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A review of the effect of the environmental pollution of The Persian Gulf on the citizen's dissatisfaction
(Case study: people older than 25 in Bandar Abbas, Qeshm and Khamir port)

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ABSTRACT

This survey aims at examining the effect of the environmental pollution on dissatisfaction of citizens of Bandar Abbas, Qeshm and Khamir as well as indentifying the government's environmental measurements and policies in minimizing the environmental pollution in The Persian Gulf. The survey addresses theories related to political dissatisfaction including critical, responsive and positive approaches. The underlying theory in this survey is functionalism. Dependent variable of the survey is dissatisfaction which is evaluated in terms of three tendencies: cognitive (with 6 statements), emotional (with 5 statements) and evaluative (with 5 statements). This survey tests 6 hypotheses regarding the effect of: level of education, age, place of living, gender, the extent of proximity to seashore and pollution of the environment on the extent of dissatisfaction of respondents. So 384 people older than 25 were selected in Bandar abbas, Qeshm and Khamir port and all necessary information has been gathered using measurement method and questionnaire. Data analysis has been done by spss and following results are obtained: findings show that 79.4% of respondents are living in Bandar Abbas, 13.5% are living in Qeshm and 7% in Khamir Port. Place of living, Level of education and the extent of pollution are variables that have statistically meaningful relations. There is not any relation between the age and gender of respondents and proximity to seashore and extent of dissatisfaction.
Keywords: Pollution; pollution of the Environment; the citizen's dissatisfaction; cognitive approach; emotional approach; evaluative approach.

INTRODUCTION

Over many decades pollution and destroying of the environment have become one of domestically, regionally and internationally important and considerable issues. A variety of rules and regulations as well as various protocols and conventions have been established and implemented to confront the above mentioned problem. In this way, our country moves accordingly and takes steps in the scope of constitution and ordinary rules (regulations) as well as other legal laws and regulations (in addition to being in consistency with international rules and trying to reflect these rules in domestic laws and measures) to protect the environment that is considered to be a "common heritage of mankind". In this way the government determined penal and non-penal responses to protect divine gift and necessary bed of sustainability (the environment) and life of all beings specially mankind (Ghassemi, 2007:7).

Since the professional organization in UN, International Marine Organization (IMO), has been established, IMO has shown special attention to the issue of pollution of marine environment. As marine pollution has been increased because of oil leakage from vessels and industrial wastes and city sewages spill into the seas, new methods and approaches came into existence. The main part of pollutions in The Persian Gulf and Hormoz's channel arises from various oil wells and platforms. There are 190 oil platforms in The Persian Gulf from which 70 ones are active. Statistics show that The Persian Gulf is one of the most polluted gulfs in the world. It goes back to Iran-Iraq conflict during which 5.8 millions of barrels of oil were dumped in The Persian Gulf. As The Persian Gulf is not very deep, the water is salty, the weather is hot and The Persian Gulf has limited access to high seas all the above mentioned features construct special environment. An environment is very fragile before issues like: oil pollution, (military) conflict, vessels and tankers travel, increasing industrial and economical activities and desalination plants, city sewages and wastes, power stations, sea bank drainage, entering various aggressive species by water, balance of vessels, new threats such as creating new territories (superficial Islands) and carrying out maneuvers. In regard to various dangerous environmental problems, convergence across countries of The Persian Gulf to provide environmental safety, is an ecological necessity and there is no doubt that it is impossible to achieve stable development without convergence across countries in the regional organization to protect The Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman. Problems in the ecosystem of The Persian Gulf are the results of issues in/out of the region. In other

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words, in addition to the countries in the bank of the gulfs, one can see the track of other communities, e.g. industrial developed countries, in creating and developing such problems. These countries that are looking for power and wealth have a great role in environmental catastrophes (Zaki, 2009: 9).

There is no doubt that marine environment includes a wide general range meaning and this causes kind of interference and trouble between the various institutions, responsibilities. So it is evident that there is a need to codify principles to focus on marine/seashore environmental policies. Meeting expectations of common global criteria and regional/international conventions to regulate marine environment related activities can be a fixed principle of development. After regulating principles is complemented, it is necessary to achieve political indicators in the society that needs the benefits of ruling class to be in accordance with general interests of people. It means that people would not be alien to the government and vice versa the government will fundamentally, legally and consistently be responsive to people regarding its operation.

Hormozgan province is considered to be one of the largest coastal provinces in Iran, development in the region has gone beyond the environmental capacity and demolition of the environment as a result of human activities caused pollution and demolition in marine environment, e.g. protected and reserved area of Hara biosphere (international pond), protected area of Farur, wildlife shelter of Shidur (international pond) and coral reefs. Besides, western Bandar Abbas is considered as a highly damaged area because of human presence and big industries and high demolition of the area which in its turn affects marine environment severely. So in this study are examined the executive power of principles related to marine environment protection and obligations to international conventions and treaties such as Marple International Convention and RAPMI Regional Convention, to prevent marine environment demolition of The Persian Gulf using functionalism theory and on the basis of evaluating the extent of dissatisfaction in Bandar Abbas, Qeshm Island and Khamir port on the strength of Almond theory on structural functionalism approach. There is no doubt that any development in these areas has been made cautiously so that the increasing scope of demolition and human aggression to the area could be stopped.

In the community of coastal dwellers of Hormozgan province one can see a scene that is a result of inappropriate execution of marine environmental policies in the area and this caused political dissatisfaction among the citizens. One of the issues that Hormozgan province has been faced in recent years is employing developed methods of fishing and decreasing the extent of fishing for local fishermen who live on fishing. In 2007 great number of dolphins died at Jask coast. In 2008 Red Tide phenomena intensified in Persian Gulf waters that spread on the coastal area more than 150 kilometers. Iran-Iraq conflict had an intensifier effect on Red Tide Pollution because the conflict caused pollution of oil derivatives. The pollution occurred in 1999 and will not cure for 200 years and reoccurring the same phenomena in 15 recent years can be one of the causes of the pollution. It was a tactful action to codify and approve legal tools under the title of Kuwait Regional Convention to protect the environment of The Persian Gulf and The Gulf of Oman in 1999 that followed by binding the convention by coastal countries and existence of Regional Association for Protection of Marine Environment (Rompe) to save the area environment. This convention obliged the governments of the area to make necessary decisions on marine environment protection against various resources of pollution.

Importance of the Study

It is an important issue to protect and improve human environment that affects the welfare of human beings and economical development all over the world. Mankind has inherent capacity to improve the quality of his life on one hand but on the other hand he causes irreparable damage to beings and the environment because of his irresponsible behavior. The environmental convention concluded in 1992 at Earth Summit Conference in its preamble states that" all countries knowing inherent value of life and Ecological, Genetic, social, economical, scientific, Educational, Cultural, recreational and aesthetical values of life as well as knowing the importance of various species for evolution and protection of the environmental protecting systems and by confirming that protecting variety of life species is a responsibility of all mankind" announces that protection of the environment is a legal obligation of all human beings. In The environment and Stable Development Declaration the convention considers the protection of the environment as an international issue and development system as an acceptable unity. The convention states the principle of stable development as being the unity of the environmental requirements and development. Under principle 4 of Rio declaration "to achieve stable development, the environmental protect has to be considered an inseparable element of development and not a separate issue (Case, 2005: 26).

The Persian Gulf and sea of Oman has special importance because of great oil resources and special environmental situation. The susceptibility of Persian Gulf as well as political and military challenges and economical issues overshadowed the issue of marine environment pollution and changed The Persian Gulf and Sea of Oman to one of the most polluted marine areas. Considering the importance of this marine environment, if there was not any mechanism to control the pollution, the way has been paved to total destruction. International and

regional conventions have been regulated and codified to prevent marine pollution for the purpose of protection. At international level, International Marine Organization[1] has the responsibility of controlling, managing and updating tenors of conventions as well as codifying new principles. Various conventions have been approved regarding marine pollution from which International Convention of Marple[2] and Regional Conventions of Rompe are considered the most important ones as being more executive (Farshchie et.al, 2006: 22)

The Persian Gulf and Sea of Oman has always been considered to have a special place: it has strategic importance; there exists 65% of global total oil and 34% of global gas. Everyday export of oil from this area amounts to 25 million barrels, 21 million barrels of which are carried by giant tankers by sea. But considering 8 coastal countries alongside these seas and installation of these countries at seashore or on the sea make any study to consider these countries seriously. As countries such as Bahrain, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Arabian united Emirates are located alongside Persian Gulf and Sea of Oman, all the countries have to cooperate in protecting the environment of the region and do orchestrated executive programs and this led to an executive project to protect and develop marine environment and coastal areas named Kuwait Regional Convention (Rompe) to be approved at April 22, 1978. In 1979 this regional organization established that aimed at preventing and minimizing the pollution of marine environment and fighting against marine pollution of Persian Gulf and Sea of Oman (Shahifar, 2008: 26).

Objects

1. To identify the effective elements on the pollution of the environment in Persian Gulf and the effects of the pollution on political dissatisfaction of the citizens.
2. To indentify the environmental measurements and policies of the government that intend to minimize the pollution of the environment in Persian Gulf

Theoretical basis

Social and political scholars have paid special attention to the concept of political satisfaction with different implications. Jameson benefits from the concept of political trust and considers dissatisfaction as opposing to political trust. He identifies four subjects for political trust: authorities, political institutions, general theory of the government and social-political subject that in his belief are in hierarchic consistency, i.e., every subject states general approach to trust (Gamson, 1968: 50-52). Goldrich uses the term "legality approaches" and divides these approaches to three groups of protector, satisfied and oppressor (Goldrich, 1966:101).

Lucian Pai describes political satisfaction through the crisis in the way of development of a society. In his belief, distribution crisis ends when people are made satisfied by equal distribution of values and possibilities in the society and trust the functionality of ruling class (Kazemi, 1997: 60). In Sociology, considering the philosophical basis of theories, political satisfaction can be examined from three points of view including critical, responsive and positive approaches.

Critical approach looks for real and hidden structures of human relationship in material world to help people, especially the poor, to change their social world. This approach stresses on dissatisfaction with existing conditions, belief in change and struggle as the identity of social institutes and belief in human capability to change this social institution on the basis of historical knowledge and understandings (Newman, 1991:56-61). In Marx belief (critical approach has its roots in his theories) it is difficult to specify a position for political satisfaction. Because he believes that on one hand social institutions are in consistent paradox and change and on the other hand mankind in modern society involves in disillusionment and alienation unless he can achieve the final phase of historical process named communism. In other words, mankind satisfaction will be achieved just at the final historical process of society development. Marx considers alienation as a kind of dissatisfaction, isolation and separation of subjective/objective relation between individuals and social institutions/structures, especially politics, as being the opponent aspect of satisfaction (Mohseni Tabrizi, 1994: 27). In his belief, when characteristics and capabilities of human beings manifest in abstract existences or huge structures it prevents manifestation and accomplishment of human creativeness and cause a psychological states in which his satisfaction and joy is seized and he changes to a person who is not satisfied with personal and social life (Marx, 1994: 42).

Understanding social life, mankind's vulgar sense and social reaction has an outstanding position in responsive approach (Newman, 1991: 50-55). So it is looking for an understanding of human life instead of applying methods

[1] . IMO

[2]. This convention aimed at preventing intentional pollution of marine environment and eliminating marine environment pollution resulting from oil and other harmful materials and minimizing accidental harms of these materials.

of natural science. Thus it shows no tendency to find out international ruling principles on human thought and behavior. One of the famous theorists of this approach is Max Weber, a German Sociologist who provides the concept of legality. This concept describes political satisfaction in another way. It indicates that in democratic society, government is based on people's satisfaction in a way that the ruling class cannot impose anything against their will. Absence of legality leads to absence of trust in the government. In past centuries, the term legality referred to traditional ways of ruling, principles of Constitution and conformity to customs. But a period come along that satisfaction has been added to legality concept so that it became the basis of legal rule (Alam, 1999:105). Legality has been presented in comprehensive model in Weber ideology but the only thing Weber has in mind is the agreement and acceptance of ruling foundation by people. He pays no attention to the way government works. In the theory of Seymour Martin Lipset one can achieve the relationship between political legality of government and implementation of government's fundamental functionalities. In Lipset legality and functionality theory a great attention has been paid to consistency of legality at the light of increasing satisfaction of political functionality. In his belief, functionality is objective implementation or potential of the government to achieve fundamental functions of the government so as a majority of people as well as powerful groups such as big trades and armed forces can see its implementation exactly. Legality includes system's capacity in creating this belief that existing political institutions are the most suitable and possible institutions for society (Lipset, 1995:10). In this viewpoint, functionality of political government provides satisfaction of members of society. The citizens can judge and control the decisive functionality of political government in everyday life. Incapability of government to meet the citizen's needs would lead to the thought of establishing new legality because the citizens are not satisfied with. So the consistent decrease of government functionality alongside decreasing the extent of satisfaction of political government will put in danger the stability of a legal government.

Positive approach considers social science as an organized way for combining analogical reasoning with detailed empirical observation of personal behavior to explore and determine series of social principles. It also considers researches to be necessary to predict and control the events and satisfy human needs (Newman, 1991:30-64).

Third approach is structural functionalism that this study intends to examine the political satisfaction from its point of view. This approach is extended and manifested. There are various scientific approaches from which one can study a subject in implementing social researches. This study intends to study political satisfaction from functionalism aspect. Generally theoretical statements of this approach are organized at the beginning of twentieth century. Afterwards it made a scientific viewpoint by empirical researches of various researchers. This study assumes whole society as a system constituted of various sections. Every section fulfills its special task and is in mutual relation with other sections. In Almonds organized theory (he is one of the theorists of this scientific approach) any political system constitutes of main series of social institutions. These institutions form and execute collective objectives for a society or groups inside the society. So the political system receives inputs from domestic and infra national environment in the shape of needs and protection. The system tries to give shape to inputs by outputs which are the outcomes of the system. In Almonds instructions any political system constitutes of three fundamental levels: system, procedure and policy that every level has its special obligations (Almond et. al, 1998:5-15). However existence and manifestation of satisfaction or dissatisfaction in every level spreads into other levels and it is possible that a political system faces positive outcomes or injurious results such as increase/decrease of protection from political system.

In his belief political culture is a subseries of total social culture and includes those inner and psychological views of every individual that intended to reach special political objectives. He believes that individual viewpoint is everyone's inner and psychological tendencies aims at political reaction that in its turn results from factors such as customs, historical memories, motives, feelings, institutions. Political socialization manifest in three models: Cognitive, emotional and evaluative tendencies (Almond and Verba, 1962: 13). In other words, any prospect is more or less a tendency to positive or negative reaction to some kinds of humans or things (Brono, 1994: 313).

If one has a positive viewpoint regarding an issue, satisfaction is achieved. Almond and his colleagues had this concept in their mind. Every approach, cognitive, emotional and evaluative, would include positive, negative or neutral tendencies in their model. So if the total abundance of emotional knowledge and evaluation of individuals from functionalities of a political system including system, procedure and policy is positive, political satisfaction as a concept can be fouend in thepolitical culture of a nation. In this description, any viewpoint is reflected in a model of good (positive) or bad (negative) feeling. If the feeling is good, political satisfaction will be achieved and if the feeling is bad, political dissatisfaction will be achieved. Overall, political satisfaction can be defined as positive view of society members (including individuals or groups) of total political system that reflects as a good feeling. This comprehensive definition includes all three levels of system, procedure and policy of a political system. Every element of cognition, emotion and evaluation includes a viewpoint as well as special works of political system. From this point of view, the study intends to answer this fundamental question whether demolition of the

environment has caused dissatisfaction of the citizens in the Persian Gulf? To what extent/direction are demographical and social variables of respondents related to the extent of political dissatisfaction of them?

Hypotheses of the study are following (to answer the above mentioned questions):

First hypothesis: there is a meaningful relation between level of education and political dissatisfaction.
Second hypothesis: there is a meaningful relation between age and political dissatisfaction.
Third hypothesis: there is a meaningful relation between place of living and political dissatisfaction.
Fourth hypothesis: there is a meaningful relation between gender and political dissatisfaction.
Fifth hypothesis: there is a meaningful relation between proximity to the seashore and political dissatisfaction.
Sixth hypothesis: there is a meaningful relation between the extent of the environmental pollution and political dissatisfaction.

METHOD OF THE STUDY

The method that has been applied in this study is measurement and analytical method that pays attention to the relations between variables. Necessary data has been gathered by questionnaires. To evaluate the extent of dissatisfaction in this study we made use of three aspects of cognitive approach with 6 statements, evaluative approach with 5 statements and emotional approach with 5 statements. Cognitive and evaluative statements include five options that have an extent from very much (5point) to very little (1point) and the extent of emotional approach begins from totally agree (1point) to totally disagree (5point). Numbering of the statements is done directly and reversed according to the positive/negative direction of the question.

The statistical community of the study is people older than 25 in Bandar Abbas, Qeshm and Khamir port. The criteria for this selection are these cities geographical situation, proximity to the sea, industrial development in the area and its destructive effect on the Persian Gulf. According to the 2006 census of this statistical community, 234784 people are from Bandar Abbas, 42658 people are from Qeshm and 19998 people are from Khamir port. Secondary field of analysis in the study is Hormozgan Province.

Sample Volume

To achieve a sample volume, considering the proportion of possible sample, we evaluated the number of sample individuals older than 25 statistical communities constitutes 297449 people from which 79% (234784 people) are from Bandar Abbas, 14% (42658 people) are from Qeshm and 7% (19998 people) are from Khamir Port. This study applies Cochran formula to determine the volume of the sample. This formula evaluates the trust level at 90% and the error rate of 5% of sample volume according to the total population (statistical community). So according to Cochran formula the sample volume in the study is 384 people from which 303 people are from Bandar Abbas, 54 people are from Qeshm and 54 people are from Khamir port. We tried to choose accidentally concerning the gender and age of selected people.

Dependent variable of the study is political dissatisfaction which means the viewpoint of social system members, including individuals and groups, regarding political system. If one has a positive viewpoint regarding an issue, satisfaction is achieved. Almond and his colleagues had this concept in their mind. Every approach, cognitive, emotional and evaluative, would include positive, negative or neutral tendencies in their model. So if the total abundance of emotional knowledge and evaluations of individuals from functionalities of a political system including system, procedure and policy is positive, political satisfaction as a concept can be found in political culture of a nation. In this description, the viewpoint is reflected in a model of good (positive) or bad (negative) feeling. If the feeling is good, political satisfaction will be achieved and if the feeling is bad, political dissatisfaction will be achieved. Independent variables of the study are divided and defined as followings:

Level of education: it means the number of classes every respondent passed to acquire the knowledge. This variable at serial scale includes from illiterates to M.A. holders.
Age: it means the number of years from birth date of every respondent until the date of survey. This variable is at interval level.
Living Place: living place means the area where every respondent has been living for most of his life. Living place is a nominal variable and divides into three places: Bandar Abbas, Qeshm and Khamir Port.
Gender: it means if the respondent is male or female which is a nominal variable.

The environmental Pollution: the term pollution is synonym with words such as uncleanness, dirtiness and impurity. However there are numerous definitions of pollution but generally it means the presence of materials and energy the extent, nature and situation of which have undesirable effect on the environment. Contaminants can be natural or arise from human activities. Natural contaminants arise from nature‘s non superficial activities and human contaminants arise from human activities that are produced by various resources including transport facilities and

plants. Pollution can be divided into two groups regarding its resource: pollution with specific resource such as refinery exit or factories sewages and pollution with unspecific resource such as superficial run-offs of a farm (Karim Zadegann, 2003: 165). This variable is evaluated in the model of Likert spectrum.

Descriptive Findings

Age: One of the studied population indicators are ages that are classified in thetable according to five-year groups. Table number 5 shows respondents Frequency distribution according to age. The minimum age is 25 and maximum is 78. The age range is divided into six groups of 25 to 29, 30 to 34, 35 to 39, 40 to 44, 45 to 49 and 50 and over. As it is shown, of the total respondents, 135 people are in age 25 to 29 years that includes the 35.2 percent of the sample. 62 persons belong to age group 30 to 34 years that constitute 16.1 percent of the total individuals. 16.1 percent of total respondents are in age group 35 to 39 years and 9.9 percent in the age group 40 to 44 years, 7.8 percent in the age group 45 to 49 years and finally 14.8 percent in the age group 50 years and over. As it can be seen, the highest total frequency of 35.2 percent of individuals is related to 25 to 29 year age group and the lowest frequency of the total belongs to the age group 45 to 49 years which form 7.8 percent of the total sample.

Table1: Frequency distribution and percentage of respondents according to age

Age of respondent	Frequency	Percentage
25-29	135	**35.2**
30-34	62	**16.1**
35-39	62	**16.1**
40-44	38	**9.9**
45-49	30	**7.8**
50 and over	57	**14.8**
Total	**384**	**100**

Education: One of the studied social indicators is education level. Education level of the respondents is in different levels of students from illiterate to master degree. As it can be seen in the table, they are divided into seven groups of illiterate, elementary, secondary, diploma, and Associates degree, undergraduate and postgraduate degree or above.

As it is presented, the highest frequency (30.2 percent) relates to high school group and the lowest frequency (1.6 percent) to Masters Degree and higher education. In addition, 6.8 percent of total respondents are illiterate, 10.4 percent has primary education, and 13 percent with secondary education and 17.7 percent also have Associates degree. Also 20.3 percent of respondents are in Bachelors degree level.

Table 2: Frequency distribution and percentage of respondents according to education level

Education level	Frequency	Percentage
Illiterate	26	**6.8**
Primary Education	40	**10.4**
Secondary Education	50	**13**
Diploma	116	**30.2**
Associates Degree	68	**17.7**
Bachelors Degree	78	**20.3**
Masters Degree	6	**1.6**
Total	**384**	**100**

Table 3: Frequency distribution and percentage of responders according to place of residence

Place of residence	Frequency	Percentage
Bandar Abbas	305	**79.4**
Qeshm	52	**13.5**
Bandar Khamir	27	**7**
Total	**384**	**100**

Table number 3 shows frequency distribution and percentage of respondents according to their place of residence. As you can see, from the total 384 respondents people, 305 people or 79.4 percent of them are residents of Bandar Abbas which is the highest frequency, 13.5 percent living in Qeshm and 7 percent of the respondents live in Bandar with the lowest frequency related to the same group.

Table 4: Frequency distribution and percentage of respondents according to proximity to sea shore

Proximity to shore	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	252	**65.6**
No	132	**34.4**
Total	**384**	**100**

Table number 4 shows Frequency distribution and percentage of respondents in terms of proximity to the sea shore or being away from the beach. As the table data represents, 65.6 percent of the respondents lived near the beach and 34.4 percent of respondents lived far from the beach.

Inferential Statistics

Table 5

Education level / Satisfaction	Illiterate	Elementary	Secondary	High school	Associates degree	Bachelors degree	Masters
Satisfied	4 15.4	4 15.4	4 15.4	6 23.1	5 19.2	3 11.5	**0** **0**
To some extent	3 7.1	9 21.4	6 14.3	14 33.3	6 14.3	4 9.2	**0**
Dissatisfied	19 6	27 8.5	40 12.7	96 30.4	57 18	71 22.5	**6** **1.9**
Total	**26** **6.8**	**40** **1.4**	**50** **13**	**116** **30.2**	**68** **17.7**	**78** **20.3**	**6** **1.6**

Rs= 0.168 sig= 0.001

Table 5 shows Frequency distribution of dissatisfaction according to education level of the respondents. Table data shows that the higher the education level is the more thedissatisfaction all. The Spearman correlation coefficient with the value of 0.168 approves a meaningful relationship between the two variables at least on 0.95 levels.

Table 6: Frequency distribution table of dissatisfaction according to the age of respondents

Age / Satisfaction	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 and over	Total
Satisfied	10 38.5	1 3.8	4 15.4	3 11.5	1 3.8	7 26.9	**26** **6.8**
To some extent	14 33.3	6 14.3	7 16.7	6 14.3	5 11.9	4 9.5	**42** **10.9**
Dissatisfied	111 35.1	55 17.4	51 16.1	29 9.2	24 7.6	46 14.6	**316** **82.3**
Total	**135** **35.2**	**62** **16.1**	**62** **16.1**	**38** **9.9**	**30** **7.8**	**57** **14.8**	**384** **100**

Rs= -0.035 sig= 0.495

Table 6 represents the frequency distribution of dissatisfaction according to respondents' age. According to the Spearman correlation coefficient -0.035 a significant relationship does not exist between the two variables.

Table 7: Average variance test of dissatisfaction according to the place of residence

Place of residence	Frequency	Average	Standard deviation	Standard error	Sum of square	F	Sig
Bandar Abbas	305	55.07	6.49	0.371	335.76	3.96	0.020
Qeshm	52	55.67	7.10	0.985			
Bandar Khamir	27	51.59	5.42	1.04			
Total	**384**	**54.91**	**6.56**	**0.334**			

Table 7 shows the average variance of dissatisfaction according to respondents' place of residence. Considering available data in the table the lowest average percentage relates to the respondents that claim Bandar Khamir as the highest percentage of average variance 55.07 and 55.67 corresponding to the respondents whose places of residence are Qeshm and Bandar Abbas respectively. This issue indicates a significant variance between

the averages obtained from the place of residence. According to the obtained F value that is equal to 3.96 and a significant level of 0/020 the observed difference between the means is statistically significant.

Table 8: Average variance test of dissatisfaction according to gender

Gender	Frequency	Average	Standard deviation	Standard error	T value	Sig
Male	240	55.06	6.92	0.447	0.622	0.534
Female	**144**	**54.65**	**5.91**	**0.492**		

Table 8 shows results of test average variance of dissatisfaction based on gender. Results show that there is no significant difference between the two mentioned variables.

Table 9: Average variance test of dissatisfaction according to proximity to sea shore

Proximity to shore	Frequency	Average	Standard deviation	Standard error	T value	Sig
Yes	252	54.74	6.70	0.422	-0.712	0.477
No	**132**	**55.23**	**6.29**	**0.548**		

Table 9 shows the Average variance of dissatisfaction according to proximity to sea shore. According to the obtained t value is equal to -0.712 and the calculated significance level is 0.477, our hypothesis is rejected.

Table 10: Frequency distribution of dissatisfaction according to pollution rate

Pollution rate / Satisfaction	High	Average	Low	Total
Satisfied	1 3.8	13 50	12 46.2	**26** **6.8**
To some extent	8 19	20 47.6	14 33.3	**42** **10.9**
Dissatisfied	127 40.2	146 46.2	43 13.6	**316** **82.3**
Total	**136** **35.4**	**179** **46.6**	**69** **18**	**384** **100**

Rs= -0.279 sig= 0.000

Table 10 represents the frequency distribution of respondents' dissatisfaction based on the amount of the environment damage. Table data shows that the more the rate of damage, theless the respondents' satisfaction rate. Spearman correlation coefficient with value of -0.279 approves a meaningful relationship between two variables reversed, at least on 0.95 levels.

Conclusion

Considering the main purpose of the research within the framework of structural constructivism approach and Almond theory I proceed to identify effective factors on Persian Gulf environment pollution and its impact on political discontent of the citizens. Also I carried on studying the impacts of government's environmental policies and actions in reducing environmental pollution in the Persian Gulf's three cities (Iran, Hormozgan province) Bandar Abbas, Qeshm and Bandar Khamir. The obtained results were generalized to the entire community based on interviews with 384 sample people and methods used include Spearman correlation coefficient, T and F tests.

Since the pivotal issue of this study is to evaluate citizen's political satisfaction, the overall results of the study showed that the higher the education level, in terms of people being more aware of the inputs (i.e., demands and supports), their dissatisfaction with the performance of governmental institutions increases. And this discontent was observed parallel in all investigated ages and gender and proximity to the sea shore did not affect the respondents' opinions. The final obtained result indicates that the more the pollution rate, the higher the dissatisfaction level. The Copenhagen international conference was held on 2009 with the aim of the government's commitment to reduce emissions from industry and prevent global warming and uprising sea surface. But what is helpful in this regard, is the amount of government's commitment to the treaties and laws to preserve environment and accordingly the consent of the citizens.

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