

Print ISSN: 2234-3040 / Online ISSN: 2234-3059
doi: 10.13106/eajbm.2014.vol4.no4.13.

Social Factors and Changing Attitudes towards Women's Political Leadership in the World Values Surveys

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Received: July 08, 2014. Revised: September 29, 2014. Accepted: October 13, 2014.

Abstract

Purpose – This study aims to analyze changes in attitudes towards women's political leadership and the social factors related to such changes. The study reviews the field of women's political leadership, specifically the political and economic participation of women in the world, and the impact of variables such as the changes in attitude on such participation.

Research design, data, and methodology – The population for this study comprises 99 countries that are members of the United Nations and have participated in the third and fifth waves of the World Values Surveys. The sample consists of 31 such countries selected for sampling.

Results – This study is a secondary analysis to examine the hypotheses regression and the LISREL model are used. The findings of the study indicate that the correlation between two variables, namely women's political participation and leadership of women, is statistically significant.

Conclusions – The changing rate of women's economic participation is also significant. The significance of these coefficients indicates that the results, with a 95% confidence level, can be extended to all member states.

Keywords: Changing Attitudes, Women's Leadership, Women's Political Participation, Economic Participation of Women.

JEL classifications: D60, D70, E20, M30.

1. Introduction

The purpose of women's political leadership, a process which, in its guidelines for one person or a few people set goals and

then motivate them to try to encourage them to work together to achieve the desired result (Jaques, 1991). When it is done correctly in women, women leave the expected behavior, and seek to understand, judgments and estimates are rough and tough (Anuradha, 2008). Differences in attitudes toward the role of women in the social, psychological and physiological categories, which can be positive or negative rating, than a particular topic socially, socialization of women is more effective in changing attitudes. Overall, men and women of achievement motivation and career goals, family goals, and their relationship is concerned. In addition, women compared with men, compared to negative feedback in the assessment of their performance, greater sensitivity, and may even work well in jobs that are traditionally masculine feel they lack (Bass, 1995).

Late in the 19th century, women's right to equality in education and equal access to higher education, more property, laws of inheritance, marriage and divorce laws better, easier, better vocational training and employment sought. At that time, gender was something that societies over time it had become an object of culture (Haslanger, 2000). They also Subsidiary Rules, economic rights, including the right to form unions and civil rights of all citizens the right to vote in the first degree sought (Forfreedom, 1972). Because their women compared with men possessing the roles, rights and dignity of difference found. They emphasize the essential equality of the sexes, in recognition of their equal enjoyment of the reason, this is called unjust inequalities, and seeks to reform their social status and rights of citizenship have been (Harding, 1998).

The elite women's level of education and the rise and influence in communities, enhance and diversify the business, and requires the presence of women and the emergence of competent and successful female executives in different occupations and the emergence of competent managers and successful woman, and being associated with it not only women aspire to political leadership and achieve high political seats increased but also results in the formation of social attitudes along the lines of that, individual differences in terms of ideology, the community has created (Saucier, 2000). And near some of the women's power base, particularly in South Asia: India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, the policy has led to the present (Barid et al., 1990).

In the economic sphere, women are looking for business partnership this includes all activities that are financial contributions,

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to any person due to the increase of labor or increases the likelihood of achieving results, cash paid(Saunder et al., 2003).

As the leader in women's political attitudes affect. The purpose of this paper is to evaluate the change in attitudes to women's political leadership, and seek answers to the question, "The political participation of women in society is changing attitudes towards their leader?" And "impact on changing attitudes toward women's economic participation of women in leadership, how are you?"

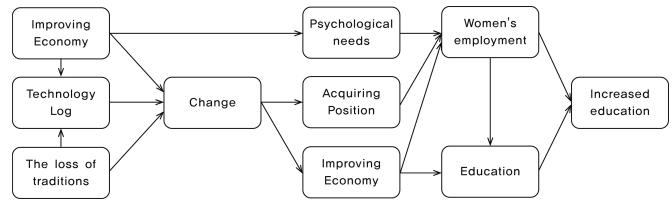
2. Characteristics of women leaders

The leader is the person who planned, organized and active group holds(Stogdill, 1974 Yang et al., 2914; Lee & Kim, 2011). Mescon also believes that the definition of leadership: Leadership to rely on the same people, with the authority and responsibility to direct them, and good decisions and bear all risks are, in reaching agreed targets(Mescan et al., 1998). Do women leaders in space and time of different features including: Drawing: the desire for progress, ambition, high energy, and insisted on pursuing the initiative.

Honesty and integrity: Reliability, stability and openness. Motivated leadership: the desire to influence others to achieve common goals. Self Confidence: Believe and trust in his abilities. Cognitive ability: Intelligence, ability, integrity and interpretation of massive data. Creativity, innovation and flexibility: the ability to adapt to changing needs and requirements of the following situations. Profession: student group activities and technical issues related to the group, respectively (Baron & Byrne, 1997).

According to Farsis: Leaders than followers of adaptability, responsibility and need to progress too much, they are intelligent, social and have high Self Confidence. Those leaders are strong, intelligent, creative, flexible, honest and honorable. They are innovative, confident and competent, and the like effect on others(Fishbin & Ajzen, 1980). Therefore, these factors are consistent with the psychological nature. And changing attitudes re-

garding women's political leadership provides.



<Figure 1> Some of the factors affecting the political leadership in changing attitudes towards women

2.1. Assumptions

- 1 - Changes in the political participation of women, on changing attitudes towards women's political leadership are influence.
- 2 - Changes in economic indicators of the changing attitudes towards women's political leadership have an impact.

2.2. Research Method

This research was conducted using secondary analysis, Using official statistics, the UN and World Bank data and use the political process. The population of this study is that 99 members of the United Nations, the World Values Surveys have done, The 20 countries in the first wave (1981-1984), 44 in the second wave (1989-1994), 54 in the third wave (1995-1998), 61 in the fourth wave (1999-2004) and 55 countries the fifth wave (the years 2005-2009) have done. Note that, in some countries the World Values Surveys in five waves, others have only one wave rate. Since 1981, the surveys have been carried out in 99 countries. This is a sample Research of 31 countries, the sampling method, have been classified. The data between 1989 and 2009, that is, from the third to the fifth wave of the World Values Surveys. The unit of analysis is the study of UN member states. Samples are listed in Table (1).

<Table 1> Statistical Sample

The Third Wave	The Fifth Wave	Name Country	Country Abbreviation	Row	The Third Wave	The Fifth Wave	Name Country	Country Abbreviation	Row
1995	2006	Russia Federation	RUS	17	1995	2006	Argentina	ARG	1
1998	2005	Romania	RUM	18	1995	2007	Spain	SPN	2
1995	2005	Japan	JPN	19	1995	2005	Australia	AUL	3
1996	2006	Sweden	SWD	20	1995	2005	Slovenia	SLV	4
1996	2007	Switzerland	SWZ	21	1996	2007	South Africa	SAF	5
1996	2006	Chili	CHL	22	1997	2009	Germany	GMY	6
1995	2005	Serbia	SER	23	1995	2006	United state	USA	7
1996	2005	Finland	FIN	24	1998	2006	United kingdom	UKG	8
1997	2008	Colombia	COL	25	1996	2006	Uruguay	URU	9
1996	2008	Georgia	GRG	26	1996	2006	Ukraine	UKR	10
1997	2005	Poland	POL	27	.	2005	Iran	IRN	11
1996	2005	Mexico	MEX	28	1997	2006	Brazil	BRA	12
1996	2007	Norway	NOR	29	1997	2006	Bulgaria	BUL	13
1998	2004	News land	NEW	30	1996	2006	Peru	PER	14
1995	2006	India	IRN	31	1996	2007	Turkey	TUR	15
					1995	2007	China	CHN	16

<Table 2> Concept and the validity indices of variables and women's political participation, economic participation of women

Variable	Dimension	Index
Economic participation of women	Human	Increase in female labor force
		Increase in women working in non-agricultural occupations
		Population of unemployed women over 15 years
		Unemployed female population between 15-24 years
		Rate of employed female population between 15-24 years
		Rate of employed female population over 15 years
		Female participation in the labor force
		Total female labor force
Women's Political Participation	Social	Increase seats for women in Parliament
		Women employed in managerial occupations
		Women in professional technician

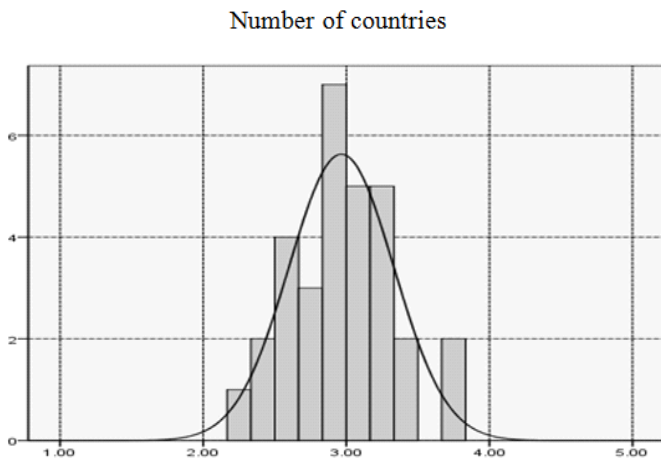
<Table 3> Credit and the Dependent Variable, "changes the attitude of the political leadership of women," according to the World Values Surveys

www.hdr.undp.org(HDR)			
The entry of women years to parliament	2	The first year of women's suffrage	1
Staying in Elections	4	Electoral System	3
Women's Minister and Prime Minister	6	Women who have occupied seats	5
Women who are enrolled in the second period	8	Women who are enrolled in the first period	7
Life expectancy for women	10	Net enrollment of women in the third period	9

3. Results and Findings

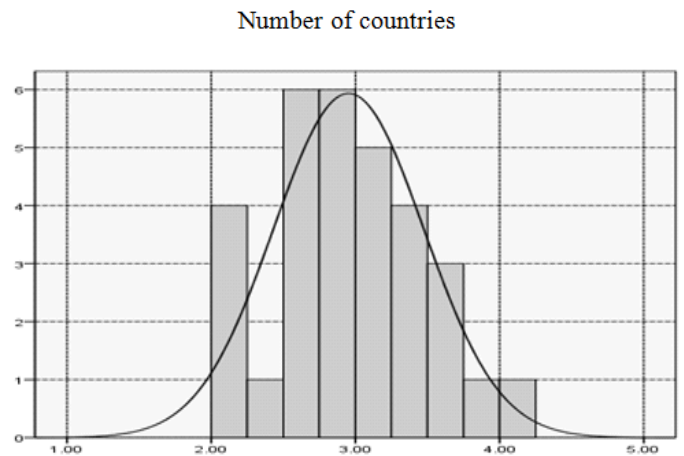
3.1. Descriptive statistics

Finally, note that extreme attitudes (negative or positive) are not among the countries studied.



Attitudes toward women's leadership in the Third Wave
 <Figure 2> The attitude of the political leadership of women in the Third Wave

Figure (2) - shows that: The overall attitude of the political leadership of women in Asia during 1995 and 1998 in the world existed. It is located in the middle third of the distribution landscape. Distribution of countries around the median (the value of four or more positive attitudes toward more negative attitude or value 2) is also symmetric mode so that the distribution of the countries in this regard is close to a normal distribution.



Attitudes toward women's leadership in the Fifth Wave
 <Figure 3> Attitudes to women's political leadership in the fifth wave

Figure (3) - In general we can say, holistic view of women's political leadership and the fifth wave (2004 to 2005) compared with the third wave has been little change although slight changes in position can be attributed to the positive side (compare Figures (2) and (3)). No country has not been, a mean close to 1 (very negative attitude) or 5 (very positive attitude).

<Table 4> Distribution of the countries studied in terms of changing attitudes towards women's political leadership

Countries	Percent	Number	Type of attitude	Countries	Percent	Number	Type of attitude
Argentina	48.4	15	Changing attitudes have changed in the negative direction	Australia	51.6	16	Positive change in attitude has changed
Brazil				Bulgaria			
Chile				China			
Columbia				Finland			
Georgia				Germany			
India				Iran			
Mexico				Japan			
Poland				New Zealand			
Romania				Norway			
Russia				Peru			
Serbia				Spain			
Slovenia				Switzerland			
South Africa				Turkey			
Swedish				Uruguay			
Ukraine				England			
	America						

<Table 5> Time period law right to vote for women as voters

Countries	Percent	Number	Type of attitude	Countries	Percent	Number	Time period
Georgia	41.9	13	From 1861 to 1920	Argentina	41.9	13	From 1921 to 1950
Poland				Brazil			
Russia				Chile			
Slovenia				India			
Swedish				Mexico			
Ukraine				Romania			
Australia				South Africa			
Finland				Bulgaria			
Germany				China			
New Zealand				Japan			
Norway				Spain			
England				Turkey			
America				Uruguay			
Columbia	6.5	2		From 1951 to 1960			
Peru							
Iran	3.2	1		From 1961 to 1970			
Switzerland	3.2	1		1971 and then			
Serbia	3.2	1		Lack of data			
	100	31		Total			

48.4% of the sample of countries studied in this research, the third and fifth wave of the World Values Surveys, has a negative attitude to the leadership of women. Hence it can be said that a sample of 15 countries, including Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Georgia, India, Mexico, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovenia, South Africa, Sweden and Ukraine see fewer women in the fifth wave that is since 2005 and this negative attitude due to political and economic participation of women and negative changes in academic indicators that lead to lower participation of women in power, as is the political leadership. Also 51.6 of the 16 countries studied in this research, the third and fifth wave of the World Values Surveys, have a positive attitude are led by women. Hence it can be said that the study sample

of 16 countries, including Australia, Bulgaria, China, Finland, Germany, Iran, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, America and Uruguay to see more women in the fifth wave from 2005 to present the positive change is due to increased political and economic participation of women communities.

The results of Table (4-5) sample processing statistics about women's suffrage legislation as voters in 13 countries from 1861 to 1920 with the 41.9 percent and 13 other countries from 1921 to 1950 with 41.9 of the two countries in 1951 and 1960 equal to 6.5% and 1 country in 1961 and 1970, with 3.2% and a country in 1971 and were has been implemented.

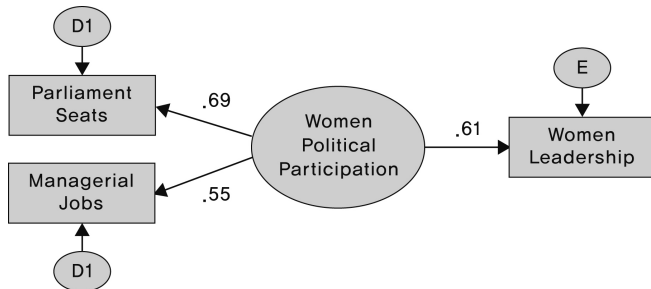
3.2. Inferential statistics

<Table 6> Test the hypothesis: the change in women's share of parliamentary seats, and changing attitudes towards women's political leadership

		Change in women's share of parliamentary seats	Standard score of attitude change
Change in women's share of parliamentary seats	The Pearson correlation coefficient	1	.417
	Significance level		.019
	Frequency	31	31
Standard score of attitude change	The Pearson correlation coefficient	.417	
	Significance level	.019	
	Frequency	31	31

<Table 7> Test the hypothesis: the changing political and economic participation of women and changing attitudes towards women's political leadership

Parameters	Standard	Standardized deviation	Standard deviation	Regression rate	Significant
Women's political participation - parliamentary seats	.689	.297	.105	2.834	.005
Women's political participation - Administrative Jobs	.548	.588	.239	2.461	0.14
Economic participation of women - women's political leadership	.606	.176	.067	2.627	.009



<Figure 4> LISREL model

According to Table (7) and LISREL model to determine the impact of political and economic participation of women in political leadership in changing attitudes to women and to determine the severity indices of women's share of seats in parliament based on the total the independent variables are managerial jobs used the regression. Correlation between two variables, women's political participation and leadership of women is statistically significant. From this result, it can be inferred that the effect of the female share of parliamentary seats as a factor in women's political participation is effective, which has the effect of changing attitudes towards women's leadership. If the increase in women's political participation, with an emphasis on increasing the proportion of women in parliament seats as the independent variable and changing attitudes towards women's leadership as the dependent variable we consider.

4. Conclusions

Can say that, changing attitudes created during the two waves is very small and positive, This could be due to changes in variables such as age of women in Parliament and even keep women in managerial occupations by women in elections, electoral systems and system of government of countries in the third to fifth wave has been a shift in attitude toward women's leadership. The need to improve women's self-esteem among communities and provide a realization of their true potential, other factors such as changes in the structure of non-democratic political system is democratic, that same diversity Bashiriyeh believes making power in the people's democracies bilateral political and government structure affects takes effect, the state and behavior of the people in the community. The effect could be explained by the well managerial occupations Macpherson's view because he has claimed, based on the benefit of society and the individual is an infinite resource, it becomes equality in political participation in democracy. So in answer to the question "Do women's political participation in their communities is changing attitudes toward leadership?" 61 percent of these variables influence attitude change little part as one of the main variables, The impact of political participation of women in the countries in the sample, 69% of the share of parliamentary seats respectively. In response to another question, the research seeks to "influence attitudes toward women's economic participation of women in leadership has been". The relationship and correlation between these two variables can say that, in 53% of the change in attitudes to women's economic participation of women in political leadership is influence. The impact of the

economic participation of women in the labor force in the community was 45 percent, and the share of women employed in non-agricultural sector was 76 percent, So that countries like Romania, Argentina, India, Spain, in changing attitudes, had more severe against countries like Norway, England, Switzerland, Colombia and Georgia to follow this principle have been weaker. According to the results of the study, the following suggestions are offered: A) conduct applied research in the field of political leadership. B) Explain the reasons for the negative attitudes towards women's political leadership in some member states of the UN. C) Any scheme of development and underdevelopment. D) Determine the political leadership.

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