

Identification and Representation of Static and Dynamic Districts in the Geography of Elections in Guilan Province

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Abstract: The goal of this study is to identify and discover dynamic and static districts based on factions and representatives in 8 terms of parliament election after the Islamic Revolution of Iran (1979-2011) in Guilan province that has highly participated in political cooperation and elections in Iran. This study with analytical method and by using Geographical Information System (GIS) is attempting to answer the following questions that if there is dynamic and static districts for factions and representatives in Guilan province? In case of existence of static districts, political direction of the selective districts of Guilan province is toward which party? The gained results in this research show that these terms, some of elective districts of Guilan province are dynamic and some other are static and political tendency of major of representatives and residences of selective districts are toward right party.

Key words: Parties, political faction, static district, dynamic district, Guilan province, Iran

INTRODUCTION

Elections are as important tools through which different social advantages are created (Kevin, 2008). However, the election is a mediator between party and policy. It means that different forms of life might observe different methods to reach the goal but for continuity and keeping integration of society and community it is necessary to act within common framework and through a mediator named as election (Mohammadreza and Rad, 2004). Therefore, modern election includes competition between political parties for attraction of support of voters (Tailot and Johnson, 2007). Now-a-days, modern political parties are mentioned as the most important political-social structure.

Because parties contain relation between civil society and the country and they often provide most successful candidates for elections. Parties apply policies to the voters during elections form the government and can attend to do so by election under jurisdiction and the one who votes will follow these parties (sometimes in long-term form) (John *et al.*, 2008).

The voters decide what they want and the parties plan to convince the voters and therefore, the parties are disturbed factors that arrange private polling, identify very important current issues then collect policies so that manifest them more attractive in sight of the most of the voters in election domain (Richard, 2000). Political party as

the equalizer factor has two principal functions. In many countries, wayside regions have followed guide methods and traditions, taking advantage from these regions within the main currency of policy making of the state political parties is upon responsibility of national parties. Such non-central and wayside regions are generally far from main core of the country and inaccessible. This feature has caused durability of distinct formalities and customs. Political parties should overcome the factor of inaccessibility of the regions and develop their message over the regions and districts of the country. This process includes spatial distribution of ideas of the party from the center and core of the country to the margin (Tailot and Johnson, 2007). In other words, geographical factor of voting in long distance which is different from regional and local culture indicates spatial changes in support of different political parties (Norton, 2007). Currently, spatial changes to support geographical structure of Iran are encountered spatial breaks naturally and for topographical models.

This feature affects formation model of the nation and its tribes and has created a combined nation having marginal tribal minorities. For this reason, national gap which leads to main differences in political dimensions might be resulted in voting (Rennie, 1993). Here political parties, factions and groups of the country can play a significant role in direction to national unity and integration. On the other hand, they can be active in

policy making and collection of strategies of the marginal regions and determination of destiny of the votes in future terms. Therefore, process of popularity of parties among people and factors effective in increase or decrease of it, geographical scattering of parties and study on changes in spatial borders of political parties are among issues which are explained in geography of election.

This study has paid attention to one of the subject set of electoral geography and that is the subject of static and dynamic in any of constituencies in Guilan province. In this process, first: tendency of majority toward the factions mentioned in this province has been explained and second: static and dynamic districts for faction and representative points of view have been specified.

SITUATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES AND FACTIONS IN IRAN

Experimental analysis of political parties and their relations emphasize on democrat regimes during second half of 20th century and usually assume that political parties originate from elections and electoral systems (www.elsevier.com). In fact, real nascency of parties is relevant to the second half of 19th century in United Kingdom (Ahmad, 2009). In Iran, idea of democracy and right of participation of all people in managerial affairs of the country is an old worry that originates from 100 years ago (Ali, 2010; Colomer, 2007). Party in Iran formed after Parliamentary revolution and parties introduced themselves officially to the society of Iran (Hassan, 2008).

But considering complexities having control over political environment after the Revolution in Iran up to now, it is a bit difficult to discuss about political parties and factions in Iran. Because firstly, none of the political groups is contained in the shape of parties according to the defined modern and classic manners cause most of groups and factions have an attitude based on Islamic believes and the majority believes no separation of religion from policy and this fact cause difference in methods and manners between today Iranian factions and parties and the world political parties which are based on classic definition of policy and have accepted it as the principal ruling over the world. Secondly, low experience and new establishment of Iranian political parties cause that they could not appear in the form of foundations organized according to the standards common in modern political world. On the other hand, political styles common in political world are not completely extendable to any of Iranian groups and parties (Abbas, 2008) or Iranian parties did not find opportunity for independent evolution in non of eras and therefore did not have some aspects of big and modern European parties and are not contained within a western framework.

Thirdly, no clearance, positioning and change of positioning of political groups after lapse of time is another difficulty in the field of classification of these groups. Anyhow, considering general understanding of these parties positions in past and present also terms and phrases common in printed matters and between political authorities that are attributed to any of these groups (Abbas, 2008), it is possible to offer some explanations regarding Iranian political parties and factions after the revolution up to now as follows:

Following occurrence of the Islamic Revolution in Iran and transform in constitutional law of the country, the way for participation of people in political destiny was prepared (Zahra, 2000a). From the very outset of the Revolution, subject of parliamentary elections was explained as one of the factors of republicanism and following the firmness of bases of the system in revolutionary council and thereafter, connoisseur assembly, the first election of the Islamic Council Parliament was performed in 1979 (Zahra, 2001b). During that term we observed expanded political formation and establishment of different political parties and groups. But special political-social conditions in earlier years after the revolution and cultural obstacles on the way of formation of parties such as distrusting parties inclination for massed movements caused remarkable reduction in variety of political parties and groups in a short term (Seyed and Masoud, 2006). At this juncture, only the party of Islamic Republic as the first and most comprehensive party played the most essential role in elections (Mohammadreza, 2003). In second term of political section after the revolution i.e., years of 1981-1988, practically variety of political parties and factions restricted to a few numbers. War conditions of the country and existence of traditional believed toward party and faction competitions that were known equal to corruption, difference and instability caused decrease in political competitions (Seyed and Masoud, 2006). During these years, gradually two parties named as left and right came out from the ruling Islamic party that paid attention to the competition inside power between the government and the parliament. In year 1988, The Defender Clergies assembly as the competitive political faction separated from Tehran Defender Clergies assembly and put existence of two official factions inside the ruling political class in effect (Ahmad, 1999). During the years after war, a new form of political competitions was gradually developed in the country. Formation of competitive political factions without omission encounter to each other was occurred for the first time in Iran (Seyed and Masoud, 2006). Transformations in years after 1997 caused creation of new groups, parties and organizations, development of independent newspapers and formation

of some civil social structures. Thus, since fifth term of parliament on faction tendencies classified into two general groups of modern left and modern right in contrary to traditional left and traditional right (Hosseini, 2008).

HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION OF GUILAN

Guilan is among those districts in which effective geographical and situational factors, shape of unevenness and weather has played a determinative and worthy role in the transformations there of (Shahram, 2008). Currently this province has borders as follows: northerly with Caspian sea and Republic of Azerbaijan, Westerly with Ardebil province from West, Southerly with Zanjan province and Ghazvin province and easterly with Mazandaran province (Statistical Calendar of Guilan Province, 1999). It has surrounded with huge natural obstacles geographically, northerly by the big and closed Caspian sea, Westerly, Southerly and Easterly by long mountainous walls and dense Caspian forests. In past inside this region, swamp lands, dense woodlands, numerous and watery rivers and its humid and insalubrious weather was considered as a strategic risk for attackers. Therefore, this region because of the above mentioned well-endowed geographical features has lived with full and rational independency from the governments around (Naser, 2002). For this reason, H.L. Rabino, the British historian has named this province as the frontier of Iran. Since, 18th century, name of Guilan become known as the Gate to Europe; commercial and political associations of Iran with European countries were accomplished much through Guilan province so that in 19 and 20th century because of vicinity of this province with Russia, it became into consideration of the central government of Iran and governments of Russia and UK as several aggressions and invasions happened by the Government of Russia in this province. However, during the history this province has been considered as an appropriate base to oppose central government of Iran. On the other hand, there is no secret to anyone about cooperation of Guilan with constitution movement. Although, constitution movement did not begin in Guilan but Guilanian soldiers had an effective role in yielding the Iranian Constitutional revolution (Hassan, 1995).

In the history of liberation movements of Iranian nation, Jangal (forest) Movement is one of the most shining movements. Jangal movement began in Guilan with leadership of Mirza Kouchak Jangali and was based on republicanism. Revolts of Guilanian people during Pahlavi era like revolt of farmers and tillers that caused weakness of the central government, reminds us of bravery of these people. After the Islamic revolution in

despite of much courage of Guilanian people during revolution, existence of Alborz mountains in southern borders of Guilan was an appropriate base for opponents of central government.

POLITICAL-ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF GUILAN PROVINCE

By changing of the national parliament to the Islamic parliament, commission No. 1 of the Iranian Islamic Revolutionary council, enacted constituencies chart for the election (Ebrahim, 1995). According to the divisions of the country in Iran, constituencies for the Islamic Parliament election will be from one or more counties as far as possible, the limits accordant to limits of counties and every constituency including the election constituencies are determined by law (Mohammadreza and Rad, 2004).

The members of parliament are also selected on votes of people residing at that constituency for 4 years according to the Articles No. 62 and 63 (Haman; 450). According to the explanations, Guilan province currently has 11 constituencies and 13 parliament members. In this manner that Astara, Astaneashrafieh, Bandaranzali, Talesh, Roodbar, Roudsar, Someesara, Fouman, Lahijan and Langroud districts each has one representative and constituency and Rasht has three representatives (Ebrahim, 1995).

FACTION TENDENCY IN GUILAN PROVINCE

Since, 1979 that the first election for the Islamic Parliament was fulfilled, people began civil partnership in a republican system, so that effect of people attendance in election was obvious, rate of their attendance became increased and they optimized their criteria for elections of representatives (Zahra, 2001a). In this research we paid attention to the process of official procedure of gaining representation and political attitudes of people in each term of elections regarding four main groups of the country i.e., Liberal, Right (Rohaniat), Left (Rohanioun) and Independent are assessed (Zahra, 2000b). It must be mentioned that the studied terms for some remarks are divided into 2 sections; the first section is as from the first up to the sixth term and the other section is as from sixth up to eighth term that each has their specific specifications.

Determination of faction tendencies of representatives (first-sixth terms of the Islamic parliament) considering two main political proceedings in Iran after the Islamic revolution i.e., proceeding of defender clergies and people who joined the Parliament irrespective of coordination with these two procedures are called as the independent (national-religious) in the constituencies of the province have been studied.

Since, the sixth parliamentary term the factional attitudes are divided into two general categories of the reformist and fundamentalist that the process of factional changes of representatives during each parliamentary term in each province have been shown in the fulfilled study. In general in this study, the followers of Rohaniat faction which are called fundamentalist are considered as the right wing and the followers of defender clergies (Rohanioun) are considered as the left wing. In the first term of parliament, among total 13 representatives of Guilan province, 7 members were from Rohaniat faction, 4 independent representatives and 2 representatives from liberal faction (Zahra, 2000a, b). The majority of seats in the parliament in Guilan province were from Rohaniat faction with 53.8% independents with 30.8% and liberal faction with 15.4%. In second term of parliament, among total 13 representatives of Guilan province, 10 members were from Rohaniat faction, two independent members and one defender clergy's (Rohanioun) faction (Zahra, 2000a). In this term most seats of the parliament were gained by the Rohaniat faction with 76.9% independent with 15.4% and defender clergies (Rohanioun) with 7.7%, respectively and in the third term of parliament, 7 members were from Rohaniat faction, 3 independent members and 2 members from defender clergy's (Rohanioun) faction (Zahra, 2000b). Rohaniat faction with 53.8% had the most seats and thereafter the defender clergies (Rohanioun) faction and independent faction had equally seats of the parliament for 23.1%.

During the fourth term of parliament, 6 members were from independent faction, 5 members were from Rohaniat faction and 2 members were from Rohanioun faction (Zahra, 2000b). In spite of other terms that the Rohaniat faction had the most seats, the independents with 46.1% had the most seats of parliament in Guilan province then Rohaniat faction with 38.5% and Rohanioun with 15.4% had the seats of parliament. In the 5th term of parliament, 6 representatives were from Rohanioun faction, 4 representatives were from Rohaniat faction and 3 members were independent (Zahra, 2000a). In this term the most seats of the parliament for Guilan were belonged to Rohanioun faction with 46.1%, Rohaniat faction with 30.8% and independents with 23.1%.

In sixth term of parliament, 7 representatives were from left wing (Rohanioun), 3 representatives from right wing (Rohaniat) and 3 independent representatives (www.majlis.ir). The most seats of parliament belonged to left wing with 53.8% in Guilan province and right wing (Rohaniat) and independents had 23.1% of seats in parliament. In seventh term of parliament, among 13 representatives of Guilan province, 11 representatives were from right wing (Rohaniat) and 2 representatives from left wing (Rohanioun) (www.majlis.ir) in this term right wing (Rohaniat) had 84.6% and the left wing (Rohanioun) had 15.4% of seats in parliament and finally

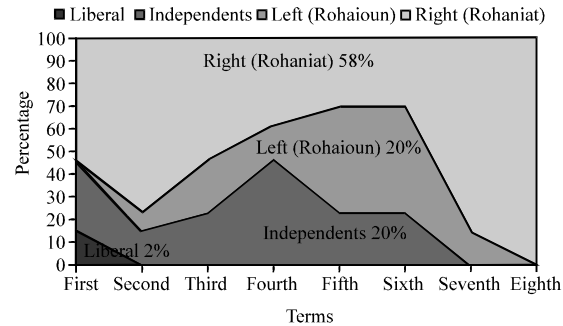


Fig. 1: Factional attitude of representatives in eight terms of Islamic council (parliament) in Guilan province

in eighth term of parliament, among 13 representatives from Guilan province, all representatives were from right wing (Rohaniat) (www.majlis.ir) and took 100% of seats in parliament from Guilan province. In this manner, among 104 representatives during eight terms of elections of the Islamic council (parliament), people of Guilan province voted for 60 persons from Rohaniat faction (right), 21 persons from Rohanioun faction (left), 21 persons from independent faction and 2 persons from liberal faction. So in Guilan province Rohaniat faction (right) with 58%, Rohanioun faction (left) with 20% independents with 20% and Liberal faction with 2% were most under attitude of people (Fig. 1).

STUDY ON FACTIONAL ROTATIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES IN GUILA CONSTITUENCIES

Subject of static and dynamic districts and factional rotation explained in the plan of parliamentary election geography for the first time in Iran and in this study it has been used as a pattern. Social, economical, political and cultural transformations have a direct effect on decisions of people in elections. Furthermore, national and local behaviours of representatives in each term and rate of information of people about these behaviours affect their decisions and generally contains a principal part of criteria for election and cause constituencies sometimes to get exposed to eternal transforms in electoral terms about selection of the representative and sometimes cause the transform to be minimally decreased. Factional rotation of representatives in constituencies includes both change in political view of the representative from one term to another and rotation in decision makings. In this study, we tried to identify factional rotations of representatives in constituencies therefore, 4 groups have been considered to be analyzed:

- Districts without factional rotation and no change of representatives
- Districts having factional rotation but without change of representatives

- Districts without factional rotation but with change of representatives
- Districts having factional rotation and change of representatives

Districts without factional rotation and no change of representatives: In study on constituencies in Guilan province in compare with second and first term in Someesara district, there had been no change not in the representative or in rotation of the considered faction. In the third to the second term, 3 districts of Lahijan, Someesara and Roudsar have been in this group and in comparison of the fourth-third term only Langroud district was in the same situation. In the fifth-fourth term, representative (B) of Rasht and Someesara are placed within this group (Zahra, 2000a). In sixth-fifth terms no case was found in these districts. But in seventh-sixth terms only Lahijan district is placed within this group and in eighth-seventh term, Districts of Talesh, Roudsar and Someesara no change or rotation has been made in representative or in the considered faction.

Districts having factional rotation but without change of representatives: In comparison of the fifth to the fourth term in Roudsar district from Rohaniat to Independent and in Astaneashrafieh district from Independent to Rohaniat there had been rotation while the representative member was stable. In both Bandaranzali and Roodbar districts there has been rotation from Independent to Rohanioun but the representative was stable. In fifth-fourth terms in Astara district while stability of the representative, the faction was rotated from independent to Rohaniat (Zahra, 2000b). In next terms no evidence of districts with factional rotation but without change of representatives was found.

Districts without factional rotation but with change of representatives: Study on the mentioned districts shows that in the second term in comparison with the first term, representative (B) of Rasht district and representative of Roudsar district while stability of Rohaniat Faction, the representative has been changed. In third term to the second term, three districts of Bandaranzali, Roodbar and Talesh while stability of Rohaniat Faction and change of the representative are placed within this group. In fourth term to the third term, districts of Lahijan and Talesh while stability of Rohaniat Faction and Astara district with independency of the representative are placed within this group. In fifth-fourth term, two districts of Lahijan and Fouman with stability of Rohaniat Faction and change of the representative are in the same situation (Zahra, 2000b). In sixth-fifth terms, districts of Talesh, Roodbar and Langroud with stability of Rohanioun Faction, Roudsar district with stability of Independent Faction and Lahijan district with stability of Rohaniat Faction

(right) are placed within this group. In seventh-sixth term, representative (J) of Rasht and Someesara district while stability of Rohaniat Faction (right) have the same situation. In eighth-seventh term, districts of Astara, Astaneashrafieh, districts of A and J of Rasht, Roodbar, Fouman, Lahijan and Langroud with stability of Rohaniat Faction (right) but with change of representative are placed within this group.

Districts having factional rotation and change of representatives: In second to the first term, representatives A and J of Rasht district and districts of Fouman, Lahijan and Langroud have been variable both in faction and in representative so that the representative of Rohaniat transferred their seat to the independent representative. In Astaneashrafieh district, the liberal representative gave their seat to the candidate of Rohaniat and in Astara district, the independent candidate offered their seat to the candidate of Rohanioun. In third to the second term, the faction and the representative J of Rasht district had been changeable from independent to Rohanioun. In Rasht district, representative B and in Langroud district, the representative and faction have been changed from Rohaniat to independent. Representative A in Rasht district and representative and faction in Astaneashrafieh have been rotated from Rohaniat to Rohanioun. The representative and faction of Astara district have been rotated from Rohanioun to the Independent and representative of Fouman district by change in representation and faction from independent to Rohaniat is placed within this group. In fourth to the third term, representative J of Rasht district has been rotated from Rohanioun to independent and representative A of Rasht district has been changed from Rohanioun to Rohaniat. Also, faction of representative in Rasht district has rotated from independent to Rohanioun. Either districts of Bandaranzali, Roodbar and representative A of Rasht districts are in the same situation as the representative of Rohaniat faction transferred their seat to the independent representative. In fifth to the fourth term with rotation in representative and fraction from independent to Rohanioun is placed under this situation (Zahra, 2000a, b). In sixth to the fifth term, districts of Astara, Astaneashrafieh and Fouman had rotation in representative and faction from Rohaniat to Rohanioun. Bandaranzali district, representative B of Rasht district had rotation in representative and faction from Rohanioun to independent. Also, Talesh districts, representative A of Rasht were variable in representative and faction from independent to Rohanioun.

Representative J of Rasht district and Someesara district were changeable in representative and faction from Rohanioun to Rohaniat. In seventh to the sixth term, districts of Astara, Astaneashrafieh, representative

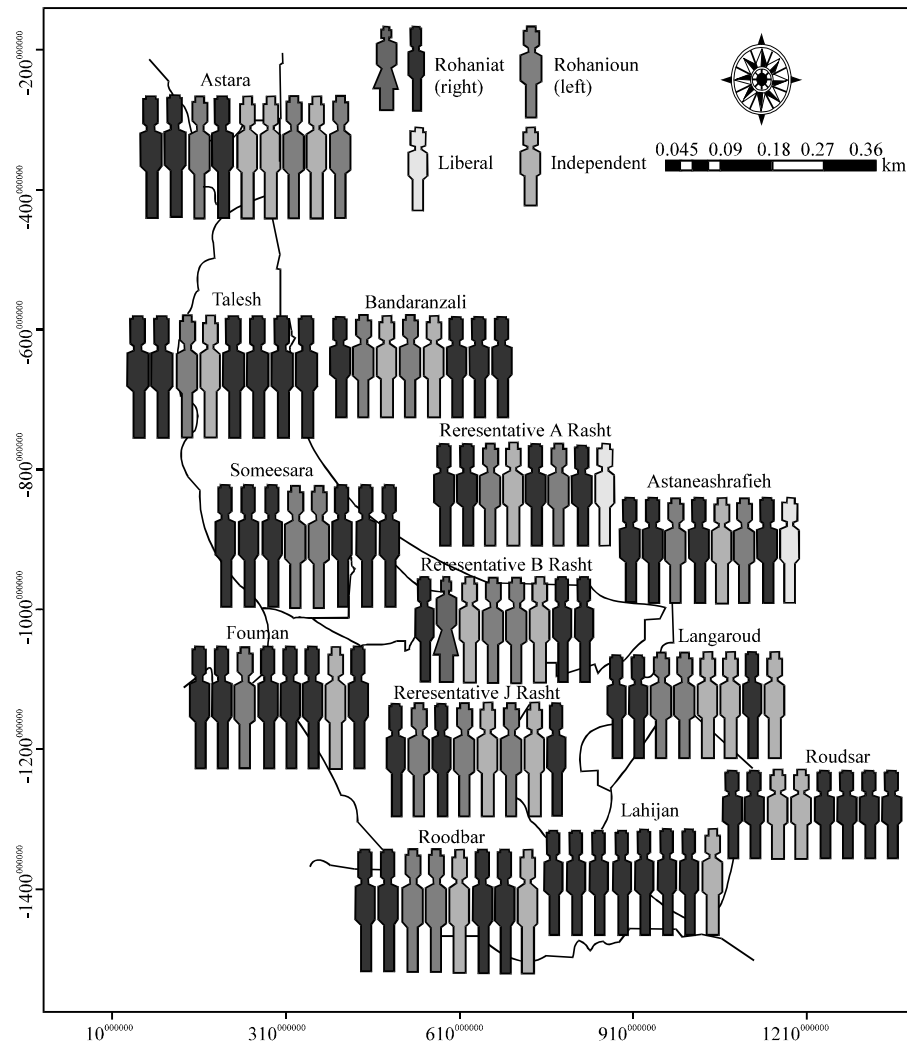


Fig. 2: Study on fractional orientation and rotation in eight terms of parliamentary elections in Guilan province (from left to right: first to the eighth per)

A of Rasht, Roodbar, Fouman and Langroud districts had changes in representative and faction from Rohanioun to Rohaniat. Also, Roudsar districts was rotated in representative and faction from independent to Rohaniat; Bandaranzali and representative B of Rasht changed from independent to Rohanioun. In eighth to the seventh term, Bandaranzali district and representative B of Rasht district had changed in representative and faction from Rohanioun to Rohaniat (Fig. 2).

Study on static districts and dynamic districts: By entry of different thoughts and ideas in the political environment of the country together with slogans and goals proposed by the factional and political parties leaders and thought that seek to attract their own fans among different age groups with different education levels from different social classes with different origins

in the geographic areas of the country, there will always be two streams: one stream of new thoughts and new parties in political environment of regions and continuous efforts to achieve stability and stagnation in the ultimate utility and received the maximum votes that in this case various methods of advertising and even enjoying the political culture of ethnic groups and also historical record of them are used.

In next stream there are the masses that are constantly exposed to advertising injection of new ideas and slogans of parties. Finally, people considering all the mentioned issues and having political experience exert their electoral behavior. Different patterns of behavior during different election campaigns form static and dynamic centers therefore, finding change centers for changing in trends and turning areas of factional representatives can be indicators for assessing the

dynamism and stagnation of different districts along the country. Due to advances in the science of political geography, drawing of election results map for a detailed understanding of political power relations is absolutely essential but drawing of electoral map needs much precision. Technology of mapping can be followed by different or even conflicting interpretations (Eve and Gyblon, 1999). Therefore, in this study, we tried to use the method of Geographic Information System (GIS) for better performance to identify dynamic and static districts over the different terms of parliament.

Study dynamic districts: Dynamic districts are referred to those districts that had rotation and changes in faction or in representative or in both and this rotation has entailed at least fourth terms of parliament (Zahra, 2000a, b).

Dynamic from faction point of view: Among dynamic districts in faction we can mention Astaneashrafieh during first-seventh terms of Islamic parliament that in this district there have been rotations in factions of Liberal, Rohaniat, Rohanioun independent, Rohaniat, Rohanioun and Rohaniat, respectively. In Bandaranzali district from fourth-eighth terms, factions of Independent, Rohanioun Independent, Rohanioun and Rohaniat have been variable. Representative A of Rasht has changed from the first to the seventh term with factions of Liberal, Rohaniat Independent, Rohaniat independent, Rohanioun and Rohaniat. Representative J of Rasht from the first up to the eighth term was variable in Rohaniat Independent, Rohanioun Independent, Rohanioun, Rohaniat, Rohanioun and Rohaniat. In other studied districts, most of factions had domination in two or three continuous terms and have not been active (Fig. 3).

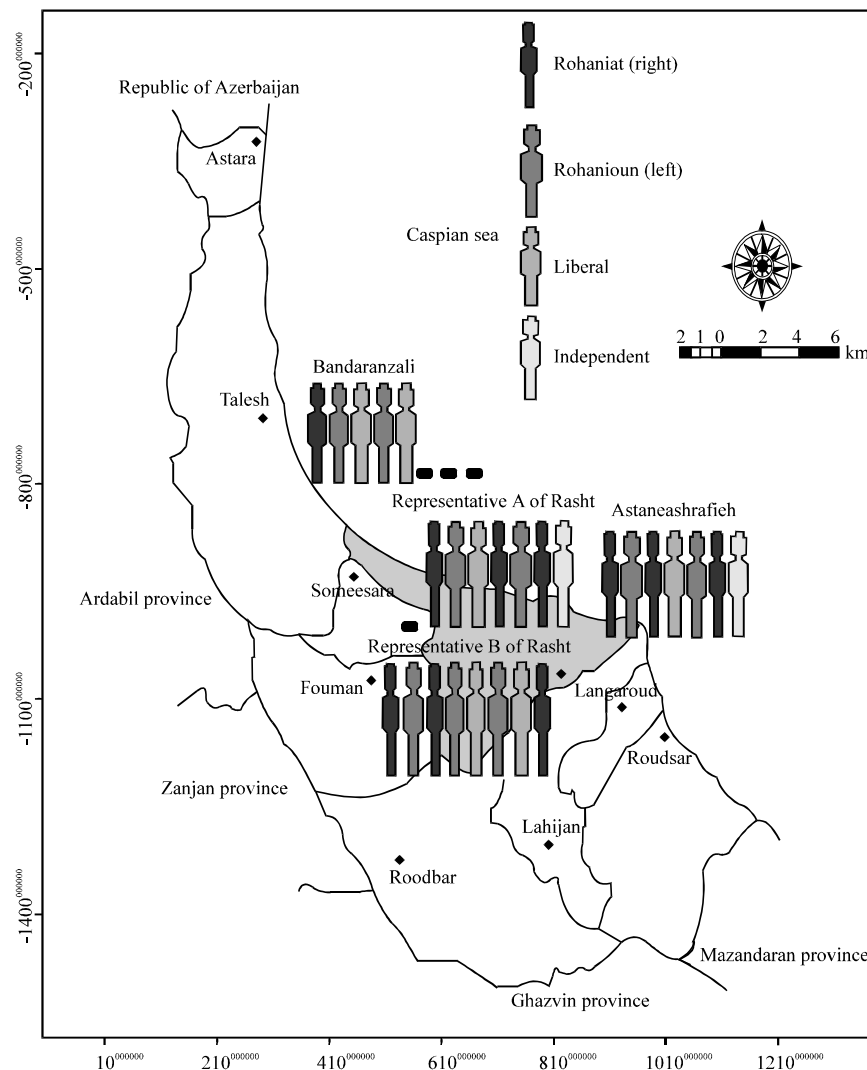


Fig. 3: Study on dynamic districts for factions during eighth terms of parliamentary elections in Guilan province

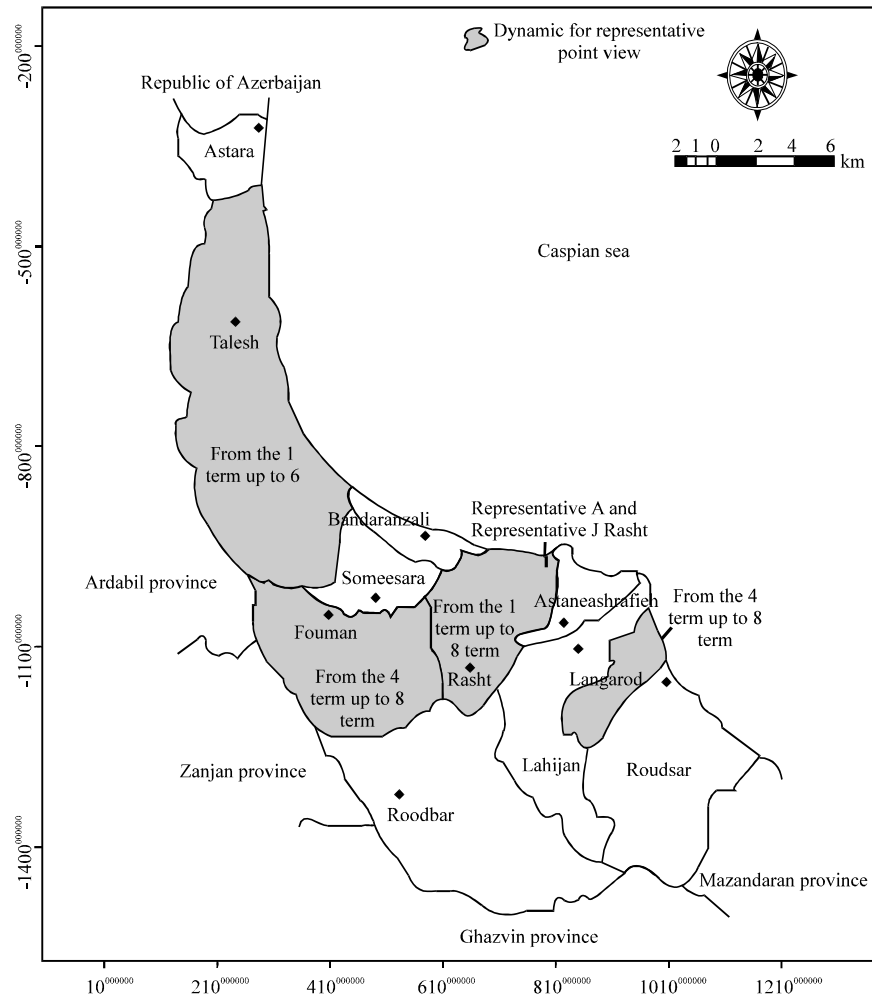


Fig. 4: Study on dynamic districts from representative points of view in eighth terms of parliamentary elections in Gilan province

Dynamic for representative point of view: Among active districts for change of representative we can mention Talesh district that had different representatives in the first six terms.

Representative A and representative J of Rasht have been variable in selection of the representative person as from the first up to eighth term.

Fouman, Shaft and Langroud districts had rotation in selection of representative from the fourth up to eighth term. In other studied districts most of representatives were dominated in two or three continuous terms and have not been active (Fig. 4).

Dynamic for representative and faction points of view: Representative A of Rasht has been active as from the

first up to the seventh term in selection of Representative person and faction. Representative J of Rasht has been active as from the first up to the eighth term in selection of representative person and faction (Fig. 5).

Static districts: Static districts referred to those districts that would have not rotation in faction or representative or both at least for three parliamentary terms (Zahra, 2000a).

Static from faction point of view: Among 11 districts of Gilan province during eight terms, Bandaranzali district has been stable in the first three terms. Talesh district has been stable in the first four terms with the Rohaniat fraction. No change in Rohaniat Fraction

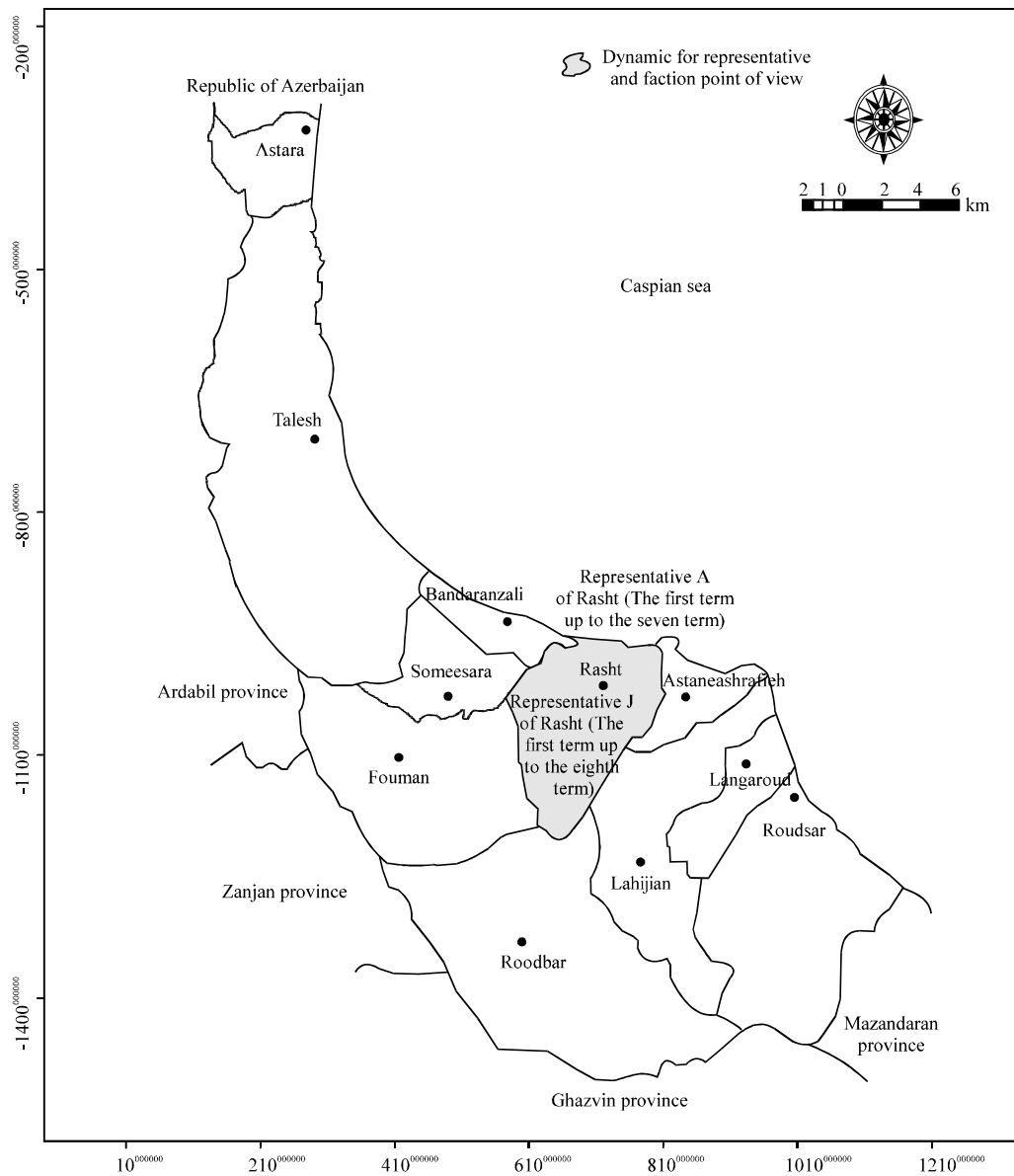


Fig. 5: Study on dynamic districts from faction and representative points of view in eighth terms of parliamentary elections in Guilan province

has occurred in Someesara district in first-third terms and then in sixth-eighth terms. In Fouman district the Rohaniat faction has been stable from the third-fifth terms.

Lahijan district has not substitution in Rohaniat faction from the second up to eighth term and has been stable (Fig. 6).

Static from representative point of view: Roudsar district had no change in representative person from the second

up to fifth terms and Someesara district had no change in representative person from the first up to third terms (Fig. 7).

Static from faction and representative points of view: Roudsar district had no change in selection of representative person and faction from second up to fifth term and Someesara district had no change in representative person or faction from the first up to third terms. In other districts no absolute stability was observed in representative or faction (Fig. 8).

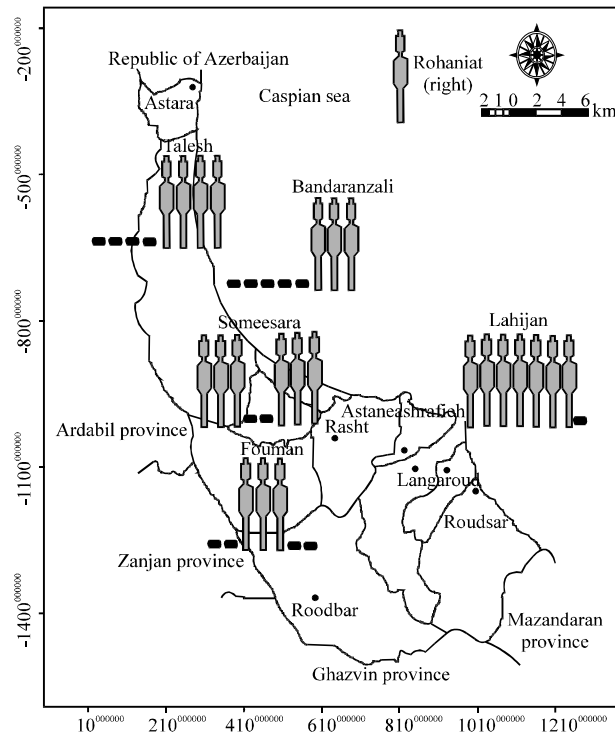


Fig. 6: Study on static districts from faction point of view in eighth terms of parliamentary elections in Guilan province

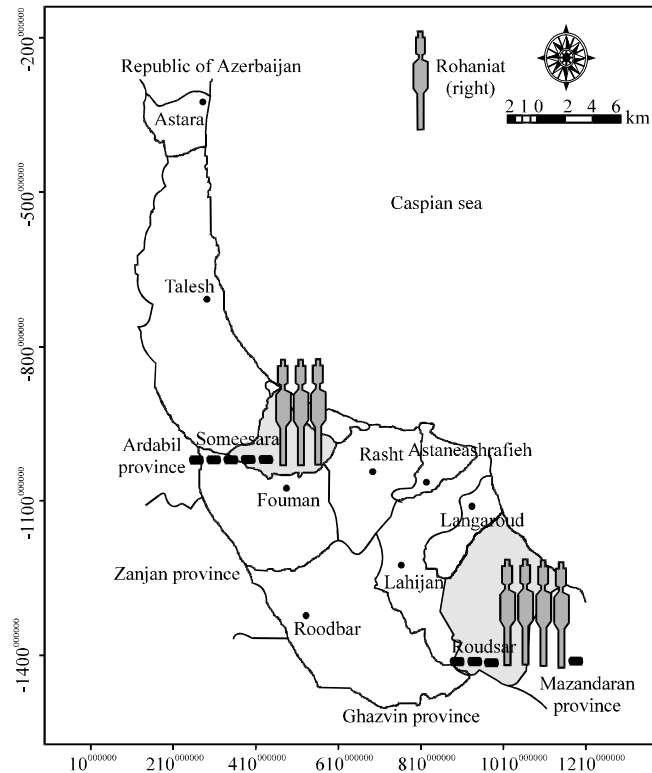


Fig. 7: Study on static districts from representative point of view in eighth terms of parliamentary elections in Guilan province

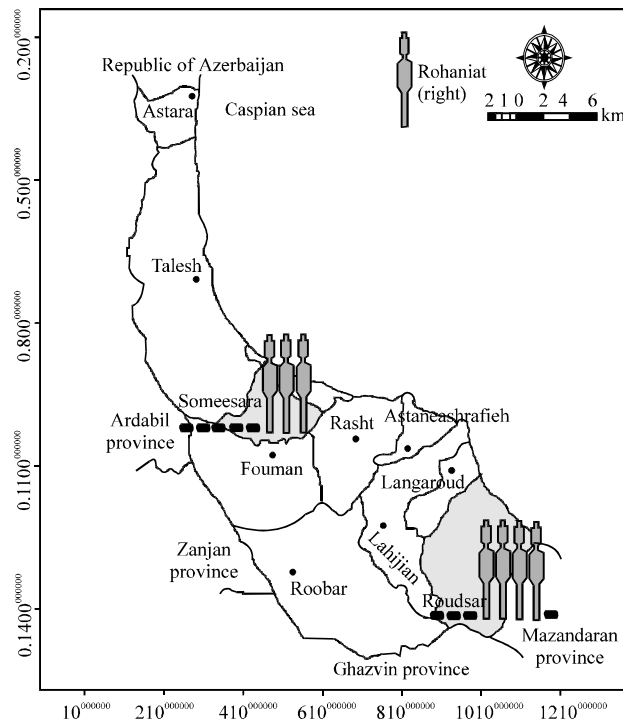


Fig. 8: Study on static districts from faction and representative points of view in eighth terms of parliamentary elections in guilan province

CONCLUSION

In the Middle East countries that Iran is among them. Discussion and selection of election candidates are shrouded in mystery. This ambiguity is why most people do not accept the statistics announced by the governments. The government itself has a direct impact on candidate selection and performance. So, we can not use the statistics announced by the state election to be properly analyzed. In such situations it is best to use existing evidence, the influence of factions and parties in these countries will be reviewed. In this case it is determined in which areas are dominated by factions and parties and they do not influence in which area. In this case, the geographers and election candidates can be elected in future planning for development and promotion of win. The Guilan province as one of the areas was investigated in this study and the following results were obtained.

Firstly in democratic societies, political parties are created with a long-term approach. But considering inexperience of political parties after the Islamic revolution, study on situation of Iranian parties is a difficult task. Therefore, the best choice is that these parties would be studied in the form of spectrums of political currencies and dependent factions. As it was used in this research.

Secondly, considering factional attitude of representatives in Guilan province, the most role and activity during these 8 parliamentary terms belong to Rohaniat (right) faction. Therefore, power of Rohaniat (right) faction in advancement of their goals is so high in Guilan province and probability of this matter that Rohaniat Faction would possess all power and seats in parliament is so high as if Rohaniat (right) faction possessed all seats in parliament during eighth term of Islamic parliament in Guilan province.

Thirdly in study on static districts of Guilan province it became distinct that political view of active people and representatives in most constituencies such as Roudsar, Someesara, Bandaranzali, Lahijan and Talesh during different terms of parliamentary elections is leaning toward Rohaniat (right) faction that this is another reason on power and influence of Rohaniat (right) faction in Guilan province.

Fourthly, considering factional substitution of representatives in eight terms of parliamentary elections, some of constituencies were static from faction point of view like: Bandaranzali from the first to third term, Lahijan from the second-eighth term, Someesara from the first-third terms and then from sixth-seventh term, Talesh from the first-fourth term, Fuman from the third-fifth terms and from representative point of view like:

Roudsar from the second-fifth term, Someesara from the first-third terms from faction and representative points of view like Roudsar district from the second-fifth terms and Someesara from the first-third terms and other were recognized as dynamic districts. Therefore, competitive factions in Guilan province can act more successful by identifying these regions in further elections.

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