

Examine the Impact of Understanding Rights of Citizenship on Nursery Staff Social Behavior of Sari City

Fattah Nazem¹, Azam Inanloo², MaryamYaghoubi², Hadi Abolfathi³

1. Department of Education, College of Education and Counselling, Roudehen Branch, Islamic Azad University, Roudehen, Iran
2. PhD Student in Educational Administration. Islamic Azad University, Roudehen, Iran
3. Faculty Member of Islamic Azad University, Chalus Branch, Chalus, Iran

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research was to investigate the impact of understanding of citizenship rights on kindergartens staffs' social behavior in Sari city. The method of the research has been descriptive and in form of causal comparable and the population is all principals and teachers in kindergartens of Sari with 1143 cases and number of samples was 300 people based on randomized Sari Garjesi-Morgan table. The method has been stratified random sampling. In this study a researcher made questionnaire with 40 questions was used to collect data. Analysis of data was done using descriptive and inferential statistical methods (t- test) and software SPSS. In response to the main research hypothesis, data analysis has shown that: understanding of the citizenship right has an impact on the private kindergartens principals and staffs' social behavior, and as well as, in investigation of the first to the third hypothesis, the results of the research indicated that understanding of the citizenship rights (political, social, civic rights) has a significant impact on social behavior of nursery directors and staff.

KEYWORDS: Rights of Citizenship, Social Behavior, Kindergartens

1. INTRODUCTION

The city is defined by two general views; location-based and human-centered perspectives. some researcher in definition of city have most emphasized on aspects of geography, buildings, spaces and physical space and has been less attention to the critical role of "man" in formation of "city". Therefore, they have portrayed a city which is toxin throughout and in it there is no soul. On the other hand, some have defined it on centrality of the human considering that the fundamental basis for the formation of the city is the man and have cherish the city's soul (human) side of the body (the physical). Based on second view, "city" is a hotspot formation of complex social, economics, culture and politics relations between the people in which the geographical space live together with cooperation and collaboration. In other words, the city is a place where has a vastness of space, population, diversity of subcultures, a variety of occupations and structural order, and position of authority and power and social and political orientation, location of organizations and a great social institutions, location for production and spread of information, news and behaviors, and in summary it is a culture makers [1].

Citizenship in Europe is taken of term (Citoyen) and Latin roots (Civic); Today, this elected word is expressed equal to (Citizen) and in Persian language the term of "citizen" is a property for residents of the city as the owner of a property. In international law, its colloquial meaning is applicable only for a normal person who enjoys full political and civil rights in the political unit of government [2]. And in the social sciences, it is somebody who has a civil rights [3]. According to the above point, "citizen" is a person who take place in the social, political, cultural and economic structure of society and in decision-making and shaping it, directly or indirectly be effective with the symbiotic, a voluntary interaction and synchronize efforts to achieve happiness in this world and after that [4]. A citizenship means of "a set of rights and duties which determine achievement of every individual to social and economic resources". Historically, the citizenship refers to each identity which specifics individual situations in the political arena. In fact, citizenship by itself is one of the most important resources that society gives to the person as a legal entity and the entity is a part of a civil society that is formed based on a set of values and in its general meaning is interpreted to the civic virtue [5]. We can also call citizenship a subjective idea about the responsibility in the social issues, an inherently communicational idea related to the cooperation between individuals to manage their lives, and finally a legal concept which contains the duties and social obligations [6].

Social theorists now has emphasized on the issue that in the context of cultural diversity and the current globalization, Issues of cultural rights of citizens as well as political, civil and social is important [7]. Hence, the Theorists argue that citizens should in addition to civil, political and social rights enjoy cultural rights, too. From

*Corresponding Author: Fattah Nazem (Professor of Educational Administration); Department of Educational Administration, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, Islamic Azad University, Roudehen, Iran; Email: F_nazem@yahoo.com

this perspective, the concept of cultural citizenship in the first place refers to the cultural rights. From views of Turner and many other researchers, the citizen refers to rights of women, children, minorities, ethnic groups and other community groups [8]. In the other view, Pokuliski calls it meaning of "cultural rights" and He writes cultural rights: means regards the rights of social groups such as women, children, the disabled, minorities, immigrants, and other social identities. Pokuliski argues that cultural rights here means the acceptance and recognition of rights of identities and social groups without any obstacle in the way of representation of the identities, the recognition without marginalization, acceptance and integration in society without normalizing of distorted and being humiliated. These rights are different and beyond the related rights to having political, welfare and social justice representation, but rather focused on having and representations and promoting lifestyle and cultural identity of citizens [9]. Some theorists know "Respect for cultural diversity" in cultural rights [10]. According to Rozaldo [11] cultural citizen has participation and other democratic rights at the same time have the "right to be different".

UNESCO as well, call concept of cultural rights means human right to have access to culture in all its aspects. That is, all human beings have the right to use cultural products and participate in cultural producing. Promoting and accepting this concept as a principle, justifies government intervention to safeguard the rights of citizens to have access to culture [12].

In this regard was carried out a research by Fatemi Nia [13] in Tehran entitled a culture of citizenship: product of good governance, effective organizations and active citizens. Outcome of this research was that citizenship and cultural citizenship is production of commitment to being responsible of various elements of the society and to realize that we need a mutual move, one is from top to bottom, giving opportunities and seeking participation of macro structure and other one is moving from the bottom to the top, that is, the participation and social activities of the citizens For the presence in different spheres of society, especially the public realm. In another study entitled: The role of citizenship participation, meritocracy and organizational structures in image and behavior of employees in organizations has been made by Arizi Samani [14]. The results showed that for prediction of organizational and citizenship behavior in the companies of group A (as an artificial variable) meritocracy is able to predict this variable. In another study entitled Necessary for students to benefit from the knowledge of citizenship and social responsibility in the process of globalization is done by: Azizi Shamami [15] in university of Mazandaran, with the aim of assessing students' knowledge of citizenship and social responsibility in the process of globalization. Results indicated no significant difference between male and female students in the knowledge of citizenship and social responsibility. As well as the results of correlation test indicate the relationship between knowledge citizenship and social responsibility. Also, in a research by Chen and Lee Fahr [16] entitled (The relationship between transformational and an exchange leadership behaviors and citizenship in Chinese organizations) indicated there is a significant relationship between transformational and an exchange leadership behaviors and citizenship in Chinese organizations, As well as, there is no a significant relationship between social behavior of leader and organizational citizenship behavior of employees. Chen [17] in the research entitled the relationship between transformational leadership and organizational commitment and organizational citizenship behaviors how the results of the study revealed that the transformational leadership style leads to establish organizational commitment and a great organizational citizenship behavior of the organization's members.

Given the above, it can be said the upbringing citizenship is called as "citizen education", "education for community life", "democratic education" and "civic education based on human rights", means the education system effort to educate citizens to feel an attachment to their homeland and the land and observe the law in all fields of life, also arise the ability of them pay to review and evaluate of government performance through civic organizations that are members them in case of unjustified authoritarianism [18]. Since, the present study sought to examine the impact of understanding of the citizenship rights on the kindergartens staffs' social behavior.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

This study was a descriptive and the population consisted of 1143 people, that is, all principals and teachers in urban and rural kindergartens of Sari have been working in academic year 2010-2011. In the present study, Morgan and Garjsi table was used for sampling that the sample volume according to population which were 1143 persons of principals and teachers in urban and rural kindergartens of Sari were selected with at least 291 people using a random stratified sampling.

In this study, a researcher made questionnaire was used to collect data. The questionnaire is derived based on literature study. Primarily, based on fundamental laws related to civil rights, civil rights questionnaire has been developed. Then, the social behaviors related to each of the civil rights have been studied and have been used in separate questions in social behavior questionnaire. To confirm the validity, the questionnaires of the study were evaluated by the teacher advisors and with their final approval were ensured the validity of the questionnaires. To determine reliability, the questionnaire was distributed among 30 principals and teachers. Results obtained using Cronbach's alpha method has been approved the validity of questionnaire to 0.76.

3. RESULTS

To test the research hypotheses, it is necessary that the descriptive statistics (mean and standard deviation) of variables are examined. As can be seen in the table 1, variable of understanding of social rights is the highest average responses descriptively, and variables of understanding of civil rights and understanding of political rights place in the following rank.

Table 1. Mean and standard deviation of the research variables (status quo)

Variables	Mean of responses	Standard deviation
Understanding of Social Rights	3.87	0.76
Understanding of Political Rights	3.37	0.68
Understanding of civil rights	3.59	0.64

First hypothesis:

Understanding of social rights has an impact on social behavior of principals and employees of private kindergarten. For first hypothesis test based on t-test corresponding coefficients are reflected in Table 2. According to that in Table 2 value of p-value is lower than $\alpha=0.05$, also according to the calculated mean value is higher than the theoretical value of 3, with 95% confidence the research hypothesis is confirmed, and the result is that understanding of social rights has impact on principals and employees' social behavior of private kindergartens.

Table 2. T-test of first hypothesis

Value of t	Degrees of freedom	α	p-value
16.61	299	0.05	0.00

The second hypothesis: Understanding of political rights has an impact on principals and employees' social rights of private kindergartens. According to that in Table 3 value of p-value is lower than $\alpha=0.05$, also according to the calculated mean value is higher than the theoretical value of 3, with 95% confidence the research hypothesis is confirmed, and the result is that understanding of political rights has impact on principals and employees' social behavior of private kindergartens.

Table 3. T-test of second hypothesis

Value of t	Degrees of freedom	α	p-value
14.39	299	0.05	0.0001

The third hypothesis: Understanding of civil rights has an impact on principals and employees' social rights of private kindergartens. According to that in Table 4 value of p-value is lower than $\alpha=0.05$, also according to the calculated mean value is higher than the theoretical value of 3, with 95% confidence the research hypothesis is confirmed, and the result is that understanding of civil rights has an impact on principals and employees' social behavior of private kindergartens.

Table 4. T-test of third hypothesis

Value of t	Degrees of freedom	α	p-value
14.39	299	0.05	0.0001

The forth hypothesis: Understanding of citizenship rights has an impact on principals and employees' social rights of private kindergartens. According to that in Table 5 value of p-value is lower than $\alpha=0.05$, also according to the calculated mean value is higher than the theoretical value of 3, with 95% confidence the research hypothesis is confirmed, and the result is that understanding of citizenship rights has impact on principals and employees' social behavior of private kindergartens.

Table 5. T-test of forth hypothesis

Value of t	Degrees of freedom	α	p-value
15.67	299	0.05	0.00

4. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Form findings of the questionnaire questions and statistical analysis of the first hypothesis can be concluded that Understanding of social rights has an impact on the social behavior of principals and employees of private kindergarten. Social rights give to citizenship actual content because these rights firm citizenship based on the public resources of society. Barbalt [19] introduce citizenship as the rights of participate in political society

and the civil rights as a tool to facilitate this partnership and not one of the components of citizenship. These rights are necessarily universal, on the other hand social rights only when have significant which be inherent rights and inherent rights can never be a universal. Finally, since social rights are dependence to a bureaucratic and financial basis, they are not the rights of all people in any way, but are opportunities for requirements.

Results obtained from the findings of the research are consistent with the Fatemi [20], Esfahani [21], Sharifi [22] studies. The results of the second hypothesis are consistent with the Nejat Hosseini [23] findings. Because, it is a situation, that communicate between the individual and Society. Our rights should be recognized to properly influence, and we must also respect to the rights of others. Cohen believes the most important political community in current era is government-nation or national government. With establishing orderly and logical systems to produce awards for individual of society can be greatly facilitated citizenship behavior.

From the third hypothesis can be concluded that understanding of civil rights has impact on principals and employees' social rights of the kindergartens. One of the dimensions of citizenship behavior is known civic virtue and is consisted of the acts such as the presence of additional programs when not required to this presence and there is a trend to study the books and magazines and general information. Therefore a good citizen not only should be aware daily issues but must always comment about them and also has an actively participation. Findings of the research are consistent with Arizi Samani [14], Nejat Hosseini [23] and Shiani [24] studies.

In the fourth hypothesis can be confidently stated that Understanding of citizenship rights has an impact on principals and employees' social rights of private kindergartens. Since, ever the issue of citizenship and its impact on the social behavior of kindergartens has not been studied in Sari and other cities, thus, the results and the researches which are consistent with the matter, has been used for discussion and resulting. Thus, it can be said that results of the research is consistent with Hemat Zadeh [25] and Aghapour [26].

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