try to get acquainted with the police and the observance of laws, as well as the process of building trust and participation from childhood to individuals, or to better institutionalize the issue of legalization and partnership with the police in school curricula and educational activities.
2. Holding classes and meetings in coordination with the people and local trustees and presenting the programs and performance of the police in order to create and raise the level of people's hope for the future of the police.
3. Due to the significant amount of religiosity, trusting the police should try to inform the successful and efficient performance of the police through the Friday prayers imams and clerics.
4. Efforts to remove the barriers of people's satisfaction with NAJA and to pay more attention to people's complaints and requests.
5. Providing necessary and practical training to police officers to provide a favorable and appropriate image of the NAJA for the people and efforts to improve the level of capabilities and individual and group capabilities of the police to increase the level of trust in the police and future forces. Also, the use of regular uniforms and uniforms and the display of admirable appearance by the police to gain more trust and participation of the people
6. The availability of the police and the timely and urgent presence in times of need and urgency, as well as the decisive action against the disruptors of order and social security to increase the level of people's trust in the police and ultimately increase people's participation with the police.

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