

POLITICAL SOCIALIZATION AND ITS EFFECT ON POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF MATROUH BEDWIN

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed mainly to identify the key dimensions of Bedouin political socialization in the studied community, identify the most important determinants of both political socialization and political participation of the Bedouin in the community study, build and test a causal model about the relationship between the degree of political participation and other studied independent variables, determine the direct and indirect impact of the studied independent variables on the degree of Bedouin political participation, and finally determine the main reasons of participation lack from the Bedouin point of view.

Matrouh Governorate in Egypt was selected to carry out the current study and the data was collected from the field and analyzed during April 2009 until June 2009.

Data collection relied on special tool list of questions, to be collected by personal interviews by researchers through a random sample chosen from registered election tables (200 observations, represented about 10% from the total registered names), in addition to focus group meetings with target group. The data was analyzed by using the statistical program SPSS - V 13.

The main results show that:

- A-** the need for these Bedouin to be politically educating and activating their political skills through establishing political organizations to train Bedouin and motivate political participation in some events such as the election campaigns, which will lead to raise their political awareness
- B-** for participation it is clear that more than two thirds of the sample are distributed into two categories, the low and medium-category, while the rest of the sample are in the high category.
- C-** the insignificant relation of the age variable and education is due to that more than half of the research sample fall in the high age group sticking to the customs, traditions gained from parents and grandparents and their obedience to what the head of the tribe tells
- D-** the variables with positive impact on socialization were , the main occupation, level of education, leadership in the community, The higher level per capita .

INTRODUCTION

Political socialization is an important tool for transferring political culture from one generation to another. Every political system has a framework of its political values, these values resulting from the interaction between society experience and individual experience which move from generation to another through political socialization. (Mohamed : 1989 :246).

The effective political socialization is to ensure the majority acceptance of the political roles distribution and it also guarantees the continuance of a

certain culture in spite of new ideas, manufacturing, and continuous revitalization (Elgohary 1996:40-46)

In the developing and independent countries the system depends on the person and not on the political unit that makes the system, so if the person falls the political system of these countries would be collapsed, and in the communist countries the Political socialization is controlled by the education programs and social guidance for young people, media and political organization. (Mohamed, 1986: 246).The political socialization that was applied in those countries can be named as "planned public politicization", and the most important characteristic of political socialization in these countries are connected to local, tribal and ethnic rather than to political system. (Saad, 1992: 248).

Problem of the study:

The importance of political socialization in transferring political culture from one generation to another and its affects on people's participation in politics, the study problem lies on, that Egypt geographically has a geopolitical places and other isolated places (Bedouin communities), that's why this study aimed to study the political socialization in such communities.

Research Objectives:

The objectives of the present study could be shown as follow:

1. Identify the key dimensions of Bedouin political socialization in the studied community.
2. Identify the most important determinants of both political socialization and political participation of the Bedouin in the community study.
3. Build and test a causal model about the relationship between the degree of political participation and other studied independent variables.
4. Determine the direct and indirect impact of the studied independent variables on the degree of Bedouin political participation.
5. What are the main reasons for the lack of participation from the Bedouin point of view, view, and their suggestions to overcome these reasons.?

The theoretical framework of political socialization:

The socialization is the process that teach the person values, standards and concepts of his society, which determine his behavior and qualify him to play a set of social roles (Dnikken, 1986: 33-35), which vary according to the functions of the local environment, size and circumstances (Alghare, 1991: 61-62),

That's why this research adopt the word "socialization", as a sharper, stronger and more comprehensive than any other definition or terminology The word "Socialization" was used in the English Sociological literature to indicate how the person interact with the community, but the term of "political socialization" was first appeared in 1959 by Herbert Hyman in a book with the same title, he said that it is process by which the person get taught the political and social pattern through various society institutions to leave with those around him. this book was the beginning of setting the basis of that concept, but its indications , functions and methods goes back to "Aflaton" when he mentioned citizen socialization, and when "Aristotle" divides the constitutions, and the philosophy of "Jean Baudin , "about how the pattern of child-raising could form their vision of the Authority, and" Al Farabi "when he

mentioned the meetings of humanity, also mentioned by " Ebn Maskoba "and Obouhamd Ghazali," the stages human socialization, and "Ibn Khaldun" when he analyzed the methods of learning and the concept of nerve (Hassan, 2007: 26)

The political socialization is a subject of political sociology, as all human societies get their solidity and development from their common values understanding, traditions and customs which distinguishing the behavior of the community members from the members of any other community, and also unites members feelings and trends towards achieving certain goals. The person doesn't reach this common understanding as soon as he is born but he reaches it through the long process from birth called socialization, through this process the person gains knowledge, skills, experiences and capabilities that enable him to participate in his community. (Hoda El-Deeb, 2002: 164), The socialization process plays a role in the person life since his birth through , simulating others and education associated, learning he get from the parents and other adults, learning gained from school, literatures and media.(Somaya, 2007: 117).

Dawson and Prewitt (1990,34-35) says that political socialization is interpret through the two political theories: the systems theory, which explained the political socialization as a process leading to the stability of the political system according to its type, and the theory of Hegemony or Domination which explain how to transfer the political ideology of the dominant group (class or elite) to the controlled groups in society by controlling symbols , Propaganda and Censorship in order to strengthen its governance.

According to the control theory, the political socialization is limited in determining how the political values are transferred from the dominate groups to the dominant groups in society. But in Egypt it could be noticed that the mass media purposely or accidentally focus to strengthen and support the authority to change the youth opinion into a general support for the political system.

Hypotheses of the study

The hypotheses of the study could be illustrated in the proposed model of the political socialization aspects and is shown in figure one which includes two hypothesis:

1. There is a positive significant relation between political socialization of the Bedouins and between each of the following studied independent variables: age, main occupation, marital status, standard of living, the education, family size, informal participation, Power status, affiliation to Bedouin community, the ownership of small projects, the political motivations, level of freedom and democracy.
2. There is a positive significant relation between the political participation of the Bedouin and each of the following studied independent variables: age, main occupation, marital status, standard of living, education, family size, informal participation, power status, affiliation to Bedouin community, the ownership of small projects, the political motivations, level of freedom and democracy, and the Bedouins political socialization

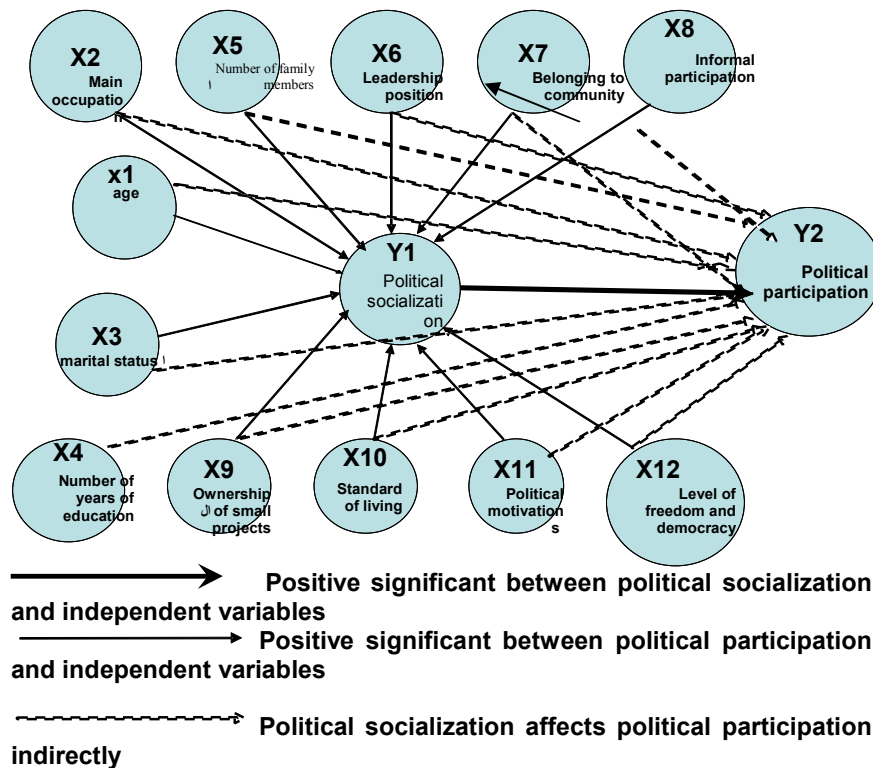


Figure 1: The proposed causal model of the political participation factors of the nomads.

Methodological procedures

First: the type of the study and the approach used:

1. The current study belongs to the descriptive analytical studies as it describe the main dimensions of the political socialization of the Bedouin community, also it describes the most important reasons of the political participation lack for the Bedouin from the target group point of view and their suggestion to overcome them.
2. It analyze the most important factors of the Bedouin socialization directly or indirectly and their impact on the political participation and it test causal hypothesis which were formulated,

Second: the geographical scope of the Research:.

Matrouh Governorate in Egypt was selected to carry out the current study because of the following reasons:

1. This Governorate has a great interest from the Egyptian government through implementing several development projects funded by international organizations.

2. Lack of Economic and Social Studies in Matrouh due to the far geographical situation from the capital (480km).
3. Matrouh Governorate is one of the deserts governorates that the Desert Research Center is specialized in studying it (researchers field).
4. Activating of the Applicable Social Studies, through linking social research with other technical departments in Desert Research Center.

Third: the time domain of the Research:

The data was collected from the field and analyzed during April 2009 until June 2009

Fourth: Method and data collection tools.

To identify degree of homogeneity for the Application units, the value of simple intercorrelation coefficient were calculated for all the studied variables, which statistically significant at the significance level of 0.01. Before that, it was carried to a group of researchers with expertise in the same field in Desert Research Center, as well as Fayoum, Alexandria and Zagazig faculty of agriculture to make the necessary adjustments and re-wording of some phrases in some measures reflect these variables.

The list of questions has been tested before being applied on 30 individual were chosen randomly from the election tables of Matrouh Governorate, then they were requisitioned after 15 days from the first time as a reliability test (Hassan, 1998: 369) by Test - Retest to detect Reliability of the application. (Barakat, 2000: 24).

Data collection relied on special tool list of questions, to be collected by personal interviews by researcher, in addition to focus group meetings with target group. The data was analyzed by using the statistical program SPSS - V 13 .

200 person were selected randomly which represent 10% of the total enrolment in the election tables of Matrouh Governorate

The following is a detailed view of how the qualitative and quantitative measurement of the variables is included in the study:

A- Measurement of the independent variables (external variables):

1. **Age:**
It is the crude number of the year.
2. **Main occupation:**
It is the source of main income and it was expressed in the list of questions with given responses weights as follow: government or private sector / special weight was given to digital (4), work for him self in non agriculture field was given (3), work for him self in agriculture and grazing were given (2), unemployed (1).
3. **Marital status:**
It was measured in four categories: never married(1), divorced / widowed(2), married and has no dependent (3), married and has dependent (4)
4. **Education:**
years successfully completed by the person in formal education
5. **Family Size:**
Crude number of family member who live

6. Power Status:

It means the ability of the person to influence the members of the tribe and community and offer advise them in the matters of their lives, as well as the matters related to popular participation in particular and it was measured by a quantitative scale consists of five terms which were given responses weights as follow: always (3), sometimes (2), rarely (1), no (zero),

7. The affiliation to Bedouin community:

It means the degree of the person's loyalty to his tribe, community and how much he trust his tribe and it was measured by quantitative scale consists of six sentences which were given weights for each (2), (1), (zero) to the categories "agree", agree to some extent, "don't agree" and therefore a theoretical minimum for this measurement is zero degrees and maximum is 12 degrees.

8. Informal participation:

It is the participation of the person in the social activities which serve his community and it was measured by a quantitative scale consists of eight terms that was given weights for each (2), (1), (zero) for the groups "always", "sometimes" and "never",.

9. Ownership of small projects:

It is the number of small productive activities that makes the person's income, the degree of success of these activities were measured by a quantitative scale consists of two responses: "available" which was given a probability weight of (1), and "Not available" which was given a probability weight (zero).

The degree of success of these projects was divided into: "high" and that was given the probability weight of (3), "medium and that was given the probability weight of (2), "low" with weight (1), while the total score was calculated through collecting the marks obtained by the person.

10. The standard of living:

To measure this variable Used a scale consists of fourteen type of devices to clarify the availability of fashionable home equipments obtained by the person and it was given weights according to the number as given weights:

- (1) For each of the electric fan, tape recorder, sewing machine, telephone, and
- (2) For the ovens, fridge, washing machine, TV, video, Air-condition, satellite receiver and computer
- (3) For each half cabin car, private car,.

11. The political motivations:

This variable was measured by a scale consists of five statements to reflected person politically motivation and it was given weights (3), (2), (1) for the categories: "always", "sometimes", "never",

12. Level of freedom and democracy:

This variable was measured by a scale consists of five statements to reflect the degree of freedom and democracy experienced by the

person and express his point of view without restriction and it was given weights: (3), (2), (1) for the categories: "always", "sometimes", "never".

B- Measurement of intermediate variables (variables in progress)

13. Political socialization:

It is how the person is raised up politically in the dimensions of socialization starting from the family, through school, political organizations, friends and his exposition to the media which leads to inspire the political behavior in the person since his start.

This variable was measured through a five main axis represent the main dimensions of the political socialization,:

- **The family.**
- **The school.**
- **Political organizations.**
- **Community comrades.**
- **Media.**

Each one was measured by 5 statements, so the total number of statements measured was 25 statements each were given weights (3), (2), (1) according to the responses: "always", "sometimes", "never".

The theoretical minimum for this measure 15 degrees and the maximum theoretical of 45 degrees and they were calculated by the total score obtained by the person

14. degree of political participation:

This variable is measured on a scale consisting of 15 statements reflect the contribution of the individual in political decisions at the level of tribe in particular and the Bedouin community in general, each were given weights (3), (2), (1) of the categories of always, sometimes, no, respectively.

The theoretical minimum for this measure 15 degrees and the maximum theoretical of 45 degrees and they were calculated by the total score obtained by the person

Statistical analysis tools:

The analysis method Used in this study is the Path Analysis to test the expected model of relations underlying hypotheses of the study, where the Path Analysis is one of the tools used to test and interpretation of the causal relationships also allows measurement of Direct Effects and Indirect Effects of each variable on the other variable (Miller and Stokes , 1974: 139). The study distinguishes between two types of variables within the model of the Path Analysis:

1. **Endogenous Variables** which the variation inside them refers to the variables within the causal model.
2. **Exogenous Variables** which the variation inside them don't refer to the variables within the causal model.

Applying the Path Analysis model in the current study requires several steps can be summarized as follows:

1. Encoding variables used in the research study.
 - Age (x1)
 - The main occupation (x2)
 - Marital status (x 3)

- education (x4)
 - Family size (x5)
 - Power Status (x6)
 - affiliation to Bedouin community (x7)
 - informal participation (x8)
 - Ownership of small projects (x9)
 - the standard of living (x10)
 - the political motivations (x11)
 - Level of freedom and democracy (x12)
 - political socialization (y1)
 - degree of political participation (y2)
2. The research model has 12 external variables and one variable represents the progress variables.

The variable of political participation represents the internal variables, was expressed by the following structural equations:
 $Y_1 = p_1, 1x_1 + p_1, 2x_2 + p_1, 3x_3 + p_1, 4x_4 + p_1, 5x_5 + p_1, 6x_6 + p_1, 7x_7 + p_1, 8x_8 + p_1, 9x_9 + p_1, 10x_{10} + p_1, 10x_{10} + + p_1, 10x_{10} + e_1$(1)

$$Y_2 = p_2, 1x_1 + p_2, 2x_2 + p_2, 3x_3 + p_2, 4x_4 + p_2, 5x_5 + p_2, 6x_6 + p_2, 7x_7 + p_2, 8x_8 + p_2, 9x_9 + p_2, 10x_{10} + p_2, 11x_{11} + p_1, 12x_{12} + p_1.1 y_1 + e_2$$
..... (2)

Where P_{ij} are the coefficients of the path, i is the dependent variable, j is the independent variable, e_i Residuals which are variables that refer to the unexplained variance.

3. Using the relational coefficient between the variables expressed in the values of Pearson correlation coefficients, the correlation coefficient was used in the analysis of simple link to the its overall elements (components).
4. Using multi-Multiple Regression to estimate the relationship between the variables contained in the model by calculating two structural equations for the dependent variables to determine the Path Coefficient.
5. Alwin and Hauser, model was used to calculate the impact of direct and indirect and total impact of each independent variable on the dependent variable, and calculate the value of uncaused regression

Description of the independent variables:

Table (1): The distribution of the study sample according to the independent research variables studied

research variables	studied sample size = 200	
	Number	Percentage
1- Age		
The first group: (less than 35 years old)	46	23.00
The second group: (31 to less than 40 years old)	63	31.50
The third group (40 years and over)	91	45.50
Total	200	100.00
2 - Main occupation:		
Governmental or private sector	33	16.50
work for him self in non agriculture field was given	27	13.50
work for him self in agriculture & grazing	58	29.00
unemployed	82	41.00
Total	200	100.00

Table (1): Cont.

3 - Marital status:		
Married and has dependent	83	41.50
Married and has no dependent	49	24.50
Never married	33	16.50
Widowed / Divorced	35	17.50
Total	200	100.00
4 - Education :		
Illiteracy	69	34.50
Reads and writes	37	18.50
Elementary Education	33	16.50
Lower secondary education	19	9.50
high education	17	8.50
Education above the average	13	6.50
College education / university over	12	6.00
Total	200	100.00
5 - Family Size :		
A small family (4 members or less)	30	15.00
A middle class family (5- 8 members)	111	55.50
A large family (9 or more members)	59	29.50
Total	200	100.00
6 - Power Status:		
Less than 11 years old	68	34.00
11 to less than 20 years old	39	19.50
20 years and above	93	46.50
Total	200	100.00
7 - Affiliation to Bedouin community:		
Low (less than 7 degrees)	26	13.00
Medium (from 7 to less than 11 degrees)	88	44.00
High (11 degrees or more)	96	48.00
Total	200	100.0
8 - Informal participation:		
Low (less than 17 degrees)	64	32.00
Medium (17- 21 degrees)	97	48.50
High (21 degrees or more)	39	19.50
Total	200	100.00
9- Ownership of small projects:		
low (less than 5 degrees)	89	44.50
medium (from 5 to less than 8 degrees)	73	36.50
high (8 degrees or more)	38	19.00
Total	200	100.00
10 - The standard of living:		
Low (less than 10 degrees)	102	51.00
Average (10 to less than 15)	74	37.00
High (15 degrees or more)	24	12.00
Total	200	100.00
11- The political motivations:		
Low (less than 6 degrees)	82	41.00
Medium (6 to less than 11 degrees)	79	39.50
High (11 degrees or more)	39	19.50
Total	200	100.00
12 - Level of freedom and democracy:		
Low (less than 6 degrees)	66	33.00
Medium (6 to less than 11 degrees)	105	52.50
High (11 degrees or more)	29	14.50
Total	200	100.00

Source: Data collected in the table were calculated from the study's questionnaire , 2009

RESULTS

First:

A- The dimensions of Bedouin political socialization.

Table (2) demonstrates the need for these Bedouin for educating them politically and needs for activate political skills through establishing political organizations to train Bedouin and motivate political participation in some events such as the election campaigns, which will lead to raise their political awareness and will increase their political socialization.

Table (2): Distribution of the sample research and according to the dimensions of political socialization.

Dimensions of political socialization	Number	.%
1 - family	68	34.00
2 - School	32	16.00
3 - political organizations	49	24.50
4 – Friends group	39	19.50
5- Media	12	6.00
Total	200	100.00
Total dimensions of the political socialization		
Low (less than 20 degrees)	73	36.50
Medium (20 to less than 30 degrees)	98	49.00
High (30 degrees or more)	29	14.50
Total	200	100.00

Source: calculated from the questionnaire in 2009

This will increase their political participation on the basis of serving their country, rather than serving the elders of their tribes.

B - Political participation of the Bedouin community of the study:

In table (3) it is clear that more than two thirds of the sample are distributed into two categories, the low and medium-category, while the rest of the sample are in the high category.

This indicates the need to take care of Bedouin in terms of educating them politically, the political organizations should train Bedouin , socialize them , motivate and involve them in political campaigns, which leads to raise their political awareness, increasing the political socialization.

Table (3): Distribution of the studied sample according to the political participation measure of the Bedouin community .

Degree of political participation	Number	%
Low (less than 27 degrees)	69	34.5
Medium (27 to less than 36 degree)	112	56
High (36 degree and more)	19	9.50
Total	200	100

Source: calculated from the study questionnaire in 2009

Second: Relations between political socialization and political participation and independent variables under study of the Bedouin community:

1. Relations with the political socialization:

Through the results in table (4) it may be say that the insignificant relation of the age variable and education is due to that more than half of the research sample fall in the high age group sticking to the customs, traditions gained from parents and grandparents and their obedience to what the head of the tribe tells. That's it found that the age have no impact on political socialization, and then of political participation, as well as the " education"

impact on the political socialization may be due to the small number of teachers and also the small number of schools, and low educational level among the sample.

Table (4): The correlations and regression between the independent variables under study and political socialization of the Bedouins.

Independent variables	Relation with the dependent variable (political socialization)		
	Correlation coefficient (r)	the path coefficient (k)	determination coefficient (R ²)
Age	** 0.050	0.109	0.82
Main occupation	**0.605	**0.295	
Marital status	**0.553	**0.281	
Education	0.220	0.107	
Family size	0.307	0.158	
Power status	0.271	0.160	
Affiliation to bedouin community	0.365	0.245	
Informal participation	0.291	0.183	
Ownership of small projects	0.345	0.246	
The standard of living	0.305	0.197	
The political motivations	0.357	0.296	
Level of freedom and democracy	0.516	0.391	

Source: calculated through the SPSS statistical program from the questionnaire in 2009

So we should take into consideration the medium age groups and motivate them to participate in political parties and political awareness through conferences and participation in election campaigns.

2. Results of the most important factors of political participation of the Bedouin community.

In table (5) the variables with positive impact on socialization and political participation, such as the main occupation because their relationships are many and varied and that give them the political culture and then raising them politically and make them participate politically as well as marital status variable, are based on complex relations and gain awareness and become more political participation.

Also level of education has a positive impact on the political socialization and therefore on political participation and also as much as the number of family members grew the political socialization and political participation, since that the family has an important role in political socialization and then political participation.

Also leadership in the community has a significant role in political socialization through friend groups, which have an impact on others , whenever the person is the leader it increase his political involvement, and the affiliation to Bedouin community makes a person cares to progress through the education and positive political participation.

The higher level per capita economic helps in raising the standard of livin which help in increasing the ownership of small projects, the ability to travel to receive political information and elections participation.

Whenever the person can receive information and receive seminars and attend meetings and read the brochures and programs of the parties he could have a reasonable amount of awareness and political culture with the enjoyment of political freedom.

Table (5): Correlations and regression between the variables of the study and degree of Bedouin political participation.

Independent variables	dependent variable (political socialization)		
	Correlation coefficient (r)	the path coefficient (k)	determination coefficient (r^2)
Age	0.339	0.101	0.79
Main occupation	0.299	0.138	
Marital status	0.411	0.243	
Number of years of formal education	0.356	0.186	
Number of individuals living unit	0.286	0.167	
Position of leadership within the tribe	0.434	0.281	
The degree of affiliation to bedouin community	0.513	0.301	
Informal participation	0.367	0.220	
Ownership of small projects	0.276	0.168	
The standard of living	0.301	0.191	
The political motivations	0.278	0.212	
Level of freedom and democracy	0.389	0.241	
Political education	0.451	0.324	

Source: calculated through the SPSS statistical program of the reality of the questionnaire, 2009

Third: Building the causal model and identify the direct and indirect effects:

Table (6): The results of fragmentation of the overall correlation to the variables of the study.

Dependent variable	the independent variable	direct impact	indirect impact		the overall effect	Uncaused correlation	Total correlation
			Value	via			
Y1	X1					0.05	0.05
	X2	0.29			0.29	0.27	0.61
	X3	0.28			0.28	0.32	0.55
	X4					0.22	0.22
	X5	0.16			0.16	0.15	0.31
	X6	0.16			0.16	0.11	0.27
	X7	0.25			0.25	0.12	0.37
	X8	0.18			0.18	0.11	0.29
	X9	0.25			0.25	0.10	0.35
	X10	0.19			0.19	0.12	0.31
	X11	0.29			0.29	0.7	0.36
	X12	0.39			0.39	0.13	0.52
Y2	X1		0.22	Y1	0.22	0.12	0.34
	X2	0.14	0.09	Y1	0.23	0.06	0.29
	X3	0.24	0.09	Y1	0.33	0.08	0.41
	X4	0.19	0.07	Y1	0.28	0.08	0.36
	X5	0.17	0.06	Y1	0.23	0.06	0.29
	X6	0.28	0.11	Y1	0.39	0.04	0.43
	X7	0.30			0.30	0.21	0.51
	X8	0.22			0.22	0.15	0.37
	X9	0.17	0.05	Y1	0.22	0.06	0.28
	X10	0.19	0.10	Y1	0.29	0.01	0.30
	X11	0.21			0.21	0.07	0.28
	X12	0.24			0.24	0.14	0.38
	y13	0.32			0.32	0.02	0.34

Source: calculated through the SPSS statistical program of the questionnaire, 2009.

Fourth-: Results on the causes of lack of political participation of the Bedouin from their point of view and proposals to overcome them :

1- the reasons for lack of political participation from the respondents point of view is shown in table (7):

Table (7): the results of causes of political participation lack.

N	Reasons of political participations lack	Importance	
		Number	%
1	control of the tribal chief on the tripe members opinions	188	94.00
2	Lack of political organizations presence and attention .	163	81.50
3	he people cant feel the impact of their participation	156	78.00
4	the lack of clear programs for the political organizations	134	67.00
5	concern about their needs and their life problems	130	65.00
6	Some people are afraid from the political work	112	56.00
7	political work is based on mediation and favoritism	107	53.50
8	political isolation	96	48.00

Source: calculated from the respondents in 2009

2- Proposals to overcome obstacles of the political participation from the respondents point of view:

Table (8): Proposals to overcome the obstacles of the political participation from respondents' point of view.

N	Proposals to overcome the obstacles	Importance of political participation	
		Number	%
1	raise the level of education	183	91.50
2	Involving the Bedouin political socialization in schools	154	77.00
3	Working on raising the policy awareness by family and the media	139	69.50
4	Selecting the people working in the political field	124	62.00
5	Working on raising the standard of living	119	59.50
6	Helping the people to observe that working in parties is safe	111	55.50
7	interact of the political organizations with Bedouin youth	107	53.50
8	Work on enlarging the circle of political work	99	49.50

Source: calculated from the respondents in 2009

Proposals recommended by the researchers:

The proposals are to discuss the practical side, which is translated to the results and help in setting a theoretical model form for the strategy of activating the role of political socialization of the Bedouins in their political participation.

This strategy are summarized in the following:

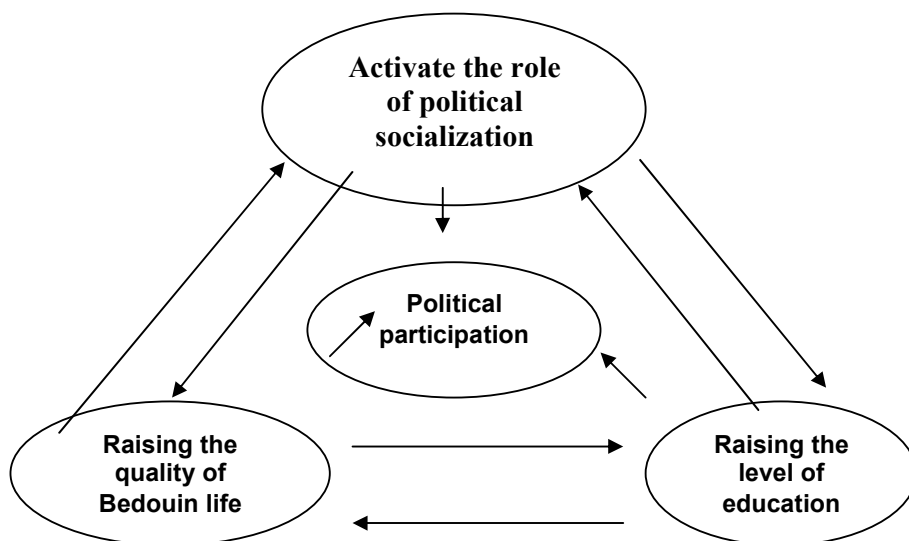


Figure 2: Theoretical model of strategy to activate the role of political socialization of the Bedouins in political participation

First: activating the role of political socialization through:

- 1- Motivating the family on the political socialization by encouraging their sons to participate in political parties to lay down the political values such as parity and love of work and political follow and ability to change, the value of self-reliance, responsibility, and national loyalty,
- 2- Activating the role of the media through clarifying the important role played by the political socialization and accuracy in what he watches, heard and read in newspapers and magazines to reach a safe and effective political socialization.
- 3- Activation of political socialization in schools through teacher preparation and the content of the curriculum, and attention to school events that generate and motivate the values of loyalty and belonging.
- 4- Activating the role of political organizations in raising young people and adults by opening communication channels and make the Bedouin tribes feel the existence of these organizations

Second: raising the educational level of the Bedouins by:

- Increase the number of schools and support it with equipments, teaching aids, increasing numbers of teachers and train them by the latest scientific methods and developing of scientific method in all educational

stages, and complete the university education in the governorate to include more colleges, as well as to encourage the education of girls.

Third: raising the Bedouin standard of living through:

- Increase the state's interest in these Bedouin communities through the establishment of development projects that provide job opportunities for youth, as well as encouraging youth to establish their own small projects through soft loans with long grace periods

Fourth: Other activities:

- repeating such kind of applied researches, which concentrates on the political participation and political social for Bedouin community in particular and local community in general will help in increasing the organized knowledge about this essential developmental process.

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التنشئة السياسية وتأثيرها على المشاركة السياسية بين بدو مطروح
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استهدفت هذه الدراسة: التعرف علي الأبعاد الرئيسية للتنشئة السياسية للبدو في مجتمع الدراسة، والتعرف علي أهم محددات كل من التنشئة والمشاركة السياسية للبدو بمجتمع الدراسة، وبناء واختبار نموذج سببي عن علاقة درجة المشاركة السياسية وبعض المتغيرات المستقلة المدروسة، وأخيرا التعرف علي أهم أسباب عدم المشاركة السياسية للبدو من وجهة نظر المبحوثين ومقترحات التغلب عليها .
وقد أجريت هذه الدراسة بمحافظة مطروح وتم اختيار عدد ٢٠٠ مفردة، بنسبة ١٠% من أجمالي المقيدين بجدول الانتخابات بمركز مطروح، سحبت بطريقة عشوائية بسيطة، وتم جمع بيانات هذه الدراسة باستخدام أسلوب الاستبيان بالمقابلة الشخصية بعد إجراء اختبارات الصدق والثبات والاتساق الداخلي، خلال الفترة

الزمنية من شهر ابريل ٢٠٠٩ م وحتى شهر يونية ٢٠٠٩ م، وقد تم استخدام النسب المئوية، والتكرارات، والتحليل المساري كأدوات للتحليل الإحصائي واستخلاص نتائج الدراسة.

وقد توصلت الدراسة لعدد من النتائج لعل أهمها:

- ١- أن بعد الأسرة هي أكثر الأبعاد التي تلعب دورا هاما في التنشئة السياسية، حيث تمثل ٣٤% من إجمالي العينة، بينما يأتي بعدها بعد التنظيمات السياسية بنسبة ٢٤% من إجمالي العينة، ثم تأتي بعد ذلك بعد جماعة الرفاق بنسبة ١٩.٥% من إجمالي العينة، وبعد ذلك يأتي بعد المدرسة بنسبة ١٦% من إجمالي العينة، وأخيرا يأتي بع الأعلام بنسبة ٦% من إجمالي العينة.
- ٢- وأوضحت النتائج أن أهم محددات التنشئة السياسية للبدو بمجتمع الدراسة تمثلت في وجود علاقة معنوية موجبة عند المستوي الاحتمالي ٠.٠١ بين درجة التنشئة السياسية للبدو وكل من: المهنة الأساسية، الحالة الزوجية، عدد أفراد الأسرة، المكانة القيادية داخل القبيلة، درجة الإنتماء للمجتمع المحلي البدوي، المشاركة غير الرسمية، كم المثيرات السياسية، مساحة الحرية والديمقراطية، ووجود علاقة معنوية موجبة عند المستوي الاحتمالي ٠.٠٥ بين درجة التنشئة السياسية للبدو وكل من: مستوي المعيشة، حيازة المشروعات الصغيرة، وأظهرت النتائج أيضا عدم وجود علاقة معنوية عند أي مستوي احتمالي بين درجة التنشئة السياسية للبدو ومتغيري: العمر، وعدد سنوات التعليم، وتوضح النتائج أيضا أن المتغيرات العشر مجتمعة تفسر حوالي ٨٢% من التباين في درجة التنشئة السياسية للبدو مما يشير إلي وجود عوامل أخرى لم يتضمنها النموذج مسؤولة عن تفسير نحو ١٨% من التباين في هذا المتغير التابع.
- كما أظهرت النتائج وجود علاقة معنوية موجبة عند المستوي الاحتمالي ٠.٠١ بين درجة المشاركة السياسية للبدو وكل من: المهنة الأساسية، الحالة الزوجية، المكانة القيادية داخل القبيلة، درجة الإنتماء للمجتمع المحلي البدوي، المشاركة غير الرسمية، كم المثيرات السياسية، مساحة الحرية والديمقراطية، والتنشئة السياسية، كما تشير النتائج إلي وجود علاقة معنوية موجبة عند المستوي الاحتمالي ٠.٠٥ بين درجة المشاركة السياسية للبدو وكل من: عدد سنوات التعليم، وعدد أفراد الأسرة، مستوي المعيشة، حيازة المشروعات الصغيرة، كما أظهرت النتائج عدم وجود علاقة معنوية عند أي مستوي احتمالي بين درجة المشاركة السياسية للبدو ومتغير: العمر.
- وتوضح النتائج أيضا أن المتغيرات الاحدي عشر مجتمعة تفسر حوالي ٧٩% من التباين في درجة المشاركة السياسية للبدو مما يشير إلي وجود عوامل أخرى لم يتضمنها النموذج مسؤولة عن تفسير نحو ٢١% من التباين في هذا المتغير التابع.
- ٣- وتمثلت نتائج بناء النموذج السببي المعدل ومعرفة التأثيرات المباشرة وغير المباشرة: أتضح وجود تأثيرات مباشرة وغير مباشرة لمتغير المهنة الأساسية علي متغير التنشئة السياسية، وكذا متغيرات الحالة الزوجية، عدد أفراد الأسرة، والمشاركة غير الرسمية، وحيازة المشروعات الصغيرة، ومستوي المعيشة، وكم المثيرات السياسية، و مناخ الحرية والديمقراطية.
- ٤- وأخيرا أوضحت النتائج وجود ثماني مشكلات تعتبر من الأسباب الرئيسية لعدم مشاركة البدو في المجالات السياسية، مرتبه تنازليا هذه المشكلات وفقا لأهميتها النسبية مقاسة بعدد أفراد العينة، وقد احتلت مشكلة سيطرة رئيس القبيلة علي آراء أفراد قبيلته، وتأتي في الترتيب الأخير بالنسبة لهذه المجموعة مشكلة الشعور بالاغتراب السياسي.

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