

Attitudes of Academicians in Schools of Physical Education and Sports towards Political Participation: A Relational Study

Mustafa Yaşar Şahin

Gazi University, School of Physical Education and Sport, Ankara, Turkey
Email: mysahin@gmail.com

Abstract: This study investigates the attitudes of academicians in Schools of Physical Education and Sports towards political participation in scope of gender, membership to political and labor union organizations and in terms of relational levels of political alienation, political activity and political values perceived from institution. The study was conducted on 176 instructors in Schools of Physical Education and Sports at Universities between 2011–2012 academic years. “Scale of Attitude towards Political Participation” consisting of three sub-dimensions was used to collect data and Mann-Whitney U Test and Pearson Correlation analysis was used to analyze the data. The significance coefficient was regarded as (α) 0.05 in analyses. In the end, it was found that academicians who are active in political organizations are more active politically and there is a statistically significant difference in favor of non-members of labor union within the sub-dimension of alienation according to the variable of labor union membership. Accordingly, being a member of political and nongovernmental organizations positively affects political participation. As for the gender variable, male academicians have a higher mean score in the dimensions of activity and political perception derived from institutions and females have higher scores in the sub dimension of alienation. As a result of the analysis on the relationship between sub-dimensions, a negative oriented relationship between political activity and alienation and a positive oriented relationship between political activity and political perception derived from institutions was found.

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1. Introduction

At the present time, social structures, and social and political institutions, differ, change and transform, and gain new qualities. In societies where modern and pluralist qualities dominate, citizens more actively take part in political participation (Aslan and Kaya, 2004)

Huntington highlighted the role of social participation in the formation of modern society since the 1950s and emphasized that modernization refers to mass mobilization; mass mobilization refers to increasing political participation and increasing politician participation is the main element of political development. Participation distinguishes modern politics from traditional ones (Huntington, 1958).

However, politician scientists cannot reach a consensus on the definition of political participation. Particularly recently accepted definitions include political attitudes separate from political behaviors (Çam, 2005). For instance, Milbrath (1995) defines political participation within three dimensions, which are observation activities, mediatory activities and activities for political struggle according to the intensity of political participation. Dahl states that political participation has four successive levels, namely, interest, caring, knowledge and action (Çam,

2005; Dursun, 2008). According to general acceptance, political participation reflects an individual's position, attitude and behavior towards the political system (Kışlalı, 2003).

As mentioned above, there are many ways to participate politically. Although the most popular way is to vote, political participation does not necessarily consist of only voting but includes participation in political decisions out of an election period as well (Lipset, 1986). To act solely through the electoral process adversely affects individual and personality and creates a structure that is based on mutual interaction between the pluralism of collective groups rather than citizens. Thus, individuals acquire a status by means of being member of a certain group rather than as individual personalities. Therefore, citizenship is defined within the collective communities that people live.

However, today, there is a close relationship between modern democratic perception and political participation. Political participation and organization are indicators that democratic perception can turn into practice. Political participation is closely related to democratic perceptions. The answer to the question of how individuals with different opinions can take part in politics differs according to what extent their democratic perceptions differ (Çuhadar,

2006).

Considering that democracy theory is based on the interaction between people, it can be said that a positive interaction process between people enables participation to disseminate and become systematized. In a society, democracy develops parallel to the extent that people respect each others' opinions. The way to respect each other within the boundaries of democracy is to reach a consensus and to comprehend each other and the political system (Motion, 2005).

Factors that Influence Political Participation

Considering that socio-economic factors are environmental factors, we cannot say that these factors influence all individuals in the same way. This is because socio- psychological factors have a determinant role in the realization of acts and behaviors in addition to environmental factors (Dursun, 2008). However, the relationship between socio-economic factors and political behavior is not completely independent of psychological and personal factors. Almost every individual is exposed to socio- psychological orientations in their life-time (Gay and Tate, 1998). These orientations can affect decisions and even political behavior. For a person under psychological pressures, each pressure source may not have the same importance and value. However, most of the variables that affect an individual's behaviors can concentrate pressure toward the same direction (Turan, 1991).

Attitudes and tendencies are effective for political behaviors at every level as psychological factors. If a person does not have the desire to adopt a political behavior and if political decision-making bodies do not believe in participation and do not expect any benefit from participation, it is very hard to realize participation. In order to acquire a political behavior, an individual should believe that there is a connection between his/her own life and the decisions of political authorities. People who cannot forge this link cannot be expected to affect the decisions of political bodies. However, people who comprehend that life passes through the secularization process with a rational mind have many expectations and demands from decision-making bodies (Çukurçayır, 2006). Therefore, they begin to make decisions in line with the needs that are identified by their current personal attitudes. Personal values are helpful to explain why some people prefer some political attitudes and avoid others (Kalender, 2005).

As stated above, almost all studies in the political science literature combined the factors that influence political participation under three titles: (1) Socio-economic factors "income occupation, age, gender, settlement," (2) Psychological factors

"alienation," and (3) Political and Legal Factors "activity, interest." In this study, as the demographic features of academicians such as income and occupation etc. are homogenous, the factors of alienation, activity and interest are highlighted.

Gender

Gender is one of the most significant factors in political participation activities. In all societies, there is a gender-related role differentiation and this also impacts political behavior. In accordance with the expectations of society, the restriction of women within the family, which has resulted from role differences, has caused women to receive less education, have less initiative and to have less opportunity to access the political arena (Kalaycıoğlu, 1983; Dursun, 2008; Allahdadi, 2011).

The increase in education has improved women's status in business, administration and politics; however, gender role differentiation, the adherence to a "code of conduct and ethics" by society, and existing conservatism are important factors that make women's participation in politics difficult (Serter, 1994).

Political alienation

The representative democracy model, which left its mark on the 21st century, has been criticized by theorists as insufficient at the end of this century and they have started to look for alternatives. These critics titled, "the crisis of representative democracy" because representative democracy has created disconnect between community and politics during the years in which it was implemented. This situation has resulted in the concept of "political alienation" and is closely related to political knowledge and indifference to political issues (Cited by: Doğanay et al., 2007).

Political alienation refers to the fact that a person considers himself/herself outside of the political structure and believes that the political structure is independent of him/her. These imbalances between the Social Domain (education, security, working), Economic Domain (economic development and relative fair distribution) and Political Domain (up-to-date political parties and their opportunity to reconciliation) in society results in political alienation (Ergil, 1980). Moreover, political alienation "is the disconnection of an individual from the political system that can occur when the political system does not mean anything to the individual, this system does not meet real needs, and prevents the individual from realizing himself/herself" (Çukurçayır, 2006).

The Sense of Political Interest and Activity

According to Kevenhörstler (1983), the major indicator of an individual's inclination to the political domain is political interest. The meaning of

politics for a citizen is of great importance. A citizen's attitude towards organizational actions such as occupational live, environmental issues etc., which are especially related to the citizen himself/herself, that create public opinions, attitudes of political parties, and reactions by nongovernmental organizations, indicate whether the required infrastructure for political participation exists or not (cited by Çukurçayır and Gökçe, 2002).

Political activity is an individual's way of getting into action with the belief that s/he can make the system work for his/her own good by affecting the political system. The more s/he believes and thinks that there will be no sanction for his/her demands yet these demands will be met, the more inclined s/he will be for political participation. Studies conducted in Western Europe and America show that those who participate in political activity participate in politics more intensely than those without political activity. The more an individual believes that s/he is effective, the more s/he will participate politically in activities from voting to protesting (Kalaycıoğlu, 1983). In this case, the political participation rate increases or decreases depending on whether the sense of political activity is strong or weak (Kapani, 2008).

Academics and Political Participation

Indeed, participatory democracy is one of the most important factors for the formation and development of a modern society. Developments and changes in people's political participation behaviors with the participatory democracy method will result in developments and changes in social sub-systems; these developments and changes will reflect on the political system. The relationship between the political system and effective "political participation" cannot be realized only through voting and performing fundamental citizenship duties but also the community's must be at the center of politics; in other words, through the activity, which provides an effective political participation for public decisions, the political system will develop and change. In line with the explanations, this study considers political participation as a political activity and discusses political participation as a link between political authority and a citizen (Topbaş, 2010).

With reference to this information, having the right to make politics in Turkey a privilege and within the framework of legal arrangements,

academics' attitudes towards political participation, democratic perceptions, and reflections of these in daily life relationships, are all factors that are important to create a unique political culture in universities. However, there are few studies on this issue, especially in Turkey. This study aims to investigate the participation of academics from the Schools of Physical Education and Sports to politics in consideration of various variables.

2. Material and Methods

This study is a descriptive study within the scope of a survey model. The study sample consists of 176 academics in Schools of Physical Education and Sports.

Data Collection Tool

The "Scale of Attitude towards Political Participation," developed by the researcher for academics, was used as the data collection tool.

Findings on Validity of the Scale

The scale's construct validity was tested with factor analysis. First of all, whether the obtained data are applicable to factor analysis was tested. The results of the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) and Bartlett tests, which show whether the data are applicable to factor analysis, are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Results of KMO and Bartlett Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measurement of Sampling Coherence		.82
Bartlett's Sphericity Test	X ²	1.662
	Sd	210
	P	.000

As can be seen in Table 1, the KMO coherence value was 0.82. According to Tavşancıl (2010), the critical value is 0.50 and factor analysis cannot be conducted for values below 0.50. Comparing the scale's Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin value with critical values, it was found that the value was "0.80-0.90 High Level (Çoklu et.al, 2010). The result of the Bartlett's sphericity Test was 1.662 and significant at the level of 0.01 (X²₂₁₀=1,662). The values indicate that factor analysis can be conducted on the data obtained from the sample. The results of factor analysis were conducted with principal components analysis.

Table 2 - Explanation Variances Based on the Results of Factor Analysis Conducted with Principal Components Analysis

Dimension	Initial Eigenvalue				Total Factor Loads			Post-rotation Total Factor Loads	
	Total	Variance %	Mass %	Total	Variance %	Mass %	Total	Variance %	Mass%
1	6.26	29.79	29.79	6.26	29.79	29.79	3.91	18.61	18.61
2	2.82	13.44	43.23	2.82	13.44	43.23	3.59	17.07	35.68
3	1.69	8.06	51.29	1.69	8.06	51.29	3.28	15.61	51.29

As can be seen in Table 2, there are 3 dimensions that have the eigenvalue higher than 1. The variance explained by these three dimensions is 52.29% of the total variance. The post-rotation total variance explained by each dimension is 18.61, 17.07 and 15.61, respectively. Considering the initial eigenvalue, it can be said that the scale has a general dimension since as a whole; the eigenvalue of the first dimension (6.26) is much higher than the eigenvalue of the second dimension (2.82).

On the other hand, analyses conducted with the varimax vertical rotation indicate that the scale has a three-dimensional structure. The dimensions under which items in sample form take place are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Factor Loads of Items and Item-Scale-Correlation Values

Item no	1. Dimension	2. Dimension	3. Dimension	r
S9	.44			.31(*)
S16	.40			.32(*)
S18	.56			.52(*)
S19	.43			.40(*)
S20	.69			.53(*)
S21	.76			.61(*)
S1		.60		.42(*)
S2		.65		.41(*)
S3		.68		.42(*)
S15		.78		.60(*)
S17		.67		.41(*)
S4			.64	.63(*)
S5			.78	.73(*)
S6			.70	.45(*)
S7			.78	.69(*)
S8			.84	.74(*)
S10			.67	.52(*)
S11			.51	.67(*)
S12			.72	.62(*)
S13			.77	.56(*)
S14			.68	.65(*)

** Significance level $p < 0.05$

According to Table-3, the 9th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st items have the highest load value in the first dimension; the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 15th and 17th items have the highest load value in the second dimension; and the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th items have the highest load value in the third dimension. Factor load values in the first dimension, "Political Activity" are between .38 and .76; in the second dimension, "Alienation" are between .60 and .78, and in the third dimension, "Political Perception Derived from Institution" are between .51 and .84. Since five items were under the value of 40 factor load, which is the limit value, they were excluded from the 26-item scale with conducted

factor analysis. According to Tabachnick and Fidell (2001), each item is "moderate" if the load value is a 0.40 critical value (cited by Çoklu et.al, 2010). In order to increase the explanation variance of a certain factor, the limit value was determined to be .40. Collected from three dimensions, 21 items that have a higher value than .40 comprise the final scale form. In final scale form, there are 20 positive items and one (s17) item.

The results of item analysis based on item-scale correlation are presented in Table-3. According to these results, the correlation values differ between $r = .31(s9)$ and $r = .74(s8)$ and these values are significant at the level of 0.05. According to the correlation values, the feature of the whole scale is the same with the specific feature of each item and thus all items have appropriate features within the scale.

Findings on Reliability of the Scale

The items' Cronbach alpha internal consistency coefficients that were determined for each item and for the whole test are presented in Table-4. As this coefficient was calculated considering all of the questions, it reflects the reliability structure of the test better than other coefficients (Özdamar, 2004).

Table 4. Alpha Reliability Coefficients of Factors

	Political Activity	Alienation	Political Perception Derived from Institution
Number of Items	6	5	10
Cronbach α	.71	.67	.89

According to Table-4, the Cronbach alpha internal consistency coefficients were found to be .71 for the 1st Dimension (Political Activity), .67 for the 2nd Dimension (Alienation) and .89 for the 3rd Dimension (Political Perception Derived from Institution). Considering these values, it was found that items in the 3rd dimension have the highest level of reliability and other sub-dimensions of the scale have acceptable reliability levels.

Analysis of Data

The SPSS 18.0 package program was used to analyze the data. Non-parametric test methods were used to analyze variables of sub-dimensions. According to the variables of gender, membership or being on duty, political activity and labor union membership, the Mann-Whitney U Test was used. The significant coefficient was determined as (α) 0.05 in analyses. The Pearson Correlation Analysis was used to analyze the relationship between the sub-dimensions of the Scale of Political Participation.

3. Findings

According to the results of the analysis, it was found that 15.9% of academicians in the study

group are females, 84.1% are males, 80.7% are married and 19.3% are single/divorced.

Table 5. Analysis on Participants' Scores Obtained from the Scale of Attitudes towards Political Participation According to the Variable of Gender

		Gender			Mann-Whitney U Test		
		n	\bar{X}	sd.	Mid Rank	U	P
Political Activity	Female	28	19.50	4.62	73.57	1.654.000	0.090
	Male	148	21.38	5.13	91.32		
Alienation	Female	28	13.54	3.33	97.68	1.815.000	0.297
	Male	148	12.73	4.00	86.76		
Political Perception Derived from Institution	Female	28	33.07	7.93	85.59	1.990.500	0.741
	Male	148	33.41	9.56	89.05		

*p<0.05

According to Table 5, no significant difference was found between academicians in the sub-dimensions of the political participation scale according to the variable of gender (p>0.05).

However, male academicians have higher

mean scores in dimensions of political activity and political perception derived from an institution and female academicians have higher mean scores in the sub-dimension of alienation.

Table 6. Analysis on Participants' Scores Obtained from the Scale of Attitudes towards Political Participation According to their Membership or Being on Duty Actively

		Are you a member of a political party or an institution with a prevailing political identity or do you have any active duty in such entities?			Mann-Whitney U Test		
		N	\bar{X}	sd.	Mid Rank	U	p
Political Activity	yes	21	24.81	4.43	129.81	760.000	0.000*
	no	155	20.57	4.97	82.90		
Alienation	yes	21	10.10	2.45	50.71	834.000	0.000*
	no	155	13.23	3.92	93.62		
Political Perception Derived from Institution	yes	21	34.62	9.04	95.17	1.487.500	0.523
	no	155	33.18	9.35	87.60		
Scale of Political Attitude and Perception Scale	yes	21	69.52	12.39	98.19	1.424.000	0.353
	no	155	66.99	12.95	87.19		

*p<0.05

Analyzing Table 6 on academicians' political attitudes and perceptions according to membership to a political institution, it is evident that members have much higher levels in political activity and political perception derived from institution and non-members have higher levels in the sub-dimension of Alienation.

There is a significant difference between those who are members and on an active duty in a political party/institution with a prevailing political identity and those who are not members and not on an active duty within the dimension of political

activity (p<0.05).

Political activity scores of those who are members or on active duty are higher. In addition, a statistically significant difference was found in favor of those who are not a member in the sub-dimension of alienation according to the variable of being a member or on active duty in a political party/institution with a prevailing political identity (p<0.05). In other words, the alienation of those who are not a member/on active duty is higher.

There is no significant difference between those who are members and on active duty in a

political party/institution with a prevailing political identity and those who are not in the dimension of political perception derived from an institution.

According to Table 7, those who are member of a labor union have higher mean scores in dimension of political activity according to the variable of labor union membership and there is a significant difference ($p < 0.05$).

In sub dimension of alienation; however,

there is a significant difference in favor of those who are not a member of a labor union at 95% confidence interval. The alienation level of those who are not a member of a labor union is higher. Moreover, no significant difference was found between members and non-members in the sub-dimension of political perception derived from an institution. Furthermore, it was found that academicians who are a member of a labor union have higher mean scores.

Table 7. Analysis on Participants' Scores Obtained from the Scale of Attitudes towards Political Participation According to the Variable of Labor Union Membership

		Are you member of a labor union?			Mann-Whitney U Test		
		n	\bar{X}	sd.	Mid Rank	U	p
Political Activity	yes	96	21.98	5.12	97.07	3.017.000	0.014*
	no	80	20.00	4.86	78.21		
Alienation	yes	96	12.06	4.03	77.30	2.765.000	0.001*
	no	80	13.81	3.54	101.94		
Political Perception Derived from Institution	yes	96	34.17	9.60	92.81	3.426.000	0.218
	no	80	32.38	8.90	83.33		
Scale of Political Attitude and Perception Scale	yes	96	68.21	13.24	90.77	3.622.000	0.517
	no	80	66.19	12.42	85.78		

* $p < 0.05$

Table 8. Pearson Correlation Results regarding Participants' Scores Obtained from Sub-Dimensions of the Scale of Attitude Towards Political Participation

		Political Activity	Alienation	Political Perception Derived from Institution
Political Activity	r	1	-.251*	.298*
Alienation	r		1	.232*
Political Perception Derived from an Institution	r			1

* $p < 0.05$, $n = 176$

After analyzing relationship levels between mean scores obtained from sub-dimensions of the "Scale of Attitude Towards Political Participation" according to Table 8, it is evident that there is a negative and weak relationship between the dimension of political activity and the sub-dimension of alienation. In other words, as alienation increases, participation in political activities decreases.

There is a positive oriented and weak relationship between the dimension of political activity and political perception derived from an institution. There is also a positive oriented and weak relationship between the sub-dimension of alienation and political perception derived from an institution.

4. Discussions

In light of the data obtained in this study, analyzing mean scores obtained from the sub-

dimensions of the "Scale of Attitude Towards Political Participation" according to gender, it can be seen that males ($\bar{X} = 21.38$) have higher level of attitudes than females ($\bar{X} = 19.50$) in the dimension of political activity. In the dimension of political perception derived from an institution, males ($\bar{X} = 33.41$) have higher mean scores than females ($\bar{X} = 33.07$). However, in the sub-dimension of alienation, which identifies the avoidance of political behaviors, female academicians have higher scores ($\bar{X} = 13.54$), than male academicians ($\bar{X} = 12.73$) (Table 5). In other words, while male academicians come to the forefront in political activity, female academicians have higher political alienation levels.

In the analysis of the relationship between gender and political participation, it is emphasized that the gender variable is an important factor for political participation. Studies show that males have

higher political participation levels than females (Erdoğan, 2003; Kalaycıoğlu, 1983; Torney Purta and Amadeo, 2003; Doğanay et al., 2007). Similarly, Duran (2005)'s study on factors that influence political participation showed a statistically significant difference in participants' "levels of participation in discussions about political events" and "tendencies to be member of political parties" according to gender at ($df = 1$ degrees of freedom and $\alpha = 0,01$ significance level (Duran, 2005).

As can be seen in the results of this study, gender roles have a determinant effect on not only voting activity but also all political participation activities. As ways for political participation have diversified and further methods to realize participation have been explored, women are not as effective as men in political life. This reality is related to society's socio-cultural structures from the past to the present (Arat, 1998).

According to the study findings, it was found that academicians who are a member/on active duty in a political party/institution with a prevailing political identity have higher levels of political activity and political perception derived from an institution. In addition, there is a significant difference in favor of those who are a member/on active duty in the sub-dimension of political activity. On the other hand, this is just the opposite for the sub-dimension of alienation: Academicians who are not a member/on active duty in a political party/institution with a prevailing political identity have a higher alienation level and there is a significant difference (Table 6).

In Doğanay et al. (2007)'s study on political participation levels of pre-service teachers, results of t-tests conducted to determine political participation levels of pre-service teachers according to their political organization levels revealed that the political participation means of pre-service teacher who are not a member of a political party was ($\bar{x}=2.72$) and mean score of those who are a member was ($\bar{x}=1.75$). These results are parallel to the results of the present study.

Similar results were obtained in labor union membership, which is an indicator of academicians' political organization. It was found that participants who are member of labor union have higher means in the sub-dimensions of political activity ($\bar{x}= 21.98$) and political perception derived from an institution ($\bar{x}=34.17$). In the sub-dimension of political activity, a significant difference was found between labor union members and non-members. For the sub-dimension of alienation, the highest mean scores were found for those who are not a member of a labor union ($\bar{x}= 13,81$). Moreover, there is a statistically significant difference in favor of non-members in

sub-dimension of alienation (Table 7).

Associations, labor unions, occupational organizations, and political parties have certain effects on an individual's socialization. Organizations transfer their value systems and political views to people. Organization membership can determine how an individual follows certain kinds of political phenomenon and events and enhance their knowledge regarding the functioning of political system. Associations and organizations create a training area for people to improve their skills without any political purpose. (Kalaycıoğlu, 1983). Because, experiences acquired in organizations will lead to the politicization of people and people will have the desire and expectation for an active duty within this political decision-making mechanism (Powell, 1990).

Comparing similar results in the literature, Doğanay et al. (2007) found that the political participation levels of pre-service teachers who think about becoming a member of a labor union are higher. There is also a significant difference between them and those who do not plan to do so ($U=7057.000$, $p<.000$). These findings support our research results.

Many researchers found a positive relationship between political organization and political participation (Glanville, 1999; Kalaycıoğlu, 1983; Şaylan, 1998). Regardless whether the organization is a school club, political party, labor union or non-governmental organization etc, all kinds of organizational membership positively affect political participation (Cited by: Doğanay et al., 2007).

Analyzing the relationship levels between the mean scores obtained from the scale's sub-dimensions in light of the study results, there is a negative oriented and weak relationship between sub-dimensions of political activity and alienation. In other words, as political alienation increases, participation in political activities decreases (Table 8).

This result is expected in terms of political attitudes. Because, all psychological variables that affect political behavior do not have a stimulant affect; there are some psychological factors, which lead to avoidance of political behaviors and alienation is one of these variables. Political alienation refers to an individual's perception that the political system is not related to them and functions independent of them. Indeed, a person who is disconnected with the system cannot be expected to exhibit political behavior, because this situation occurs when a person does not have any interest in politics and avoids political behaviors as a result (Turan, 1991).

In addition, there is a positive oriented and weak relationship between the sub-dimensions of political activity and political perception derived from an institution. In other words, these two sub-dimensions are parallel to each other (Table 8).

An individual's sense of activity and initiative for political participation with an act or behavior generally stimulates the participation and the sense of alienation that decreases participation. We can say that in an environment where the similar socio-economic factors occur, people will not exhibit the same political behavior (Caprara et al., 2007).

Another remarkable result of this study is academicians significantly low levels of political and labor union membership. In other words, it was found that academicians did not understand the importance of getting organized. However, getting organized is one of the fundamental elements of democracy.

To load universities solely with the charge of "doing science," to consider and evaluate the sciences as specialization activities which do not have any good for society; alienate universities and consequently academicians from social issues. In the existing system, universities are influenced by capitalist manufacturing relationships and have functions in line with the market. Considering that getting organized is a social phenomenon, lack of the perception "science for the benefit and welfare of society" in universities weakens the awareness of need for organization (Uyumlu, 2009).

To conclude, it can be asserted that people always make decisions with regard to their interests/expectations and such activities either consciously or unconsciously. In addition, the group-environment in which an individual participates complies and integrates personal values with group values and encourages political behaviors as well (Holbrook and Garand, 1996). The group encourages and awards behaviors that help the group to realize itself and punishes a behavior that does not comply with the purposes and values of the group (Turan, 2011).

In this case, opportunities to realize personal values increase with the adoption of group values and acting in accordance with these values (Eren, 1993). Thus, individuals will take these values into consideration while exhibiting any political attitude and behavior. Because a person's highest value is his/her fundamental value. However, neither socio-economic nor psychological factors are solely determinant of the formation of political behaviors. It should be remembered that both of these factors are effective (Turan, 2011).

Corresponding Author:

Dr. Mustafa Yaşar Şahin Gazi University,
School of Physical Education and Sport,
Ankara, PK: 06330 Turkey
Email: mysahin@gmail.com

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