Academic Perspective on Factors Affecting

Political Preferences of Societies

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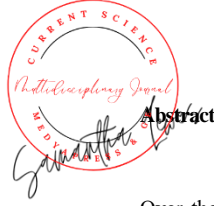
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Abstract

Over the course of the last several years, the power structure of authority has migrated from a limited number of authoritative persons or organizations to the broader population. This movement in power has occurred as a result of a shift in the power structure of authority. The image of the country lays a greater focus on respect for human rights, and the freedom of people to elect their own representatives has become a primary priority. The nation's image also places a larger emphasis on the respect for human rights. In particular, the new international system requires political authorities all over the globe to preserve the right of citizens to voice their thoughts and to implement democratic ideals. This is an obligation that was not previously present. According to Shapland (2015), the presence of political engagement on the part of citizens inside their own cultures is an essential component that is essential to the continued existence of democracies in all nations. Researchers and practitioners in marketing are being urged to investigate the aspects that give insight on why individuals are anticipated to join in political activities. These dynamics include things like individual sources of information (Opdycke et al., 2013); political activity (Almond & Verba, 1989; Verba et al., 1995; Armigeon, 2007); community involvement (Vitak et al., 2011); genetics and personality traits (Hatemi & Verhulst, 2015); political interest (Oni et al., 2017); and perceived cohesion (according to Dolny).

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Keywords: _Political Preferences of Societies, Factors Affecting Political Preferences of Societies, Political Preference, Political Science_

Introduction

According to Abdollah, Thomas (2018), the problem of individual political engagement has become a serious worry in many nations as a direct consequence of the fall in the degree of political participation generally. This is the case in a number of countries. According to Shapland (2015), this loss, and Maddah (2021), the public may be discontent with the political parties that

are presently in control because these parties are not able to successfully solve key service concerns such as regular power outages. This may be one reason why the public is unsatisfied with the political parties that are currently in power. As a direct consequence of this, the general public views political parties as a major source of aggravation. As a direct consequence of these impediments, participation in political processes has evolved into an issue of the utmost significance and critical significance. According to Hajjar (2018), locals' levels of interest, passion, and emotion over the current political process are on the decline. In addition to this, they do not have sufficient faith in those who have been chosen to represent them. According to the research carried out by Saud et al. in 2020, this node motivates a large number of scholars to investigate the factors that affect political participation. Irwin (2003) defines political engagement as any activity that has an effect on government policy, either by influencing the selection of government officials or by influencing the decisions made by these officials.

Participating in the political process in Western democracies may include a wide range of actions, including voting, attending a political symposium, sending letters to members of parliament, signing petitions, taking part in demonstrations, and becoming a member of a political organization. Other forms of political engagement include running for or running for a political office, attending a political symposium, and writing to members of parliament. (Conover, 1995 and Putnam, 2000).

Literature Analysis

After completing a review of the relevant prior research, the present study helps to close knowledge gaps and improves upon earlier marketing research by providing a conceptual framework that adds to the explanation of the notion of political participation. In addition to that, this study is regarded as one of the few empirical investigations that have been conducted. Through an examination of the parts played in the process by factors such as political interest, community engagement, and membership in a political party, political information activity provides a significant contribution to a more in-depth understanding of the concept of political participation.

In addition, the results of this study contribute to a fuller understanding of the variables that impact political participation by examining the role that perceived coherence plays as a mediator in the relationship between political interest, community engagement, and political participation. This research was carried out in order to answer the question, "What factors influence political participation?" In addition, the research model for this study was created with the help of the civic volunteering model, cognitive commitment theory, and social cognitive theory. This study gives actual data to corroborate the theories that were discussed before, and as a result, it is applicable to this environment. The study that has already been conducted on political involvement sheds light on the variables that encourage people to participate in a wide variety of political activities. These include protest (Lee, 2014), political crowdfunding (Kusumarani et al., 2019; Baber et al., 2020), and desire to vote (Alelaimat, 2019). In contrast, very few studies have focused on political involvement as an all-encompassing notion that encompasses a broad range of various acts, including as voting, protesting and demonstrating, participating in political campaigns and parties, and attending political events. These activities include voting in elections, participating in political campaigns and parties, and attending political events.

In addition, past studies have focused on the effect that political marketing has on the political conduct of people (Anim et al., 2019). However, there hasn't been a lot of research done on what drives people to become members of political groups. Also, the majority of the research that has been conducted on people's desire to participate in political activities both online and offline has been conducted in western nations (McAtee et al., 2011; Vissers et al., 2014). This is true for both online and offline political activities. These investigations have been written up and presented in peer-reviewed academic publications. A significant amount of the earlier study that dealt with human resources was centered on gaining an understanding of information resources (Kusumarani et al., 2019, Baber, 2020), technical skills (Oni et al., 2017), and financial resources (Oni et al., 2017; Baber 2020). Instead, there was a lack of comprehension of the political informational activity of the person in question. According to Kusumarani et al. (2019), in conclusion Expanded upon in the present analysis, employing political knowledge activity and political party membership as predictive indicators to explicate political participation in a number

of different nations. In a similar vein, the findings of this study have instilled trust in a wide variety of political parties and governments.

Methodology

To begin, he will be able to obtain a better knowledge of the elements that impact political involvement, which is vital to the healthy continuance of democracy, with the aid of the results of this study. Second, the findings of this study will assist political parties in gaining the support of people by giving knowledge on the variables that motivate citizens to participate in political activities. This information will help political parties acquire the support of individuals. In addition, the findings of this study may be used by politicians during election campaigns by identifying the significance of factors that inspire people to engage in the political process. This allows politicians to take into consideration the findings of this research. It is possible to accomplish this goal by understanding the significance of the variables that encourage people to take part in the political process.

Participation in political processes the concept of political involvement, as described by Falade (2014), refers to the contributions made by individuals to the political process. According to Adelekan (2010), political participation may be described as "the activity performed by citizens in political life where they identify the useful public goals of their society and the best methods to achieve these goals." [people] identify the useful public goals of their society and the best methods to achieve these goals. It identifies beneficial public objectives of their communities and the best strategies for achieving these goals via engagement in the political process. Political involvement is an aspect of political behavior that is connected to the role that individuals play in political life, as stated by Akamare (2003), which was quoted by Falade (2014). Citizens take part in what is described as "voluntary direct or indirect participation" in the political process via a number of activities, such as the formulation of public policies, the management of public affairs, and the election of political leaders.

According to Awolowo et al. (2010), the fundamental incentive for joining in political movements in every culture is the desire to exert influence, to strive for control, and to obtain power over the choices made by authority. This is the primary motivation for participating in political movements in any society.

Theories in the Context of Political Participation

The civic volunteering model (Verba et al. 1995), cognitive participation theory (Conroy et al., 2012), and social cognitive learning theory (Bandura 1986) are the three theories that serve as the foundation for the conceptual framework of this study. Every one of these hypotheses has been tested out in practice by applying them to the realm of political engagement. To begin, the civic volunteering model (CVM) is comprised of three distinct aspects, which are resources, incentive, and a recruitment network. The resources that are accessible to the people are considered to be the single most significant factor in deciding whether or not citizens participate in political or civic activities under this paradigm. There is a wide variety of resources available to people, some of the most common of which being time, money, information, and skills. There is a substantial gap in the effects that various kinds of resources have on the spectrum of political participation. This theory proposes that the term "motivation" should be interpreted as referring to a psychological condition known as "commitment." It is also connected to the political interests of the people as well as their attitude towards the political process, which is what drives people to participate in political activity. The degree to which members of a social group are active participants in political endeavors is referred to as the "recruitment network" of that group. When trying to understand why individuals become involved in politics, the idea of civic volunteerism is one of the most crucial concepts to understand.

According to the findings of Kim et al. (2014), it is not required to consider each of these characteristics in order to comprehend political engagement. In the present study, this theory is used in order to explain the connection that exists between political information activity (source), political interest (motives), community participation (recruiting network), and political

engagement. This idea is used to explain the connection between the two things. Second, the concept of cognitive participation proposes that a person's level of knowledge and comprehension is the single most essential element in predicting whether or not he would participate in a political movement. According to this theory, those who have a comprehensive knowledge of politics are more likely to participate in political activities than those who do not have this level of knowledge. Also, in accordance with this theory, which is presented in Khan et al. (2019), it is believed that the political knowledge of a person would increase in proportion to their degree of education (Halpern et al., 2017). The researchers Halpern and colleagues formulated this theory. For the purpose of elucidating the connection that exists between an individual's level of political knowledge activity and his level of engagement in the political process, this theory is being used in the present investigation. Third, the cognitive social learning theory offers a framework that may be used to describe the interplay between an individual's personal, environmental, and behavioral components (Bandura, 1986). An individual's political conduct in a political context will be impacted not only by the individual's political interests and personalities, but also by the political environment in which they find themselves. This is true even if the individual's political interests and personalities are the same. Additionally, in accordance with this theory, an individual's conduct is said to be acquired via the process of seeing and mimicking the acts of other people as a result of their engagement in various forms of social interaction. This study puts this concept to the test by attempting to explain the connection that exists between the extent to which a person is involved in their community and the amount of interest that they have in politics.

The Relationship Between Political Knowledge Adequacy and Political Participation

The degree to which a person has faith and confidence in their own government is one measure of the efficiency of their political knowledge. According to Opdycke et al. (2013), this has an effect on civic involvement, namely how confident individuals are in their comprehension of political problems and how those issues influence the political process. The outcomes of the study indicate that there are two different types of efficacies in political knowledge: internal and

external. Pinkleton et al. (2001) state that the dissemination of knowledge and information that addresses the public and civic problems that are presently being experienced will lead to an increase in the political effectiveness of a person. According to Kaid et al. (2007), a citizen's perception of their own efficacy as a political participant may be affected by the breadth and depth of their political knowledge on the operations of political institutions. These academics contended that if voters were less confident in the political information that they had, then they were less likely to engage in the political process or vote in elections. Voters who had less confidence in the political information that they possessed were less likely to vote.

As a direct consequence of these findings, the researchers involved in this study proposed the following hypothesis. There is a strong correlation between the efficiency of a nation's political information system and the degree of political engagement that exists among the population of that country.

The Link Between Political Interest and Political Participation

According to Reichert (2018), having a political interest is one of the primary driving forces behind participating in political conduct. The study that was conducted in 2019 by Kusumurani et al. indicates that political interests have a substantial influence not only on voting but also on engagement in political processes. According to Verba et al.'s (1995) definition, political interest refers to the quantity of political discourse that plays a role in determining whether or not individuals take part in political activity. It has been shown in earlier research (Abdu et al., 2016; Oni et al., 2017; Kusumurani et al., 2019; Baber, 2020) that the degree to which an individual is interested in politics is a factor that determines the degree to which they are interested in politics. According to the findings of study conducted by Oni et al. (2017), the level of political interest that person possesses has an effect on their likelihood of using e-democracy. Furthermore, Abdu et al. (2016) found that a teenager's political interest had a role in determining whether or not they participated in online politics via the use of Facebook applications. As a consequence of this, the following hypothesis was suggested in light of the review that was just given:

1. *There is a positive relationship between political interest and political participation.*

2. *The Connection Between Political Interest and Perceived Congruence, according to Maille et al. (2011) perceived fit is the degree to which individuals believe that two things are compatible with each other.*

When doing market research, the phrase "fit" refers to the degree to which two or more items are the same, fit, match, comparable, or consistent with each other. In other words, it measures the degree to which two or more things are similar to one another. The extent to which the values of various linkages overlap is what Burke et al. (2007) consider to be the definition of perceived fit in their study. Doln et al., (2015) carried out study to examine the degree to which politicians and voters in fifteen different European nations are linked with one another. They came to the conclusion that individuals who have a high level of political interest are well associated with politicians. According to study published in 2019 by Kusumurani et al., those who are actively engaged in the political process are better able to comprehend not just their own preferences but also the preferences of candidates. In addition, Kusumurani et al. (2019) came to the conclusion that the degree to which something is regarded harmonic might be impacted by political interest. In conclusion, the preceding review, which was described earlier, serves as the basis for the third hypothesis (H3) that is proposed by the present study. In many different nations, the level of political interest and the degree to which people believe that things are coherent are positively correlated with one another.

The Link Between Community Engagement and Perceived Authenticity, According to Ray et al.

One definition of "online community engagement" describes it as "the enthusiasm people have for their community as a result of the fact that they consider it to be a difficult, important,

and productive activity." Selective exposure may be said to be practiced by those who participate in their communities on a regular basis. The term "selective exposure" describes the propensity of a person to take in just the information that is beneficial to his or her own inclination. People who are engaged in their communities to a significant degree are more likely to participate in this kind of selective exposure. According to Ridings et al. (2004), one of the reasons people join online communities is because they have the same interests as other members of the community. This is one of the reasons why people join online communities. People who are politically homogenous typically find themselves in environments in which they are surrounded by others who have the same political opinions and attitudes as they do. The study that was conducted by Eveland et al. (2009) found that the more the variety of topics that were covered in politics, the less individuals were interested in participating politically. Kusumurani et al. (2019) found that people's engagement in community activities has an effect on their views of the degree to which they are in harmony with themselves. The following hypothesis was developed as a consequence of these findings in the research:

These ideas are supported by the existence of significant direct and indirect correlations between the variables that were evaluated (Oni et al., 2017; Kusumurani et al., 2019; Baber., 2020). The findings of this study indicate that the degree of engagement in political processes is not significantly influenced by the amount of political information that individual has. This conclusion runs counter to what was shown in earlier research (Kaid et al., 2007; Opdycke et al., 2013), which discovered a positive correlation between political knowledge competency and political involvement. Researchers feel that political knowledge competency is a significant factor in explaining political engagement in this environment.

As a consequence of this, the foundation of this study was constructed by using the following three distinct theories:

"Civil volunteering model, cognitive participation theory and social cognitive learning theory"

Argument

It is suggested that future research emphasize other theories that might explain the level of political participation. One such idea is the social capital hypothesis, which makes an effort to explain the function that social media plays in people's involvement in political processes. In any work that is done in the future, these limits must be taken into consideration in order to take into account every factor that has the potential to effect political activity. People's perspectives, thoughts, and attitudes that they have in reaction to political events that are now happening are examples of political behavior. Political behavior is a term that relates to what the individuals who make up a society think about political events. In this context, political conduct may be seen as a person's or an individual's response to society, political events, and the activities they perform relevant to these events. Additionally, political behavior can be considered as the activities that people do linked to these events. The development of political attitudes and behaviors in individuals; The majority of theories regarding the election of a specific party or candidate tend to center on the individual's decision-making process and, while attempting to explain it, examine and analyze these theories in the context of sociological, psychological, and rational choice. It is crucial to highlight that the sociological method, which seeks to explain the development of political attitudes and actions from a sociological perspective, has a tendency to reject the individualism that is stressed by economic and psychological methods and instead concentrate on the collective roots. This is because the sociological method attempts to explain the development of political attitudes and acts from a sociological viewpoint.

This technique places a greater emphasis on religion, family, socioeconomic status, location of residence, and belonging groups (primary or secondary, etc.). The political conduct of people is highlighted by their attitudes and value systems, and this method places a greater emphasis on religion. The views and value systems of people have a significant effect on the political actions of those persons. It is impossible to emphasize how significant the various components are. People are not the emphasis of the sociological method since political groups, parties, and sociological structures are the settings in which the sociological method is supposed to have an influence on the political conduct of individuals. As a result, people are not the focus

of the sociological method. The establishment of norms and the provision of a variety of punishments for members who breach these standards in any manner is one of the characteristics that makes such organizations one of the most essential types of groups. According to this strategy, the individual may seek to avoid disagreement with the norms of the group as well as prevent probable repercussions in his political activity (Kalender, 2000, p.51). The individual could feel the need to do this in order to avoid going against the standards established by the group. One of the hypotheses that seeks to explain political attitudes and behaviors is the psychological approach or theory that individuals connect with a political party with a common name. This is an example of a psychological approach or theory. This idea is pushed forward by the passion, allegiance, and respect that an individual has for a certain political organization. This supporter is seen holding a football team in his palm as he walks about. This paradigm communicates the facts rather than the personal deeds of its participants and provides behavioral instructions rather than moral discourses. In light of this, the approach is founded on the fundamental concept that a person's political leanings are dictated by the kind and quantity of tendencies demonstrated by the components that make up the field of psychological forces. In other words, a person's political leanings are decided by the components that make up the field of psychological forces. When assessing or counting the majority of political acts, it is necessary to take into account both the direction and the strength of sentiments. The individual starts to turn to political issues before attaining the voting age, as stated by the paradigm of identification with the party, and this orientation strongly reflects the social context in which the individual grew up. Children of parents who are heavily interested in politics are more likely to have stronger psychological links to a certain party than children of parents who are not heavily involved in politics. This identification with the party begins inside the family at a young age. Another model that was established to describe political attitudes and behaviors is called the rational choice technique. This model is based on the fundamental assumption that a person is fully aware of their own interests, evaluates a candidate or party that would best serve those interests, and, as a result, is the most appropriate orientation for a candidate or party. In this study, the formation of individuals' political attitudes and behaviors, the effect of these attitudes and behaviors on the individual's political participation activities, and the evaluation of the "family" factor, which is thought to have a significant effect on individuals' political attitudes and behaviors, are all investigated. In light of these clarifications,

the present investigation investigates the processes that lead to the development of political attitudes and behaviors in people, as well as the influence that these views and behaviors have on the individuals' political engagement activities and the "family" element.

Agreed Definition of the Concept of Political Participation

Politicians and social scientists have been unable to agree on a single, common definition for the idea of political participation. Some philosophers explain the difficulty of a common and universal definition by linking three basic escapes into a chain. Namely:

(1) One explanation for this is that participation is recognized as a process that requires active contributions to the success of democratic institutions in both developing industrialized countries and established industrial societies.

(2) Another difficulty arises from associating participation with democracy. Participation is seen as a phenomenon unique to democracies, although this definition is problematic.

(3) The more practical application of interest today is another reason for the lack of a uniform definition and theory (Turan, 2017, p.197).

In this context, functional definitions are established at many levels and in diverse domains such as national, local, and work life. These definitions are suited for their aims, structures, and the nature of work since they take into account these aspects. Because of this, the normative, procedural, and behavioral aspects of participation practices are confined to their particular location. Because of this, the breadth of the normative, procedural, and behavioral parts of participation practices is restricted, which makes it more difficult to achieve general approval and the development of a unified theory. On the other hand, due to the fact that the application's objective is to study the theoretical framework within which participation is handled, it becomes progressively difficult to come to a consensus on how things should be understood (Uysal, 1984,

pp.109-134). Because of this, reaching a consensus is a challenging task. As was said before, there is a vast range of descriptions and organizations; thus, efforts to define the concept of political involvement may essentially be broken down into three primary groups.

According to the findings of the studies, the notion of political involvement is generally recognized as a term that incorporates not only certain kinds of actions, but also specific political attitudes and orientations that might have an impact on political decision making. This is something that may be shown to be the case in the various pieces of written material. Within the context of this paradigm, the attitude and action viewpoint become an extra kind of political engagement. The idea of an opinion is dissected within the context of the dynamics of authority and the method of decision-making. If "the choices and actions that a person makes as an autonomous decision and actions and actions taken to influence those present in political decisions" is first handled as the definition of the concept of political participation as a type of behavior, then political participation is in the hands of these authorities as a result of their decisions or decisions they make. are being kept. Again, based on this definition, it does not make a difference whether the activity in question is lawful or criminal with regard to this aspect.

If the person is not authorized to be in the country, then that person has engaged in political engagement via all of their actions (Ozbudun, 1975, page 4). On the other hand, according to this definition, a person is engaged in political participation or action if they try to convince the translators to vote for a particular political party, if they have already voted, if they donate money to a particular political party, if they take part in the campaigns and rallies of that political party, and if they commit a political murder. conceivably takes place. It is possible for a person to be deemed to have engaged in political life if he freely joins in the influence of others while taking part in a coup d'etat, insurrection, or revolution (Kalaycioglu, 1983, page 22). This is the case if the individual acts as an assassin. According to this point of view, there are two fundamental requirements that must be met before an activity, whether legal or unlawful, may be considered political engagement. The primary goal of these is to sway the opinions of those who are in charge of making political decisions, and the secondary goal is to affect the actions or behaviors of individuals, even if the influence of others is in doubt. A comparable approach to political

involvement is described as "legal actions taken by citizens to elect government officials and to directly or indirectly influence the work that they do." [people] also participate in the political process via voting.

Political participation is considered to be a behavior, but only political activity falls under the purview of the law. This stands in stark contrast to the widely held belief that political participation, as defined in the first part of this article, is in violation of the Constitution, as well as to the widely held belief that illegal acts are included in the concept of participation. Another definition of political participation sees it as behaviors that aim to influence political decisions. This definition is "to engage in successful or unsuccessful legal or illegal actions designed by themselves or others in order to influence the staff or decisions of central and regional state bodies" (Ozbudun, 1998, p. 48). Both of these definitions see the concept of political participation as behaviors that aim to influence political decisions.

In other words, in the description of this political participation, it is seen that all actions, similar to the first definition that was presented before, without making any legal and illegal differences, contain political involvement. This is because the definition does not differentiate between legal and illegal political participation. The second category of definitions for political involvement is one in which an individual's attitudes and orientations, in addition to their activities, are assessed in terms of their level of political engagement. According to a description that may be included in this group, "political participation is a concept that determines the attitudes and behaviors of people (citizens) in the society towards the political system." This definition can be included in this category. This amounts to nothing more than casting a vote in the election. According to Kapani (2005), participation encompasses a broad spectrum of mentalities and behaviors, ranging from a basic indifference to a strong engagement in the activity. This spectrum may be thought of as a continuum. The general public's point of view may also be considered political, and because of this, it will influence a wide range of levels of political engagement. Another author, using a similar approach, contends that behavioral explanations of political commitment are deficient in two important aspects. These are the qualities being referred to here.

The author places a strong emphasis on the fact that these explanations are inadequate. According to the aforementioned article, there are two primary reasons why such a perspective is insufficient:

The first flaw is that it does not account for events that are related to participation, such as a person's level of interest in politics, their perception of how effective politics is, and their level of trust in the people around them; the second flaw is that it ignores the different types of symbolic participation that are not for a particular purpose (Turan, 1991, p. 47).

This viewpoint highlights the fact that an understanding of political events will be reached by expanding the concept of political involvement to include people's political interests, knowledge, and attitudes in order to make up for these shortcomings. In a nutshell, this position stresses that these shortcomings will be resolved if an understanding of the political phenomena is achieved. According to Daver (1993), who defines political participation as "the state of the individual as a concept of attitude and behavior against the political system," the term "political participation" Daver characterizes political involvement as consisting of three components: conduct, attitudes, and orientations.

The question of political involvement is approached by some social scientists in a somewhat different manner than it was by the two groups that attempted to define it in the previous sentence. These social scientists investigate the idea of political involvement from the perspective of the decision-making process and the connection between authority and power. According to them, "the process of participating in the decision-making and control processes of the system is a process related to making decisions from the perspective of the individual in order to ensure the continuity of the system; There is an authority relationship with inequality in the political system." [Citation needed] The political system has a relationship of inequality with authority. a difference along hierarchical lines between the parties who are engaged in governing and affecting an individual's elite. Therefore, involvement will include a process of exerting influence.

"The process of participation in decision-making and control processes," as a consequence, the concept of political participation is attempted to be interpreted combined with a decision-

making process in order to maintain the continuation of the system. This is done for the purpose of ensuring that the system will continue to function as intended. According to this point of view, the sharing of the power of order that is held by political authority in political participation is connected to political participation and participation in authority. People who have command authority and other systems and who are required to satisfy these norms in order for the system that links the society can be found in Uysal (1981, pages 62-73; Birch, 1993, page 81).As a result, taking into account the strong connection that exists between political attitudes and behaviors may be thought of as a notion that conveys the whole of the actions and actions that are intended to influence the choices that are made by persons operating within the political system.

It is necessary to have the appropriate attitudes and orientations about the system and the authorities that are associated with the system's operation. This is due to the tight connection that exists between political attitudes and actions. On the other hand, individuals will not share the same point of view and stance regarding the political system and the occurrence of political events. In order to adequately prepare for a discourse in which involvement at a variety of levels will be the primary focus of attention, it is essential to have a solid understanding of the dimensions that Milbrath (1965) specifies. According to this theory, the individuals who make up the society may be classified into one of three distinct camps depending on the political happenings. According to Milbrath (1965), the following three groups of gladiator events, transition events, and spectator events are the most difficult to compete in (pp. 18-23).

Gladiator acts include of participating in a public or political party, campaigning for office, offering financial support for political causes, being a member of or attending a major political party's convention, and devoting time to political campaigns. Participating in a meeting or a rally, offering financial assistance to a political party or press group, and having conversations with public authorities or leaders of political party organizations are all examples of transition activities.

As a consequence of this, actions such as switching a party or candidate badge or attempting to convince someone are examples of what are considered to be audience activities. It is essential that one engages in political activity in a certain manner and puts themselves in positions where they are vulnerable to political attacks (Milbrath, 1965, pp. 27-30). When we look

at the numerous perspectives that attempt to explain the levels of political involvement, which are described in outline form, via a variety of criteria, we notice that practically all of the consistent characteristics of society fluctuate according to the social and human circumstances that are present.

This is also the case when we consider alternative viewpoints that make an attempt to explain the political engagement levels that are addressed in outline using a variety of factors. Therefore, while calculating the levels of political involvement in societies, it is crucial to consider the potential that these traits are distinct from one another. It is also important to examine the chance that these characteristics are similar to one another. The level of political participation that an individual has is also characterized by the aforementioned characteristics, which allow them to establish their viewpoints in a way that is both obvious and effective with regard to priority setting. As a consequence of this, it is challenging to establish a level of political involvement that is universally applicable to all cultures due to the rigidity of the borders that separate them. There are a wide variety of factors that might influence an individual's decision to become politically active. Education, gender, age, and having a family are all important aspects to consider. Since the time of his or her birth, a person has always been an integral component of a significant environment that includes the individual's family.

Participation in Politics and the Influence of the Family

The individual has their first encounter with other people in the framework of the family unit, of which they are a natural member from the time they are born. This is where they have their first social life experience. Children who are encouraged to spend time with their families are more likely to have learned fundamental values, attitudes, conventions, and belief patterns from the setting of their homes. This is particularly true up to the point that the kid begins school, during which time there are no restrictions placed on the sources of information utilized for decision. Through the process of purposeful socialization, the family conveys to the kid particular patterns of decision-making about genuine social relationships, as well as the social values and norms of

the society to which the child will ultimately be exposed. This communication takes place in preparation for the child's future integration into society. As a result of this, the family is a significant sociopolitical aspect due to the fact that it plays a role in both the selection process and the behavior (Uysal, 1984, page 116). It is possible for the kid to grow up without inheriting the political ideals, traditions, values, and attitudes held by the family. On the other hand, the values that are instilled in children by their families have the potential to have an effect on politics. The ascent of authoritarianism is a great illustration of one of these kinds of occurrences. individuals who subscribe to the authoritarian worldview have a propensity to hold the belief that individuals in authoritative positions above them should not be able to force them to submit or criticize their actions. On the other hand, those who are in positions that need compliance have a tendency to have the mentality that they should not defy commands. The manner in which a child is raised contributes to the formation of an authoritarian mindset, which might include political value judgements and attitudes (Turan, 1991, page 56). This involves making value judgements and attitudes about politics, interfering with political competition, maintaining a hierarchical structure, and the belief that everyone has a certain place in society. When the influence of the family on political involvement is analyzed, it is feasible to claim that the attitudes and preferences within the family have more or less the effect of the attitudes and choices within the family, particularly on the choice of party and the level of political interest. This is because attitudes and preferences tend to be passed down from generation to generation. This is due to the fact that children have a tendency to mirror the perspectives and decisions of their parents and other members of their family. It is possible for the kid to be subjected, at a younger age than normal, to the consequences of the powerful emotional relationships that exist between his parents. As a consequence of this, the kid may, for instance, have the same or comparable political beliefs as his father (Kalaycıoglu, 1983, page 22). Studies conducted on political elections have also shown that those individuals who have a greater interest in politics come from households in which this desire is fostered (Turan, 1991, page 56).

Conclusion

In conclusion, it is essential to acknowledge that the family plays a significant part in the process of establishing a political and social model for the individual, and as a result, the family also plays an important part in terms of the individual's level of political engagement. However, the impact of familial dependence on a person is contingent upon a variety of other circumstances that must first be taken into consideration. Political participation not only has an influence on one's economics, culture, and the social life of the family, but it also has a substantial impact on an individual's mental health. The extent to which individuals back the choices and inclinations of their family members is reflected in both the social and political lives they lead. The emotional connection that a youngster has to a political party is often encouraged by the dynamic within the child's family. Some scholars believe that the family plays the most significant role in the process of political socialization of children as well as the instillation of a political party identification in them. The likelihood of children getting elected to political parties at a younger age and the likelihood of children supporting the same political party as their parents are both increased when political knowledge is shared between the parents and children in the household (Karakoc, 2000, p. 39). It makes perfect sense that when mom and dad are getting along, a kid is more likely to side with the same political party as their parents. According to the findings of one research, "In France, information exchange between children and parents rarely occurs, which explains why 28 percent of French people assume the identity of the same political party as their father." In contrast, this number reaches an astounding 82 percent in the United States. Because of this, it is conceivable to speak about significant intergenerational contact and stability in the United States in terms of political party allegiance (Karakoc, 2000, p.39). This is because of the fact that baby boomers and millennials tend to have similar political views. In general, it is natural for youngsters to be interested in learning more about the political affiliation of the party that their parents support. This is an aspect of the child's identity that will remain with him throughout his life. The stability of that nation's political system is an additional component that is essential to the establishment of the identity of the party and plays an important part in the process. The available political party alternatives are constantly subject to change in regions of the globe where there is no such thing as political stability. When you compare the political identities of other nations to your own, you

may learn a lot about yourself and other countries. For instance, in France, voters choose to connect their children with a right-left cleavage rather than associating them with a specific political party in order to pass on their political ideas to their offspring. They inflict the same behavior on their offspring. According to research that was presented in Ventura (2001), page 668, a preference for politics that is represented in terms of a right-left divide is more persistent than a preference for politics that is expressed in terms of party identification. When we take a closer look at the situation in the Netherlands, we see that there is not just one party but rather a number of parties that adhere to the same philosophical tenets. Even though they do not vote for the same party as their parents when it comes to their political preferences, children in the Netherlands have significant attachments to political parties that share the same ideology, according to Ventura (2001). This is the case even when the children do not vote for the same party as their parents. Every single action, including political choices, is influenced by having an institution that has been around from birth, sharing a shared culture, and having a common history. This leaves traces in every activity, and it also impacts the decisions that people make politically. The individual's family is the source of his first political philosophy knowledge and comprehension. The concept that their parents are concerned, that they vote for, and that they support. When we examine the studies, we can see that there is a direct connection between family life and a person's level of interest and dedication in political matters. If someone is raised in a household where politics are often brought up and discussed, they are more likely to become involved in political activities as adults. Conclusion When the family is recognized as a social factor that has an influence on political perspectives and actions, the composition of the family has an effect on the political perspectives and actions of the individual members of the family. individuals who come from bigger patriarchal families are often less engaged in politics on any level compared to individuals whose families are made up of nuclear families, despite the fact that the structure of the family is one of the variables that affects the kind of society. It makes no difference how actively one participates in politics; this is always the case. The political culture of these families makes them less likely to join politics, which in turn lessens the likelihood that members of these families will enter politics. As a consequence of this, the viewpoints and actions that people exhibit within their families have an impact on the political attitudes and behaviors of

the individuals inside those families. The institution of the family is one that is significant in a person's life because of the role it plays.

LIMITATION

The research is limited to scientific research that has been done before and has been published in the literature.

NOTICES

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ETHICAL STATEMENT

publication ethics of Current Science; It is a national-based scientific journal that aims to ensure that scientific research and publications are carried out in accordance with basic principles such as honesty, openness, objectivity, and respect for the findings and creations of others, and works to realize these principles in the field of health sciences. The criteria of the Declaration of Helsinki were taken into account.

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