

The Role of Family in Shaping Political Affiliation in Bangladesh: A Comprehensive Observation

Md. Sayedur Rahman¹, Most. Nilufar Yesmin²

¹Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social Sciences, Begum Rokeya University, Rangpur -5400, Bangladesh & Masters Student, Master's Programme in Socioeconomic and Political Development of Modern Asia, Faculty of World Economy and International Affairs, National Research University Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russian Federation

²Master of Social Science, Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social Sciences, Begum Rokeya University, Rangpur -5400, Bangladesh

sayedur34@gmail.com, nilabd07@gmail.com

Abstract

Family is the primary agent of political socialization. There are some roles of the family toward their younger members in shaping political affiliation. The title of this research is "The Role of Family in Shaping Political Affiliation in Bangladesh: A Comprehensive Study". The objectives of this research work are 1) To investigate the overall scenario of the role of the family in shaping political affiliation 2) To investigate and analysis the role of the family in causing political affiliation and apolitical affiliation. The rationality of this study is to create awareness in rural Bangladesh. As a result of this research work, the families are engaged to be more conscious about their role in the political socialization of next-generation and family bondage is expected to be more transparent among family members. The rural people are expected to be more concerned about their growing up children. Beck, P. A. (1991) and Jennings, M. K. (2009) are working mention three roles of family or parents. These are: parents play an important role in the political education of their offspring; children are more likely to adopt their parents' political orientations if the family is highly politicized, and early acquisition of parental political characteristics influences the political character and behavior during their adulthood. For this research, I have selected a typical Bangladeshi Union namely Bhendabari under Pirgang Upozilla in the northern Bangladeshi district of Rangpur. This study is both qualitative and quantitative. Political socialization can be included in the academic syllabus.

Keywords

political affiliation; shaping the role of family



I. Introduction

Family is the primary educational institution for each person. Everybody born into a family and gradually takes all the basic moralities from his own family. It is the first social stage also. Newcomers go through the familial socialization process. The family is often considered as the primary socialization context for young people, also with regard to political attitudes and people's attitudes and behaviors (Davies, 1965; Langton, 1969; Dawson & Prewitt, 1969; Bronfenbrenner, 1979).

Within the family, young people learn to fulfill their accepted social, gender, and political roles (Langton, 1969). As such, the intergenerational transmission of political attitudes and behaviors was often portrayed as a mechanism to ensure social stability, leading to a strong resemblance of attitudes between subsequent cohorts (Sapiro, 2004;

Hooghe & Wilkenfeld 2007). In general, young people indeed tend to share the political preferences and the beliefs of their parents, and the correlation between the attitudes of parents and their offspring is usually quite strong (Jennings & Niemi, 1968; Tedin, 1974).

“Most inquiry into the sources of political outlooks has focused on the influence of the family of origin on children. The accident of birthplaces the individual into a particular family political environment, which nurtures political (or apolitical) outlooks early in life and locates the individual in a socio-political setting that may last a lifetime. Other individuals may have a profound influence on a person's political outlooks, but none of them is typically credited with as much influence the child's parents” (Beck, P. A. (1991).

1.1 Objective of the Research

I want to try to find out the causes of political affiliation and apolitical affiliation. To the best of my knowledge, no major survey-based research has been conducted on this issue. This research seeks to find answers to the following questions by examining data collected through a survey in the Union of Bhendabari. Thus two questions are obvious to know from the respondents are as follows: (1) what is the overall role of the family in shaping political affiliation? (2) What is the role of the family in Shaping political affiliation and political apathy? The objective of this study is to find out the role of the family in shaping political affiliation. The main objectives of this research are:

1. To investigate the overall scenario of the role of the family in shaping political affiliation.
2. To investigate and analyze the role of the family in causing of political affiliation and apolitical affiliation.

II. Review of Literatures

Literature review is very important for any theory building, hypothesis building, generalization, data analysis, and comparative discussion. The role of the family has too important for political affiliation. Due to this some relevant (direct and indirect) books, articles, and thesis are briefly overviewed below:

Jennings, M. K., Stoker, L., & Bowers, J. (2009)’s work, there is a clear declaration of the family role of their offspring. This paper has defined three points of view from the American perspective. They use four waves of panel data on three generations of Americans to evaluate the character and consequences of political socialization within the family. Three major conclusions emerged from their study. First, parents play an important role in the political education of their offspring. Despite transformations in the political environment and character of family life over the past thirty years, the findings of their study about youth coming of age in the 1990s strongly paralleled those done on youth socialized in the 1960s. Second, children are more likely to adopt their parents’ political orientations if the family is highly politicized, and if the parents provide clear and consistent cues over time. These findings confirm expectations drawn from social learning theory. Third, early acquisition of parental political characteristics influences the political character and behavior during their adulthood. Adolescents who are about to enter into adulthood with a strong parental imprint manifest more attitudinal stability in their early adult years and more continuity over their life-span than do their less family-based well-socialized counterparts.

Garcia-Castanon, M. Parents (2011) wants to show the difference in political socialization. To build up citizen, there is two political socialization institution those have a great role in e.t family and school. He shows this on the political socialization process of the White and the Roman. He argues that the whites and the Roman have some differences in their political socialization process.

Davis, J. C. (1965) thinks that the family has a central role to create political personality. Children follow their parent's political ideology. In America, the political socialization process starts at 13 years of a child. The process of self-rule of children develops in contrast condition of family and society. He/she become responsible and mature. When he/she feels physical or mental pressure then he/she finds a permanent, dependable political institution. He/she feels pressure when they see a scarcity of demands and facilities. Then political behavior, power distribution gradually change.

Hyman, Herbert H. (1959) has discussed what is political socialization and political participation. Family is considered here as the primary and basic political socialization institution for teenagers and they are getting developed by this process. Family values and orientation transmit to the next generation by parents or other members.

Bennedsen, M., Nielsen, K. M., Pérez-González, F., & Wolfenzon, D. (2007), Explain the role of the family in decision making power of their child. This paper investigates the inside workings of family firms. Family characteristics have economically strong effects on family member's decision making. That helps in their firm performance decision making efficiency families play an active role in firm decision making. La Porta, Lopez-de-Silanes, and Shleifer [1999] have documented that families are the most common large shareholders of publicly traded corporations and private firms are commonly associated with one family. Our results indicate that controlling families that enjoy the private benefits of control can endorse decisions that might be inferior to other stakeholders.

Jennings, M. K., & Niemi, R. G. (1968) explain that whether intentionally or unintentionally, the majority of adolescents have adopted the same political affiliation as their parents. Nevertheless, Jennings and Niemi have failed to account for the parents who have opposing political beliefs. However much could be learned from analyzing the political affiliation of children with parents who oppose even others politically.

Langton, K. P. (1969) said that political socialization, in the broadest sense, refers to the way society transmits its political culture from generation to generation. This process may serve to preserve traditional political Norms and institutions, on the other hand, when secondary socialization agencies inculcate political values different from those of the past on when children are raised with political and social expectations different from those of their forebears, the socialization process can be a vehicle of political and social change".

Verba, S., & Almond, G. (1963) mention in their book that the democratic culture developed by the socio-political practice. There are mentioned some methods of political culture, global research methods, and considered political attitudes. It has been explained the pattern of political culture, political philosophy, government and politics, citizen's responsibility. It also discusses the social relation and social culture. This classic text is a comparative political study, based on extensive survey data that defined and analyzed the Greek concept of civic virtuelture: the political and social attitudes that are crucial to the success of modern democracy in Western nations.

Quintelier, E., Hooghe, M., & Badescu, G. (2007), in this work, suggested that the intergenerational transmission of political attitudes and behaviors is thought to be one of the main forms of political socialization. The political interest of children and adolescents largely mirrors the interest patterns and ideological preferences of their parents." In this article, the authors have investigated this causal mechanism by relying on the results of the Comparative Youth Survey which was conducted in Belgium, Canada, and Romania. It's results suggest that the discussion and the interaction within the family have a strong effect on adolescents' participation patterns. Families with higher socioeconomic status are also more effective in transmitting their attitudinal and behavioral patterns toward the next generation. Young people always indeed tend to share the political preferences and the beliefs of their parents.

From the above review of some literature, it has understood that the family has been proclaimed as the basic institution of all knowledge to children. The first political introduction happens through a family. Political socialization has been completed by achieving political beliefs. Generally, this belief is influenced by the political belief of family. Humans learn how to polite toward authority and respect for their seniors. The rules of family influence the next political life of men. Sometimes family members participate in political discussions with their parents. In this time they grow up by learning about leadership, political party, and patriotism. The members of the family are strongly influenced by parents' and senior's political wisdom, ideology, belief, and values. Children take the first concept of rights and authority. At their young age, this concept takes maturity toward a broader arena like state. So in rural society family takes only political socialization agency. But in the modern era family members are less influenced by political affiliation. As the present generation keeps in touch with virtual life and news media. That makes a man more rational and logical.

III. Research Methods

3.1 Variables of the Study

In every research work, variables are identified and specified. On the basis of cause and effect, the variables are generally three types e.t dependent, independent, and control variable. Here the main issue is “Political Affiliation”. It is a dependable variable. On the other hand “The Role of Family” is an independent variable.

3.2 Population and Sample

The data has been collected from Bhendabari Union in Rangpur. There is about 5915 population in this union and among them, 15571 will be considered as the research population. The respondents sometimes have been taken a random method. Purposive sampling method will also be used in this research as I would like to observe a special category of people. Here 50 samples have been taken due to time limits for primary activities. According to the Bangladesh election commission (2016), the number of voters in the Bhendabari union is 15571. (Source: Union Parishad report)

3.3 Source of Data

Primary Source: The present study has been based on primary data and its analysis. Data for this study have been collected mainly from the research field. For this purpose, a typical union of Bangladesh named Bhendabari in Rangpur district has understudied.

I have collected the data and information from the Union from June to July 2016. In addition, data and information have been collected from some relevant persons outside of the research area.

Secondary Source: In addition to the primary sources, secondary sources have also been used as the source of some necessary data, information, ideas, analyses, and concepts. Secondary sources of the study include books, journals, academic articles, newspapers, statistical yearbook, government documents, published or unpublished research reports and other social artifacts.

3.4 Location

The present study has selected a Union which is Bhendabari under Pirganj Thana in Rangpur district. It is a typical Union of Bangladesh from the considerations of location, population, economy, and infrastructure, socio-demographic characteristics of the population, health and healthcare system, conditions of political engagement, and so on. It is assumed that Bhendabari Union represents most of the villages of Bangladesh and what is true about Bhendabari is likely to be true about other Union of the country.

IV. Result and Discussion

The discussible research area is the Bhendabari Union of Pirganj Upazila in Rangpur district. Family role in shaping political affiliation and political apathy. To know about this area this research has been selected in this location.

4.1 Vote on National Election

The election is the meter scale of political affiliation. So I prepare a question for respondents. In Bhendabari Union 50 people are questioned if they vote in a national election. They co-operate with full data collection. These data are the following:

Table 1. Vote on National Election

| Valid | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-----------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Always | 38 | 76 | 76 | 76 |
| Sometimes | 10 | 20 | 20 | 96 |
| No | 2 | 4 | 4 | 100 |
| No Answer | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| Total | 50 | 100 | 100 | |

Source: Field Study

The above table there is shown the frequency and percentage of the vote of the Bhendabari union people. Here 76% of people always vote in a national election. 20% of people vote sometimes and 4% of people do not vote in national elections. From the No Answer option it is understood that the respondents freely answer the question. So it can be said that most of the people of Bhendabari union participate in the decision making of the government. By the following figure 1 Vote on National Election the percentages are shown

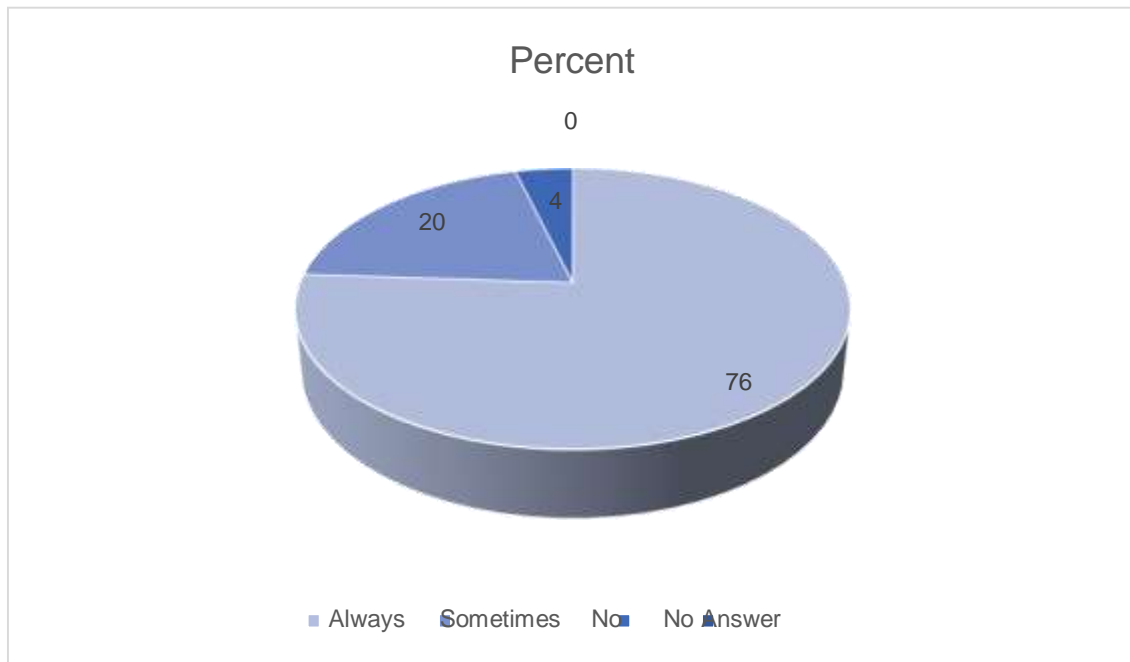


Figure 1. Vote on National Election

4.2 Preference Level of Politics

To know about political preference level they are questioned if they like politics. In the answer, I find a valuable thing that all the person those who vote in the national election do not like politics at all. There are few people who vote due to responsibility. Data are analyzed following:

Table 2. Preference Level of Politics

| Valid | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-----------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Very much | 13 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| So-so | 24 | 48 | 48 | 74 |
| No | 10 | 20 | 20 | 94 |
| No answer | 3 | 6 | 6 | 100 |
| Total | 50 | 100 | 100 | |

Source: Field Data

Here in table 2, the data are organized by option very much, so-so, no, and no answer. There are 26% of people who like politics very much. They actively respond in a national election. 48% of people like politics so-so. It refers to a medium level of preference. There are 20% of people who don't like politics. And among respondents, 6% of people do not give any answer.

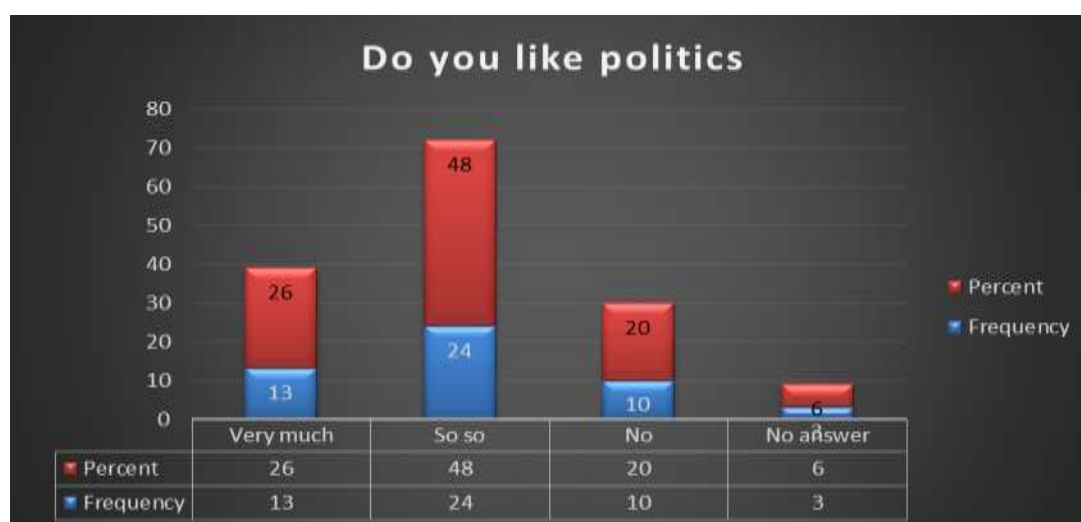


Figure 2. Preference Level of Politics

4.3 Preference Level of Political Party

The people of Bhendabari union basically prefer Awami League (AL), and Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP). The following table shows the level of data.

Table 3. Preference Level of Political Party

| Valid | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|--------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| AL | 35 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| BNP | 12 | 24 | 24 | 94 |
| JP | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| JI | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| Others | 3 | 6 | 6 | 100 |
| Total | 50 | 100 | 100 | |

Source: Field Data

Here AL political party supporter and voter percentage is 70%. There is 48 respondent those who vote in national election and 2 respondent are included in others option. So among 6% of others, 4% of people do not vote in a national election, and rest 2% of people vote in JASAD, BASAD, etc political party. On the contrary, 24% of voters vote for BNP in national elections. Rest political parties do not have any influence in this area.

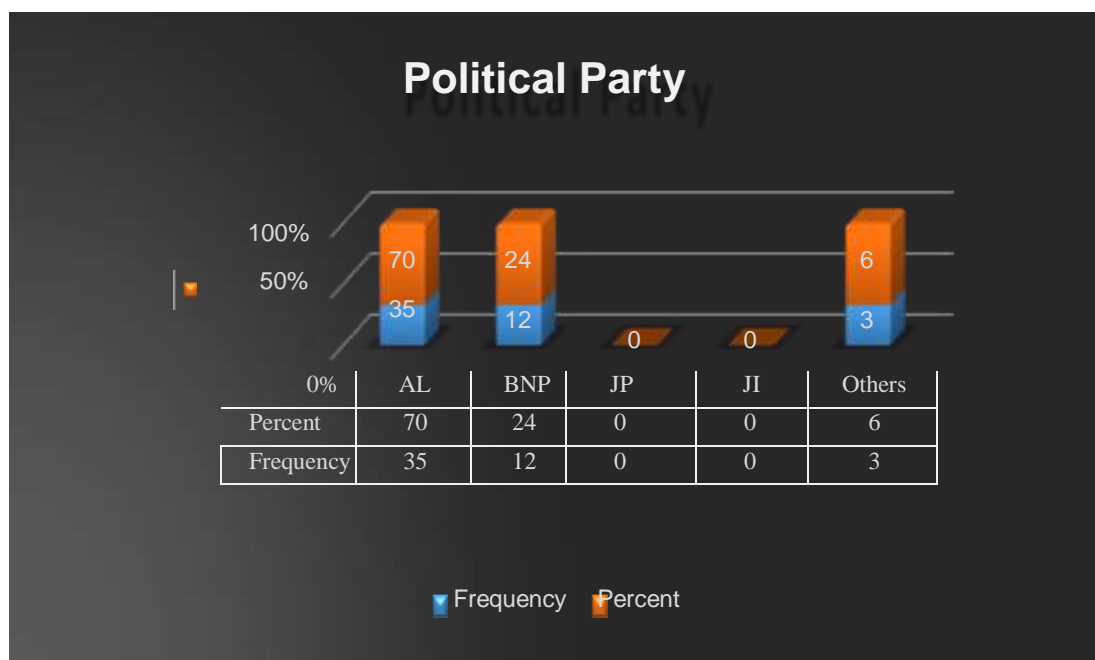


Figure 3. Preference Level of Political Party

4.4 Family Political Ideology

Family political ideology is an important instrument to know the role of shaping political affiliation or apathy. So I question my respondent if their seniors have any political ideology than which type. Very few respondents give a positive answer. Here I find 26 respondent those who know their family ideology. Among the rest, 24 respondents answer whether they don't know or their family does not follow any political ideology.

Table 4. Family Political Ideology

| Valid | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|--------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| JP | 26 | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| JI | 0 | 0 | 0 | 52 |
| BNP | 0 | 0 | 0 | 52 |
| AL | 24 | 48 | 48 | 100 |
| others | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| Total | 50 | 100 | 100 | |

Source: Field Data

From the above table 4, there are five options. 52% of people's families believe JP ideology. There is 0% existence of JI, BNP, Others ideology. And 48% of people have AL ideology. By the following chart, the existence of family political ideology defined.

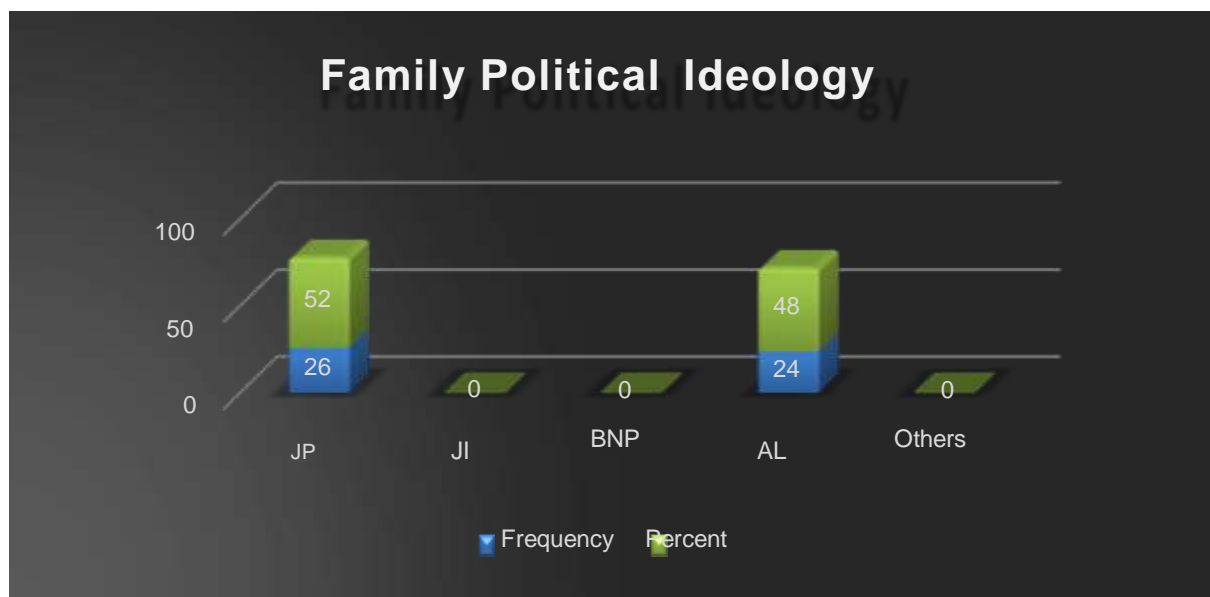


Figure 4. Family Political Ideology

4.5 Influence of Family

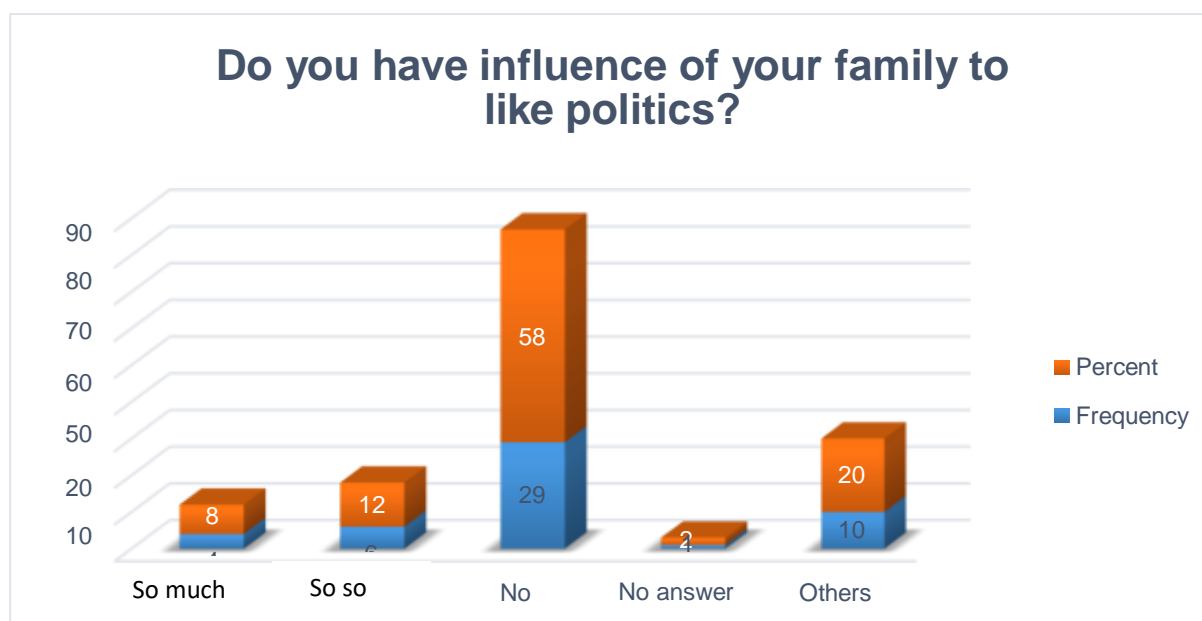
To identify the family role in shaping political affiliation, respondents are questioned if they have any influence to like politics. The required data analyzed the following:

Table 5. Influence to like politics

| Valid | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-----------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| So much | 4 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| So-so | 6 | 12 | 12 | 20 |
| No | 29 | 58 | 58 | 78 |
| No answer | 1 | 2 | 2 | 80 |
| Others | 10 | 20 | 20 | 100 |
| Total | 50 | 100 | 100 | |

Source: Field Data

From the above table 5 the influence to like politics so much 8%, those who have family influence so much. Next, the influence rate of 12% indicates a so-so or medium level of influence to like politics. Where 58% of people those who have not any influence to like politics at all. 2% of people who don't any answer this question. There is another option where indicates a different answer. So a large number of people have no influence on their family. It refers that they consciously like politics without any influence of family.



Source: Field Data

Figure 5. *Influence of Family to like politics*

Table 6 shows the data level of influence of family to dislike politics.

Table 6. Influence of Family to Dislike Politics

| Valid | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-----------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| So much | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| So so | 2 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| No | 27 | 54 | 54 | 62 |
| No answer | 9 | 18 | 18 | 80 |
| Others | 10 | 20 | 20 | 100 |
| Total | 50 | 100 | 100 | |

Source: Field Data

In the above table 6 indicate the level of influence and respondent are questioned if they have any influence of their family to dislike politics. Here 4% of people have so much influence to dislike politics, 4% of people have a so-so or medium level of influence, and 54% of people have no influence on their family to dislike politics. Among the respondent, 18% of people don't have an answer, and 10% of people give irrelevant answers. So from the above analysis, it refers that directly there has a little influence of the family over their other family members.

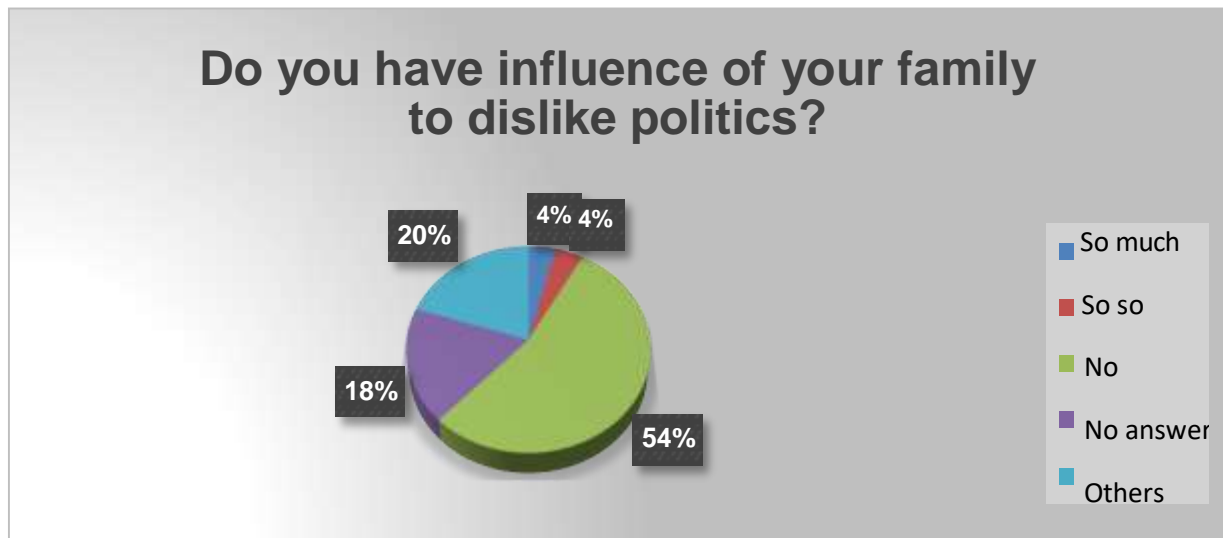


Figure 6. Influence of Family to Dislike Politics

4.6 Political Campaign/Meeting/Advertisement

The people of Bhendabari union behave as a political being. There are various political parties and they organize different political events. My respondent answer on the basis of that view.

Table 7. Level of Attain Political Campaign/Meeting/Advertisement

| Valid | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-----------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Always | 16 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| Sometimes | 21 | 42 | 42 | 74 |
| No | 8 | 16 | 16 | 90 |
| No answer | 5 | 10 | 10 | 100 |
| Total | 50 | 100 | 100 | |
| Total | 50 | 100 | 100 | |

Source: Field Data

On this table 7 data shows that the people always attain political campaign/meeting/advertisement are 32%. Among the respondent, 42% of people sometimes attain such an event and 16% don't attain any such event. And 10% of the respondent does not give any opinion. This data is interpreted by the following pie figure 7.

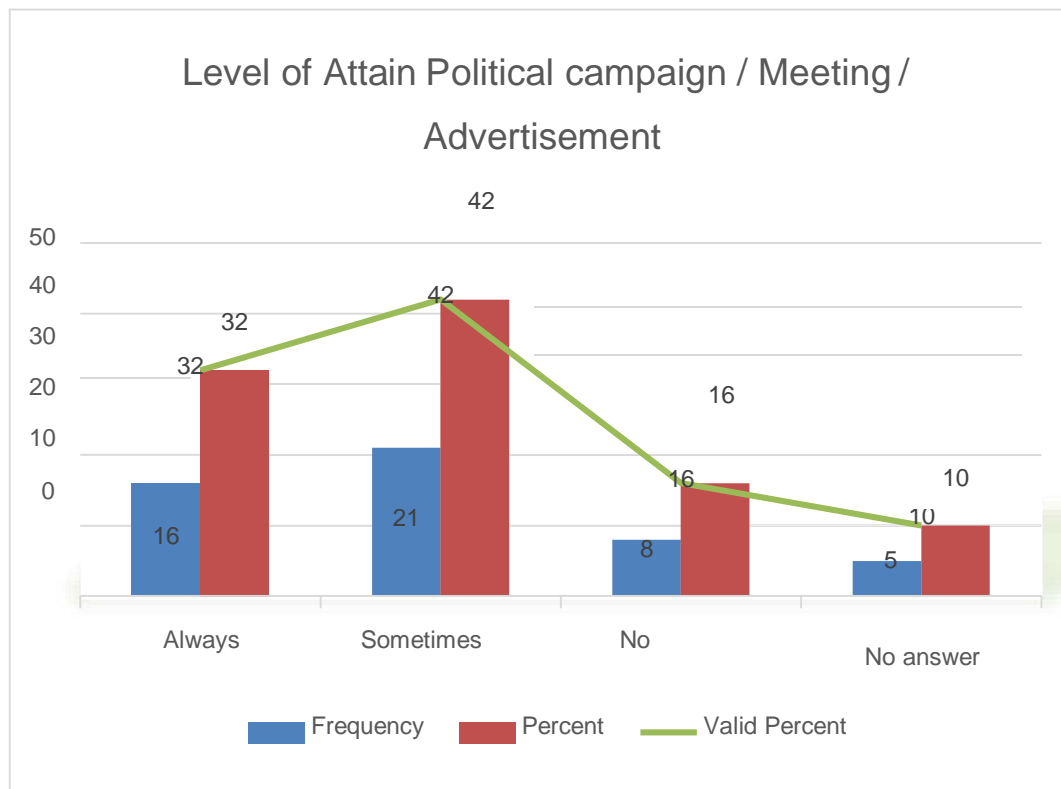


Figure 7. Level of Attain Political Campaign/Meeting/Advertisement

4.7 Engagement

Parents always influence their children and try to engage them in their believed ideology. Due to the show, this level the respondent are questioned as if their family members want to engage with their party. In this perspective, the percentage of data is following table 8.

Table 8. Engagement

| Valid | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-----------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Always | 19 | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| Sometimes | 14 | 28 | 28 | 66 |
| No | 9 | 18 | 18 | 84 |
| No answer | 8 | 16 | 16 | 100 |
| Total | 50 | 100 | 100 | |

Source: Field Data

Table 8 try to explain that 38% of the family want to engage their other members always, 28% want to engage sometimes, and 18% of people's family do not want to engage them at all. Where 16% of people do not answer this point. So it indicates that the family does not have influence in like or dislike but try to engage them with their political party. So there is a strong role in the family. The explanation of the above table 8 is following:

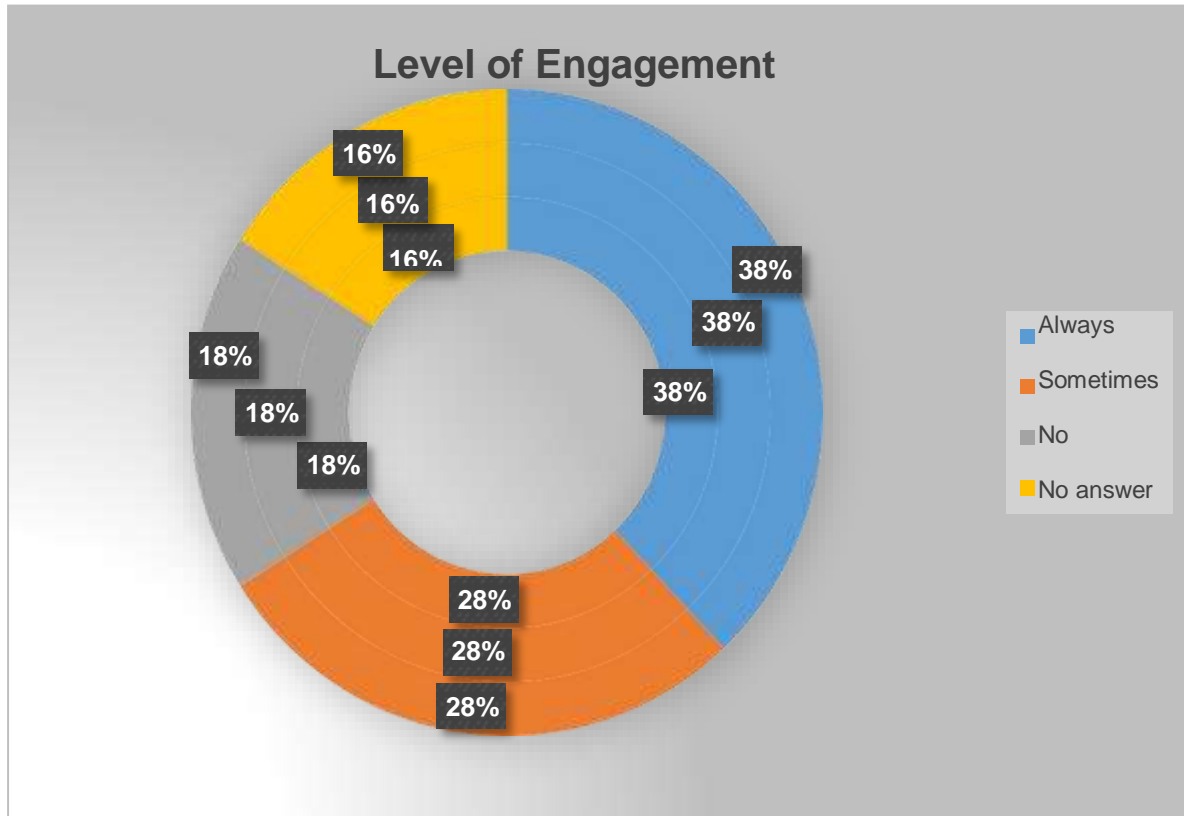


Figure 8. Engagement

4.8 Experience Share

Sharing political experience is one of the basic roles of the family. To know political affiliation level by experience sharing, I question the respondent that if their Grandfather/Father/Senior share their political experience with them. On this asked question the following data has been collected.

Table 9. Grandfather/Father/Senior Share Political Experience

| Valid | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-----------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Always | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Sometimes | 6 | 12 | 12 | 14 |
| No | 20 | 40 | 40 | 54 |
| No answer | 9 | 18 | 18 | 72 |
| others | 14 | 28 | 28 | 100 |
| Total | 50 | 100 | 100 | |

Source: Field Data

This question is thrown to 50 people of different backgrounds. Here 2% of respondents choose always options. That indicates this guardian shares their political experience always. On the other hand, 12% choose sometimes that means they are shared political experience sometimes. In the question, 40% of people answer no that means their seniors do not share their political experience. 18% of people avoid this question and 28% of people mention different issues like they are orphans, guardians don't know anything, etc.

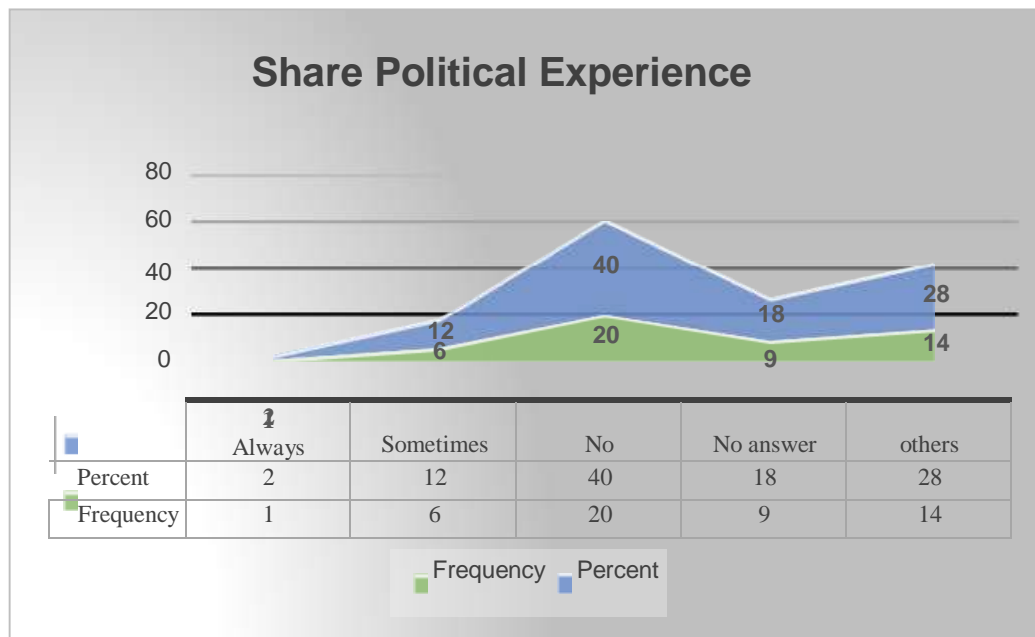


Figure 9. Grandfather/Father/Senior Share Political Experience

4.9 Misleading Impact

To know about the impact of sharing or try to engage in their discussion turns into a quarrel or misunderstanding. The respondent fluently answers the question as to the following analysis.

Table 10. Misunderstanding/Quarrel

| Option | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-----------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Always | 6 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Often | 40 | 80 | 80 | 92 |
| No | 4 | 8 | 8 | 100 |
| No Answer | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| Others | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| Total | 50 | 100 | 100 | |

Source: Field Data

Here 12% of the answer has come “Always”. It refers to the time of discussing political issues, there creates a misunderstanding/quarrel always. 80% of people have answered “Often”. It means in discussing moments, there creates misunderstanding often. 4% of people answer “No” that means no misunderstanding lead on their family on discussing period. No answer and others option has (0) frequency.

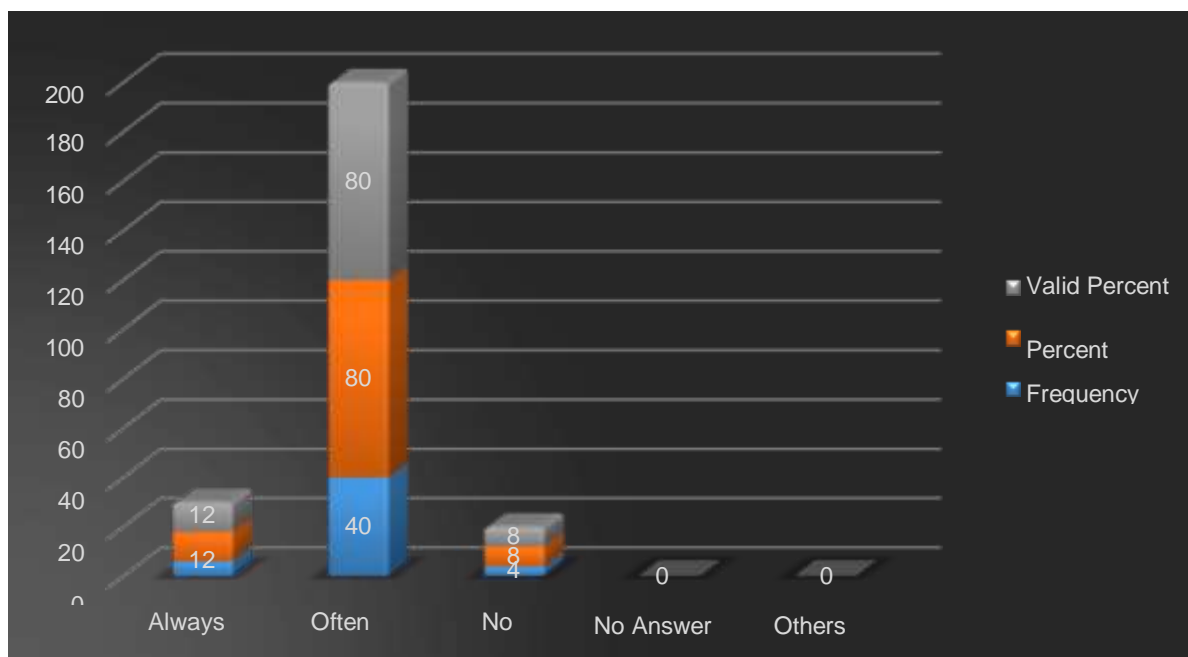


Figure 10. Misunderstanding

4.10 Party Ideology or Candidate Ideology

The people of this area prefer party ideology or candidate's ideology to know that they are to question if they vote by observing party ideology or candidate's ideology or others. The result is the following:

Table 11. Party Ideology/Candidate's Ideology/others

| Valid | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|--------------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Always party ideology | 34 | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| Sometimes party ideology | 5 | 10 | 10 | 78 |
| Always candidate | 10 | 20 | 20 | 98 |
| Others | 1 | 2 | 2 | 100 |
| Total | 50 | 100 | 100 | |

Source: Field Data

Above table 11 refers to the choice of voter whether party or candidate's ideology is important. Here valid column indicates options: always party ideology/sometimes party ideology/always candidate/ others. The frequency column shows the number of respondents. Percent column refers to the percentage on the basis of frequency and valid percent stand for the percentage of answers of respondents. Cumulative percent refers to the collective percentage of percent. In this issue, 68% of people choose always party ideology. 10% of people choose sometimes party ideology and 20% of people prefer always candidates. Rest 2% indicate irregular data, such as sometimes party sometime candidate's ideology or do not vote at all. Table's data interpret by the below chart:

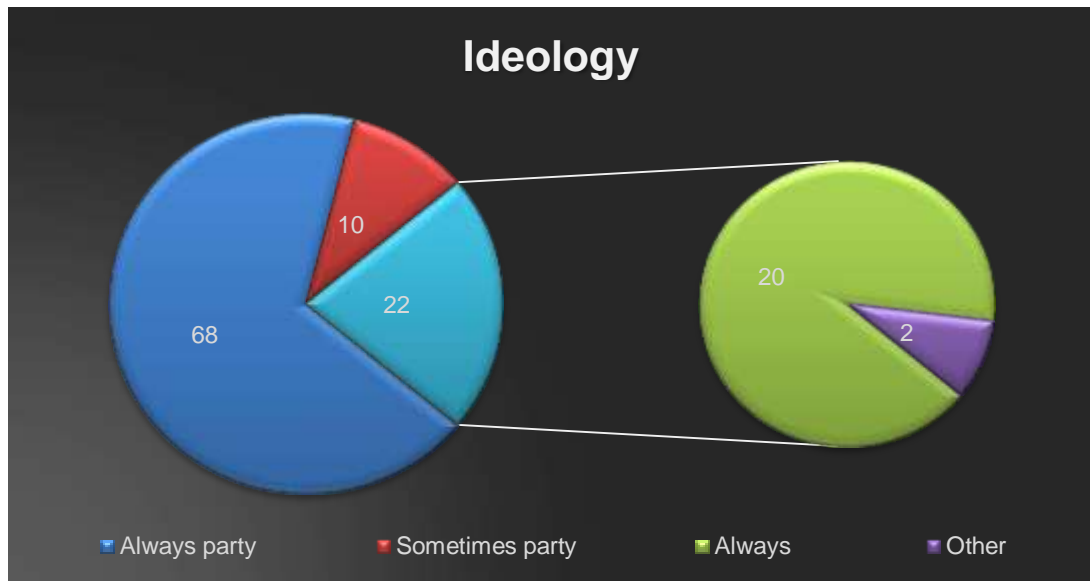


Figure 11. Party Ideology/Candidate's Ideology/others

4.11 Cause of Political Affiliation

In the investigation of causing political affiliation, the family has so many roles. From the respondent, I have taken some cause they think. These are the following:

- Create a learning platform
- Teach about political participation
- Decision-making power
- Increase managing capacity
- Increase leadership quality
- To respect and obedient to authority

4.12 Cause of Political Apathy

Political apathy is considered the indifference of citizens to political activities that affect or could affect their lives. Political apathy exists on the local level of government, as well as at the state and national levels. At these levels, political apathy is often a product of the surrounding political culture. Political culture refers to the general sentiment of the population to the controlling government. From the above data analysis, it is transparent that some people are political apathy. To find out the exact reason 20% of respondents who don't like politics have been questioned. They explain the different reasons for this issue. The family in causing political apathy are the following:

- To fear arbitrary arrest and detention.
- Fear political violence.
- Having little knowledge or understanding of politics and government.
- Family cannot access government facilities.
- Seems Bad governance.
- Apathy of family toward People's representative
- Family seems that authority does not concern about social development
- Hate to election rigging.
- Past history of political occurrence.
- Violent in the campaign.
- Military intervention

- Weak security measures
- Chaotic political atmosphere.
- Male dominance
- Absence of empowering women action in rural society

From the above data representation, the role of the family can be analyzed as an essential part of the junior member. Table-5.2.1 refers that always voting level of this union is 76% in the national election. Where 20% of voters vote in sometimes in a national election and very few people (4%) abstain from voting in a national election. Among this voting level 26% of people who very much fond of politics, 48% of people like medium/ so-so to politics. These people vote willingly in national elections. Where in table 5.2.2. 20% of people don't like politics and 6% of people give no answer. So from this calculation of always and sometimes voting on the basis of political preference, 74% of people vote in a national election likely. 22% of people vote unwillingly. As 4% of people don't vote and like, the total number of political apathy of this union is 26%. Where politics like very much 26% and like so-so 48%. The table-5.2.5; table-5.2.9 and table-5.2.6 attain the first objective. From this data presentation, it has been clarified that there has a little influence or role in shaping political affiliation. The parents and seniors of this union don't aware of their children. The family does not complete the process of socialization.

4.13 Recommendation

To increase proper the family role in shaping political affiliation and decrease political apathy some measures should be taken by government or development NGOs or higher educated society. These are recommended following:

1. Stretch on Proper Education: Only education can change the socio-economic condition of this area. People will be more rational and perform a proper family role in shaping political affiliation. On the other hand by the light of education remove irrational thinking and people get back into the political world.
2. Political socialization: To increase the proper role of family, political socialization can be enhanced. So that the new generation gets knowledge about politics. Political socialization can be included in the academic syllabus. So the young generation learns about leadership quality, political authority, ideology, election system, and government system.
3. Increase conscious in family: In role-playing, the senior member should not impose anything on the junior member. An adult must be given the right to vote independently. It is a political right for Bangladeshi people.
4. Increase political practice: There is a proverb that Practice makes a man perfect. If we practice proper political rights and ideology, newcomers will learn proper lessons.

V. Conclusion

This study has been completed on the basis of field data. Among 15571 voters, 50 voters have been identified for the data representation. These voters are from different backgrounds like rich, poor, higher educated, primary educated, businessman, service holder, Worker, farmer, etc. of Bhendabari union from Pirganj Upazilla at Rangpur district in the northern part of Bangladesh. There are taken different aged people also on the basis of voting age (18+). From the literature review, I get that the family plays a vital role over a growing up child. Children learn about hierarchy, authority, leadership, managing capacity, etc.

Hereafter get the raw data of Bhendabari union I also support that the family has a great role in shaping political affiliation. In my research area, a large number of 38% (Table 3) of family members exists at the primary education level.

And agriculture is the main occupation of a large part of the population. It shows data level 36% (Table 2). So due to lower socio-economic conditions, the family cannot properly support their political socialization. In this point of view, there is ignorance in political activities.

In table 9 there is shown the political experience sharing level. Only 2% of people are shared political experience with their Grandfather or Father or seniors. Where 14% sometimes shared, don't give an answer at this point 18%, others 28% and 40% family do not share any political experience. So how could be political socialization in this union? If the family doesn't know their role in the next generation, they will teach on this issue. Because due to the ignorance of family young generation is going to dark. On the other hand, these families vote on national election about always 76% and sometimes 20% (Table 1). So they are biased toward something. If they become conscious about politics vote in and share their experience with next-generation and practice politics by campaigning and meeting. But not such things 74% of people attain such meetings and 26% of people give no answer and don't attain such events. On the contrary, respondents don't have any influence on his/her political preference or dislike politics. From table 5 and table 6 there are respectively 58% and 54% no influence level of the family. But this doesn't refer to the developing sing. Due to familial ignorance, this level is rising. In addition, the preference of respondents and their families does not match. Table 3 and table 4 show respectively respondent prefer 70% Awami League (AL), 24% BNP and others that means socialist or no voters; and their family preference 52% Jatio Party (JP), and 48% AL. there is so much difference in their political party ideology. So I find a new thing that the young generation of Bhendabari union more conscious about politics than their family. Table 2 shows that 26% of people like politics very much and 48% like so-so/medium and 20% don't like politics. Where 6% give no answer. That means a total of 26% and 48% like politics. Again table 11 shows that on which category people vote for the election. Here 68% of people observe always party ideology, 10% sometimes party ideology, 20% always candidate and 2% choose others. It refers that the knowledge level is growing up in this locality. To investigate the overall role of the family I have observed the family behave in wanting to engage the level of their younger member. There is a 12% (Table 10) family always trying their younger member to engage their ideology. 80% of families often try this and don't try to engage 4% of family. So in this point family have a strong role in political affiliation. From the above analysis, I think there is a role of the family in shaping political affiliation but education is the best way by which all the ignorance can be removed and people respond like rational political beings. My first objective is to investigate the overall scenario of the role of the family in shaping political affiliation. It is completely investigated. And I have reached a decision that for this union not only family but also education has a great role in shaping political affiliation. My second objective is to investigate and analyze the role of Family in causing political affiliation and political apathy. The role of family in political affiliation are:

- Create a learning platform
- Teach about political participation
- Decision-making power
- Increase managing capacity
- Increase leadership quality
- To respect and obedient to authority

In answer to the role of the family in causing don't like politics or political apathy they have said some reason on their point. Thus:

- Political ignorance
- Cannot Historical experience
- The tension of political violation etc.
- To fear of arbitrary arrest and detention

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