

Investigating the Relationship between Emotional Intelligence and Political Participation PNU Students of Tehran West

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Abstract:

Considering that explain the role of emotional indicators contributed to the decision the present study investigation indicators of emotional intelligence political participation effective. Because the political system is based on the will of the people was based on continuity and authority is dependent on political participation and involvement of people. This paper presents an analytical study of statistical correlation schemes, pun students in Tehran were west; the sample consisted of 394 undergraduate and graduate students from the university and society is based on random sampling were chosen. The result showed that total score of emotional intelligence and its subscales 15, NO.3 subscales, including problem solving, stress tolerant and optimism are relatively high correlation with the variable of political participation. Based on the result, it can be conclude that no matter how problem solving, stress tolerate and optimism in people, especially among students is higher, as well as their participation in political events impact in the community including his participation in the elections as one of the components of political participation will be higher subscales of course the development of society, the civil society is inextricably linked with the development of parameters

Keywords: *Emotional Intelligence, Political Participation, Problem Solving, Optimism, Stress Tolerance.*

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1. Introduction:

We experience politics every day and in all social areas. Politics is experienced by the individual and, above all, by young people as a complex process. Often, politically interested citizens are confronted with the notions of democracy, politics or democratic elections in newspapers and television news. In addition, democratic deficits are often discussed, and a rise of extremism is feared if the civic education of the youth is not upgraded. Despite criticism that democratic decision-making processes are slow and that the involvement in politics reveal weak points, public political participation is a basic principle of democracy and is considered to be the heart of political considerations (Frevel, 2009:7). Public participation in politics is broadly considered to be a defining element of democratic citizenship (Dahl, 1998; Pateman, 1970; Verba et al, 1995). Unless citizens participate in the deliberation of public policy, and their choices structure government action, then democratic processes are meaningless. Often this presumes participation in free and fair elections that select government officials, but the range of political participation can be, and should be, much broader. Thus, the norm of political participation should be an essential element of democratic citizenship (Dalton, 2008: 78).

Political participation of sensitive issues in all communities. Today in all communities of the whole democratic beginning to end of the spectrum, the dictatorship of the issue of political participation attention. Milbrath they know which of political participation of ordinary citizens knows that activities that intended to influence or support from government and politics to over. (Milbrath, 1965) and in the hierarchy of political participation argued that the lack of involvement by the political authorities in place if the aspects of political participation Jyrnt Perry (1977), the mode of participation, intensity and quality (Rush, 1992: 124) according to this study, the interesting this is that low intensity political participation and shall lowest level of true partnership have taken the vote (Rush, 1992: 129) according to some, participation is increasing competence and dignity people (Almond et al, 1963). Every citizen is entitled to judge social and political issues differently and, at the same time, to influence the judgments of others with his own judgment and behavior (Rhomberg 2009: 145). On the other hand eroding public confidence in the institution of representative democracy, scepticism, cynicism and lack of trust in politicians and political parties in different societies can be reduced political participation (Ekman and Amnå, 2012: 283); so understanding what issues affect political participation is very important.

The advances in neuroscience have shown different areas of the brain, especially the per frontal cortex part of, amygdala and temporal areas of moral emotions are activated (Takahashi 2004); and in a sense can be said both different intelligence IQ (intelligence quotient) and EQ (emotional intelligence) is important in our life (Goleman, 1995); and our humanity is most evident in our emotions (Goleman, 1995). Considering that explain the role of emotional factors contributed to the decision making and those that are emotional intelligent, their emotional states to properly understand and asses (Jain and Sinha, 2005). Accordingly, the authors also investigation the relationship between emotional intelligence and will of political participation. Because of emotionally intelligent people know how and when to express their feeling and can effectively regulate your mood states (Jain and Sinha, 2005); surely the effects of mood when the

decision for effective political participation with the growth of the cognitive revolution of the 1980, researchers looked at a lot of emotions as a complementary processes. Newertends on the role of emotional and intuitive processes in human and social decisions insist people. The relationship between these two variables and their being influenced by each other, in developed nations, as well as the problems caused by the emotions of the young people in participation is peaceful and non-peaceful, it is important to have prompted researcher to address this issue.

Since political participation, political system and government efficiency increase and one of the most effectiveways to achieve real and sustainable development, in the development process (MohseniTabrizi, 1375), Ulbig and Funk (1999) believe that political participation, social psychology and behavior of people involved in the community. The authors have tried to be a crucial element in the process contribute to the promotion of sustainable development process.

On the other hand, given that more attention to the principle of social psychology, political participation contribute to a greater understanding (Ulbig and Funk, 1999); as well as a statement of Clore believes that emotions are necessary to judge, and this effect is related to the kind of excitement induced; it can be concluded that the excitement is mixed with people's lives and their influence on the political participation is possible. Students and young people in Iran due to the desire for moderationand transformation influenced by different emotions. The factors influencing political participation of students can achieve academic community to policy makers to achieve better process of socialization and political participation help.

According to the belief AlaviTabar involvements and participation of persons in situations of emotional group (AlaviTabar, 1382), this position the group that according to the Iranian students exciting new community is formed, undoubtedly, the process can be effective political participation may be a lot of excitement caused by the same individual events and Street violence in Iran in 1388 is if you know that emotional intelligence factors influencing political participation can correct procedure emphasized socialization. What the political behavior of citizens can be realized volatility in periods of political participation varies; for example in 1388, political participation has been high but with the consequences of violence with political participation while in 1396 and 1376 would have been between Iranian citizens. The difference in the level of participation in each community have its own means if Tocqueville's classic treatise onDemocracy in America (1966) Represents the participatory tendencies of Americans in contrast to European publics; Here we are showing effects of emotional intelligence on political participation and understanding are Concise some differences in the political community.

2. Method:

Design and participants this

Analytical study using two approaches are behaviorism.the population in this research PUN students of Tehran University west, which according to the department of Human Resources, their number in 1393, total of 13 thousand people. To determine the sample size of Cochran formula with the level of 5 percent was used as the sample with size of 384 was calculated on the same basis. To increase the accuracy of the study authors, 500 questionnaires were distributed at

the end of 394 questionnaires were answered in full. To choose subjects from random sampling was used.

Instrumentation

Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire Bar-On: emotional intelligence test Bar-On (EQi) began in 1980 with the question “why are some people more successful than others in life? “Until 1977, they were asked to prepare a questionnaire 117. This test is then translated and validated in Iranian Universities in various ways, by R.Smuy and colleagues in 1381 fell to 90 questions that test the validity coefficient for the purpose, 0.7 and 0.93 calculating Cronbach’s alpha was its index is as follows: (problem solving, happiness, independence, mental stress tolerance, self-consciousness, emotion, realism, interpersonal relationship, optimism, self-esteem, impulse control, flexibility, responsibility, empathy and self-expression).

Inventory political participation: this questionnaire has been prepared by Ghafari and Associates in 1389, the first contains 58 question concerning the different level of political participation. This questionnaire from the definition of Milbrath, slightly modifying based on certain political conditions in Iran has been consistent. Cronbach’s alpha was 0.89 in the whole Likert questionnaire and its indicators are as follows: (participating in political demonstrations, participate in elections, the time to know the news and political events, attend meetings and political discussions, follow-up discussion and political debate, membership and activity in students political organizations, companies and activities in the campaign, trying to gain political positions, encouraging others to participate in the elections, the political set up virtual network and political blogs, attempt to influence the decisions of political leaders, writing political the articles and collaboration, interviews with the media to influence the political system and financial help to influence political participation).

Research implementation process

Students were selected based on desired criteria, first become familiar with its overall objectives and the importance of research to take responsibility for the accuracy of responses mentioned them. After approval, the questionnaire of emotional intelligence and political participation in a series of individually completed. It was tried as for as possible, any of the questions remain unanswered. A total of 500 questionnaires that were given to the students, of whom 394 responded in full.

3. Procedure:

Two main processing mainly done on the data. The descriptive data and analytical data are expressed. The collected data were analyzed using correlation analysis fall.

table1: distributions of marital status, age, gender and education level subjects

	<i>percent</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>variable</i>
<i>Marital status</i>	<i>single</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>602</i>
	<i>married</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>39.8</i>

<i>age</i>	<i>18-25</i>	<i>186</i>	<i>47.2</i>
	<i>26-32</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>33.2</i>
	<i>33-40</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>14.2</i>
	<i>41-50</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>5.3</i>
<i>gender</i>	<i>male</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>35</i>
	<i>female</i>	<i>256</i>	<i>65</i>
<i>Level of education</i>	<i>undergraduate</i>	<i>224</i>	<i>56.9</i>
	<i>Master student</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>43.1</i>

table2: staticallydescription of the main variables

<i>variable</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Deviation</i>	<i>Variance</i>
<i>Political participation</i>	<i>394</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>67.00</i>	<i>30.8477</i>	<i>10.70360</i>	<i>114.567</i>
<i>Overall emotional intelligence</i>	<i>394</i>	<i>217.00</i>	<i>422.00</i>	<i>329.4264</i>	<i>36.65964</i>	<i>1343.914</i>
<i>Problem solving</i>	<i>394</i>	<i>4.00</i>	<i>30.00</i>	<i>22.6548</i>	<i>3.46522</i>	<i>12.008</i>
<i>happiness</i>	<i>394</i>	<i>8.00</i>	<i>30.00</i>	<i>23.0711</i>	<i>4.20348</i>	<i>17.669</i>
<i>independence</i>	<i>394</i>	<i>8.00</i>	<i>30.00</i>	<i>21.6066</i>	<i>3.66679</i>	<i>13.445</i>
<i>Mental stress tolerance</i>	<i>394</i>	<i>6.00</i>	<i>30.00</i>	<i>19.2944</i>	<i>4.11410</i>	<i>16.926</i>
<i>Self-actualization</i>	<i>394</i>	<i>12.00</i>	<i>30.00</i>	<i>22.6371</i>	<i>3.50322</i>	<i>12.273</i>
<i>Emotional self-awareness</i>	<i>394</i>	<i>10.00</i>	<i>30.00</i>	<i>21.9112</i>	<i>3.54681</i>	<i>12.580</i>
<i>realism</i>	<i>394</i>	<i>2.00</i>	<i>30.00</i>	<i>19.7157</i>	<i>3.65293</i>	<i>13.344</i>
<i>Personal relationships</i>	<i>394</i>	<i>8.00</i>	<i>30.00</i>	<i>24.2132</i>	<i>3.64524</i>	<i>13.288</i>
<i>optimism</i>	<i>394</i>	<i>2.00</i>	<i>30.00</i>	<i>22.8782</i>	<i>3.66128</i>	<i>13.405</i>
<i>Self-esteem</i>	<i>394</i>	<i>12.00</i>	<i>30.00</i>	<i>23.642</i>	<i>3.58910</i>	<i>12.882</i>
<i>Impulse control</i>	<i>394</i>	<i>6.00</i>	<i>30.00</i>	<i>18.7538</i>	<i>5.43036</i>	<i>29.489</i>
<i>flexibility</i>	<i>394</i>	<i>8.00</i>	<i>29.00</i>	<i>19.3579</i>	<i>3.91075</i>	<i>15.294</i>
<i>responsibility</i>	<i>394</i>	<i>12.00</i>	<i>30.00</i>	<i>25.4543</i>	<i>3.18300</i>	<i>10.131</i>
<i>sympathy</i>	<i>394</i>	<i>15.00</i>	<i>30.00</i>	<i>24.9391</i>	<i>3.12526</i>	<i>9.767</i>
<i>Self-presentation</i>	<i>394</i>	<i>8.00</i>	<i>30.00</i>	<i>19.3020</i>	<i>3.87037</i>	<i>14.980</i>

table3: The analysis of correlations between variables of political participation with total emotional intelligence and subscales

<i>The significance level</i>	<i>second variable</i>	<i>first variable</i>
<i>0.31</i>	<i>Overall emotional intelligence</i>	<i>Political participation</i>
<i>0.002</i>	<i>Problem solving</i>	<i>Political participation</i>
<i>0.11</i>	<i>happiness</i>	<i>Political participation</i>
<i>0.54</i>	<i>Independence</i>	<i>Political participation</i>
<i>0.01</i>	<i>Mental stress tolerance</i>	<i>Political participation</i>
<i>0.78</i>	<i>Self-actualization</i>	<i>Political participation</i>
<i>0.54</i>	<i>Emotional self- awareness</i>	<i>Political participation</i>
<i>0.22</i>	<i>realism</i>	<i>Political participation</i>

0.33	<i>Personal relationships</i>	<i>Political participation</i>
0.009	<i>optimism</i>	<i>Political participation</i>
0.70	<i>Self-esteem</i>	<i>Political participation</i>
0.94	<i>Impulsecontrol</i>	<i>Political participation</i>
0.36	<i>flexibility</i>	<i>Political participation</i>
0.36	<i>responsibility</i>	<i>Political participation</i>
0.48	<i>sympathy</i>	<i>Political participation</i>
0.24	<i>Self-presentation</i>	<i>Political participation</i>

Correlation analysis results in table3 show that the total overall score of emotional intelligence and its subscales 15, 3 subscales including: the scale of the problem with significance level(0.002) subscale stress tolerance with the significance level (0.01) and the subscale optimism with significance level(0.009) correlation with the variable of political participation are relatively high. In other words, creating optimism among Iranian students can be increased political participation or resilience among students can reduce political participation; Resilience capacity and ability to repair themselves. This makes the human capacity to forgive him triumph of adverse events, despite exposure to severe stress, social competency, improve school and her career.

4. Conclusion:

Based on the results, it can be concluded that no matter how problem solving, stress tolerance and optimism in people, especially among students in higher. Equally influential in society and their participation in political events such as political participation in elections as one of the components will be higher. Political participation is a form of social capital that is necessary to win popular support that governments can use (Putnam, 1993). Lack of focus on issues related to political participation, as well as to evaluate the effect of emotions on political participation can lead to the spread of street violence after the elections Or political isolation leads many citizens study therefore help to solve one of the problems facing contemporary social and political.

Resiliency is a feature that varies from person to person and can grow or decrease over time. Accordingly, reform of intellectual and practical human life takes place in the process of trial and error. The ability to tolerate stress as one of the following measures to maintain and improve emotional intelligence can be created. People who have the ability to regulate their own emotions, are less likely to be influenced by environmental factors. This feature makes the students with high emotional intelligence when faced with the excitement of action to contribute to a political environment that is associated with reflection. In the upcoming review of the impact on the political participation of students with high emotional intelligence is visible.

Since the ability to withstand stress subscale emotional intelligence as being of an individual's life allocated, it is not surprising that confusion can lead to lack of political participation right in excitement or positive.

Problem-solving ability means the ability of a person's chance of being effective in the resolution of political problems; there is no doubt that the student feels capable of solving its own

problems in order to solve common challenges and will attempt to influence the public policy. Huntington and Nelson political participation by citizens, non-governmental efforts to influence the public policy know (Huntington and Nelson, 1976).

One of the most pervasive diseases of our time negative thinking. Negative thinking is a deadly disease of the mind, emotions and the human body affected (Khodayarifard, 2000). Optimism is defined as the tendency to choose the most hopeful view and an emotional and cognitive preparation regarding the superiority of good things over bad ones in life. Optimism as the third subscale of emotional intelligence that indicates a significant relationship with political participation theory is Robert Dahl (1998) which believes participation is a social phenomenon, as a function of important political issues in the community. According to Robert Dahl these who believe they can influence political processes, more than others participate in political affairs. In order to increase the political participation of students should be more emphasis on sub-scales of the research is significant. The optimism is based on its ability to generalize good outcomes in important areas of life around occurs. Optimism not only provides an incentive to act, but also to reward behaviors that are adaptive performance (Bahadoriet al, 2012). Optimistic thinking style teenagers to protect against health risks and is effective against symptoms of depression. Promotes optimism, along with other mental and emotional aspects play an important role in improving the health of adolescents if the risk factors and protective factors and social contexts intervene teenagers are likely to increase their health (Patton).

It should be noted that the following measures (optimism, problem solving, stress tolerance increase) in the same large set of features available in civil society where the development of political parties and the press, associations and unions optimism of citizens the transfer of political demands from social groups to raise political brokers and despite the criticism in the community at the same time, the rate will increase stress tolerance and the ability to problem - solving and it is also increasing political participation in society will follow.

The results of this research will lead us to rethinking political participation; Rethinking Political Participation offers new theory to explain why people take part in political action, in particular, why they vote and why they join protests. Sociologists by identifying strengths and weaknesses of the community to mobilize political action more accurately than from political participation has not led to street violence; there is no doubt that the citizens who witnessed police beat the street will be reduced to the state of their public trust. Accordingly, a decline in political participation of citizens in many European countries during the last three decades have seen (Mair et al, 2004). So the results of this research will bring us to correct political behavior in the future.

Suggestions

In order to improve political participation in society, according to the following scale 3 communications optimism, problem solving, stress tolerance increasing, political participation rate is proposed political functionaries and legislators to (the development of civil society parties, development of press, unions, associations, etc.) That the stress tolerance, problem solving and optimism will increase citizen's move to allow the growth of immature behavior and

transient processes to significantly reduce political elections and yet political participation lead to conscious behavior.

According to a study in PNU students are less accessible; therefore, the examination was diagnosed only necessary to distribute questionnaires. But it is possible factors of stress, fatigue after the exam, and impatience at the time of exams, and so on questionnaire results are affected; Therefore, it is recommended in future research study questionnaires were distributed in time and space to be selected.

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Latin

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