



## **The Role of Using Internet by Students in political Participation. (Case study: Islamic Azad Universities Students in Kerman 88- 89)**

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### **Abstract:**

21th century has been named as Participation century. Therefore, the future complicated world will request in empowering the people and their active Participation in all arena. According to this fact, the world will be able to pass the future complications just via the Participation of Active people. Among then, the Participation expansion in passing societies, which had less activities in Participation arena, because of political and historical reasons, is unavoidable.

By the aim of deeper recognition from the Participation, different categorizations have been presented which among can point to economic, political, cultural and social Participation. If we know the political Participation as a political manner, we can use the political Participation as a behavioral meaning, which can effect on governmental results. The Participation is as an inevitable necessity of social life and is including two elements: 1- The cooperator 2- Participation subject (the subject and arena, which the person cooperates).

The connection factor of these two elements, are motivation and the aim, which encourage the cooperator to attend in an arena. In another word, the motivations are the reasons to cooperate the persons and in another hand, we should know the Participation based on aim or aims, which their nonexistence cons, remove the Participation.

**Keywords:** Participation century, Cultural and social Participation, Active people, Political Participation

### **Introduction**

In a participation system, it is assumed that the people should have suitable chance to effect on policy and to acquire the suitable jobs and the government should provide the competitive possibility for people merit. Therefore, the participation will be as a behavior with people, which enables then to have decisive effects on their life events.

In another word, the political participation is as a tool to increase and distribute participation chases in political decisions and to cooperate in country development and getting benefits from its results. The political participation is as a herald of the fact that the society people can define their fate actively, freely and according to their needs and they can choose their future themselves. Regard to the

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positive functions of political participation and also its importance to improve the society function, especially in political development, one of the imaginative solutions for this fact, is having and doing deeper and more detail researches in this field to help in maintaining the existing political Participation and preventing from erosion and its reinforcement as a basic strategy of political development.

With this regard, different changes and factors effect on the frame, shape and amount of political participation. Therefore, in this research, we are going to review and study the role of using Internet in political participation among the students.

Overall, the group media are as the part of industrial new civilization and they have no equivalent in old and elementary societies. For this reason, their role on new century human life is not comparative with past.

The media has different functions like Entertainment, recreation, training and news and ... and in political point, they can be effective on evectional behavior.

Today's, in societies which have communicational advanced technologies, most important part of people behaviors and trend affected from media.

The media have important and serious role in power arena by handling the public thoughts, its and also motivating and functioning.

Specially today's, the media have different variations in the view point of quantity and quality and they are including spread spectrum of visual, sound, written and electronic media and each of them has its special private and public audiences. Public media as the sociable important factors has decisive role in political society. The media can improve the political knowledge level infor-

mation of society and while the people cooperate in political arena according to their political knowledge, so it seems that, the quality and quantity of medial works can cause to changes of political participation amount in society. Today's, the substantive growth of communicational and informational mover technologies like Internet, has been had spread effects on political, social and cultural arrangement of the world. In another world, the informational revolution in social and political arena, has exchanged the political participation method in our country. It is value to mention that before the time of internet arrival to Iran, the political participation has been done via national media like radio and Television.

However, by communications globalization and by arrival of Internet to Iran in 1996, the shape and contain of political participation has been changed gradually.

The internet has provided many opportunities for people to operate in political participation.

The above-mentioned points declaring that today's, the ancient dominance era of public life has been ended by decisive structures of government. The different net space has been caused to outwear these structures and these net spaces are not either indicated in one territory.

In another hand, it seems that as the students are informed about different problems and their feature of aspirations and critical make then separated from other social stratum, so they have been affected more by internet in political participation route.

For this purpose, in this research, we are going to review and study the role of students in using internet in formal and in formal political participation amount.

Therefore, in this current research, we are going to respond the question that by paying attention to the role of communicational novel technologies role, like internet in our country, what will be the route and way of student's political participation.

To answer this question, we will use from Ali method in statistical society of research (the students of Kerman Azad universities).

The current research believes that using from internet has increased the informal political participation amount in students. The reason of informal political participation is Non –exclusive and interactive feature of internet, that the internet can cause more direct participation chance by providing immediately contact possibility of students with different people and entities. This web is also caused to the students to feel that they can have more immediately and more effective attendance in social – political arena by triggering them from the supervision of news goalers.

In another side, by decreasing the political reliance and by increasing the political knowledge of the students, (Because of using from internet) their participation will become more informal.

Because this possibility will be provided that, they can have more power against the political decision – makings. For this reason, via informal participation like: evectional sanctions or by encouraging the people to elections sanction, participation in sits and students strikes, they will show more spontaneous resistance against the political ruling values.

Internet media, with low cost, has provided communication possibility with users (in National and ultra national level) for the students and in another hand, it had caused non – physical participation possibility with low costs in civil activities. It is natural that the

students can find multiple and different identities in the places and spaces, which have different values, and instead of formal political participation, they can utilize from informal political participation's to cooperate in social – political life.

### **Research Importance**

Today's, the participation importance is such that in UNESCO declaration (1996), the participation has been entitled as the most important step in human self – Actualization. In this declaration, the sentence: "I cooperate, so I exist: (Atal, 2000: 48) is indicative of important role of participation in human societies. The role of political participation also has much importance such that, it is mentioned as one of the basics in democratic society. In addition, in the viewpoint of thinkers, it has key role in human development.

Today, the thinkers and idea makers know the political participation as one of the indices of democratic societies. Each society, which has democratic claim, but cannot provide the people participation in ruling affairs by civil entities and political formations or their direct participation, its claim will be meaningless.

Totally, the success and mobility of a society, is related to this fact that how much and how the society can cause comprehensive participation in political arena.

In Iran, the growth of urbanity rate, improving the training level and amount, and the growth of social relations have been caused to increase of demand level for political participation via social groups specially the students. In this regard, to respond this need, the political participation will be ad a basic and important affair.

Maybe it is because of this reason that the political participation has been placed in the focal of idea maker's attention and has been

supported by different programmers in different political organizations. However, the attraction of political Participation of Iran people is encountered with some basic obstacles. Such that some of people believe that the social or political changes in 20<sup>th</sup> century in Iran although has caused political Participation in Iran but totally there has not been any opportunity for formal political Participation except in some short periods. (Bashiri-yeh, 2005:59)

Meanwhile, the political Participation in Iran specially is in the Field of Participation in elections and at last is voting which in Michele Rash view point (2005), is the most and lowest form of political participation. In Michael Rash, viewpoint, political Participation is including different kinds like: formal position in political system, membership in political forms and reforms, following the political news and information, Participation in Elections and elections sanction. Therefore, we cannot consider the election Participation as the equivalence of political Participation.

Different studies show that even this kind of political participation means voting was different with social and political conditions in Iran in different era. Therefore knowing different kinds of political participation and reviewing the way of people political Participation will be necessitated in all kinds of shapes specially the way of political religions of people. And this importance because of nonexistence of powerful political entities and stable entities to attract the social groups participation and also increasing the political participation demand, can cause to mess up the tidy of political systems.

In another hand, Because of positive effects of political participation specially its importance in getting access to political de-

velopment, it can be as a basic tool to get access to all dimensional development and this fact specially in Iran as a developing country can be as a political and social solution and also as a factor to increase and fast the development, democracy and also its stability.

By paying attention to political participation importance, the current research believes that the effective Factors on political Participation have also the importance and necessity of recognition and study.

Ghasemi and Esmaili (2004), not only mentioned the effective Factors on political participation, but also know these factors as having some amount of political knowledge and information. In this regard, Rash (1998) believes that the media are among the communicational canals of the system and are as the political groups and elections of the society, in this point to invite the people to Participation and attendance in political a scene, as the most important tool of political communications and as the most important knowledge and information resource about political affairs, have the task in transferring the political information. As you see, the media have the ability to affect the people of society via direct and indirect political propaganda and at last can change the amount of political Participation.

Learner in this field, by emphasizing on media role, believes that the media can improve the poetical development and Participation. He during one experimented study, about 6 countries in Middle East results media with political Participation. (Learner, 1958:38)

Pai (1963) also emphasizes on the relation between public media and political Participation and had been pointed to the role of media in changing the political understandings of people in society.

More ever, Almond also knows the political Participation as the democracy Heart, knows it as the result of political socialization, and believes that the politic socialization will be done specially via media. (Almond & Kelman, 1971: 37).

Overall, as the amount of political reliance and the political system has deep relationship with political Participation of people, so the political systems by using of communicational technology are trying to use the special political propaganda to encourage the people toward the political Participation.

This Participation until before entering the digital media like: internet was routed toward Participation via political advertise nests and by using the media tool. Therefore, the basic question is that where the political Participation of people will go by entering the novel technologies of communication and information like internet to our country.

The importance of this research will be shown when we know that using internet by students, has been increased the political Participation amount of the students. The reason of increasing the indirect political Participation of students is non – exclusive feature and mutual feature of internet media. Because internet can led to more direct Participation chance of by providing the contacts of students with different people and different entities.

This web, by simplifying to access of the students to information (specially the political information) and by removing them from news goalers supervision can cause to this fact that the students feel more effective attendance in political/ social arena. In another hand, by decreasing the political reliance and by increasing the political knowledge of students, (Because of using internet messages) their Participation will be more informal.

Because this possibility will be provided that, they can find more power against the political decision making positions.

For this reason, via informal Participation, like evectional sanction, or by encouraging the people to elections sanction, taking apart in sittings and students strikes, they will show more stability against the ruling political values.

Internet medial because of having multi values space in our country had provided the communication possibility with users by less coat from one hand and from another hand, had been caused to non – physical Participation possibility in civil activities.

It is natural that the students will find different and multi values entities in the specs, which have different values outside of government supervision.

As the formal political Participation has deep and close relation with political system, so the above mentioned points are showing the importance of research subject and this importance showing that if there will not be decided to improve the formal political Participation among the students, their political reliance will be decreased and the legal of political system will be decreased too. For this aim, the importance and necessity of reviewing and studying of role in using from internet in the amount of political Participation in students and also showing this role will be indicated and visible.

From the other hand, the average ranking group in each society is as the most effective group of society, which plays an important role in political and social activities because of having cultural and human investment.

In this regard, Huntington (1975) believes that most of the people of society are thinkers and among then we can point to the students so we can conclude that one of the most important group of society, which play im-

portant role in creating, making and stabilizing of political Participation, is students of that society. From the other hand, the students are also the audiences of medial so we are going to study and review the role of using internet in political Participation of the students.

### **Research Aims**

#### **Overall aim**

Defining the role of students using from internet for Participation.

#### **Special aims**

- Defining and knowing different kinds of political Participation.
- Defining and knowing internet media as a mutual and non –exclusive media.
- Showing the role of using internet by students and its services in amount of formal and informal political Participation.

### **The definitions of changes**

#### **political Participation**

From Participation definition, we can get some meanings like: trying affectivity, reaction, information share, the location of problem solving, Participation in decision – making and soon.

However, any kind of voluntary affair, success or non – success, organized or non – organized, sectional or continual which will be done for effect on public policies, choosing the political leaders, in different levels of government like natural or local, will be mentioned as political Participation.

#### **Using from internet**

Internet wore had been taken from internet-working word. Internet web is a kind of postal net or telephone net which has included from smaller and local nets and by their con-

### **The Role of Using Internet by Students in political ...**

nections to each other one global big net will be shaped. Internet difference with post and telephone nets is in its complication and its speed. Internet is a group including from thousand of webs and nets, which they use from one unit protocol, and they have Participation with their users or customers for offering unit information. Internet is as a place to meet the people together, it is as a public junction place, which the tidiness has been done.

Internet is as a system or as an electronic society. The society, is including of basic elements of internet system like manufacturers (sites and violated webs), intermediates (distributors) and user. The most important point is that the number of citizens in this society in increasing without having any Electronic passport and their population is coming to get double each year.

### **Assumptions and research questions**

#### **the main question of Research**

What is the role of using internet by students in political Participation?

#### **Main assumption**

Using internet by students had been caused to their formal political Participation weakness.

#### **Subsidiary assumption**

1-There is reverse relation between the time at students daily using from internet and their formal political Participation amount

2- There is reverse relation between the start time of using students from internet and their formal political Participation amount.

3- There is a direct relation between the period time of daily using of students from internet and their informal political Participation.

4- There is direct relation between the period time of daily using of students from internet

and their informal political Participation amount.

5- The average amount of political Participation whether in formal or informal condition in students, is different according to their different kinds of using from internet.

### The theoretical framework of Research

Regard to the offered ideas about political Participation and internet, the using theoretical framework of Research is in on hand as a norm to shape the research assumptions and in another hand as a tool to analyze the assumptions.

### The aims and Function of political Participation

Totally, we can brief the Participation aims to 5 groups.

- 1- Defining and finding the public affairs, searching for finding the problems and public affairs.
- 2- Training and getting knowledge from

public affairs.

3- Measuring the opinions, getting informed from opinions and the idea of citizen about society affairs and the solutions.

4- Motivation and getting the citizens motivate to think about society problems and finding sections for then.

5- Acceptance and making the public Legitimation, Acceptance in society regard to the policies and paying attention to society forms in policymaking.

Kerigton will mention all these 5 groups as achieved ones. In his idea by making communication, we can acquire to find the problems of people, getting then informed about limitations, getting informed about policymaking references from the viewpoint of citizens, motivation and people acceptance.

The below table showing the public aims of people in each states of public policy making shapes:

**Table 1**

*The stages of policymaking steps and the aim of citizen's Participation in each stages:*

Participation aims	The stags of policy making process
getting informed from problems by people Participation	Feeling the problem
getting help from people in problem rooting and getting them informed about problems.	Problem understanding
getting help from people to find the measurement amount	Defining the measurement norm
- getting help from people to show the solutions - getting people informed about public problems - getting informed from society norms about solutions	Solutions Reckon
-getting informed from citizens ideas about problems. - getting the citizens informed about problems solution. - getting informed about solutions amount with society norms.	The evaluation of solutions
- Motivation of citizens in doing the solutions. -acceptance of citizens about solutions. - conformance of chosen solution with society norms	Choosing the best decision

At the aim of defining and knowing the public problems, the citizens will informed

about the problems, which the policy makers should find solutions for them and this

subject will cause to the policy makers to not choose the choices, which the public people have not any sensitivity toward then.

In addition, Defining and knowing the problems can cause a kind of mutual language between the decision maker and public people and will prevent from many misunderstandings and incorrect judges. By the continuity of Participation, we can get to unit and similar description of problems, which is relatively the reaction of different ideas of the society. Having the mutual and common language and the clearance of problem from different viewpoint cause that different stages of policy making process will be done by a public and popular agreement and the find result will be also accepted and confirmed of course it is clear that in most of the times, getting acquired to a unit description and acceptable solution for people, is impossible or difficult in society but the public Participation of people will cause to this result that all people will evaluate the problem and choose a suitable solution for that and if the solution way will be fusible and suitable, the positive effects will remove the negative effects of other solutions.

When the educators are searching for suitable solutions, the people Participation in their getting informed, finding new solutions and giving the people Legitimation can be effective. In addition, the people public Participation is also effective in other stages of public policy making with different kinds. When the people will be cooperated in policy making, the point will be given to them that their ideas and opinions is important and valuable and this matter, is the most valuable effect of people Participation.

When the people cannot take apart in decisions and when their ideas will not be seen, they will fell absurdity and they cannot play their role as a loyal citizen. In this way, the

society will be deprive from public and people support and it will be miscarried in most of the policies which need to people Participation in each stage of policy making process and should consider the as a bussing to cause the solidarity and integration in the society which can cause to legitimacy of government and its behaviors. (Alvani & sharifzadeh 2008: 157, 158).

### **The specialties of public communications**

Totally, the public media is one of the power resources and the public communication tolls are the tools to control, manage and novelty of the society, which can be as the substitution for force or other power resources. "Melvin Deflor" in working field of the specials and perpetration of public communication tools on the audiences, believes that: the triple relation function of media, audiences and society have cognitive, emotional and behavioral effects on the audiences. The triple relation function of media – audiences and society can be shown as below:

### **The polls first and second age of media**

In recent decades, some basic changes with quality and quantity aspects have been happened in public media. (Akhavan Kazemi 1381) some of the idea makers are claims of a new kind of society, which is completely different with the past. These groups believe that currently we are passing "first age of media" and we are witness of "second ago of media". The first age of media is recognized by film? Radio and television relational technologies, is developing and expanding of telephone relational current. Hut the second age of medial, which has been along with new kind of society forming, has been appeared via new relational technologies like computer, Television and telephone. (Bahrampoor, 2007: 94)

**Table 2**  
***The function of triple relation of media – audience and society:***

The media behavioral effects	The media emotional effects	Media cognitive effects
Making the audiences active	Making positivity in people	Making ambiguity among the audiences
Making new ideas or making ambiguity of conditions	Increasing the penetration	encountering of conduct information
Making the audiences passivity	Making feel or non- affectivity in long term relations	F
	Apathy or non – having of interest	Forming to ideas
	Increasing the anxious feeling	News Highlighting
	Increasing social non – safety in people	Development of people conscience systems
	Alienation resulted from social relation weakness	Trading dimension of media
		Having effects on values

Spehr has opened a new media with de-centralization features, interaction, flexibility, personalization and web making against some public media like: press, Radio, Television with pluralism features, commitment to careerism, unit cultural power, Netic patterns separation.

The new technologies, not only draw the interaction, multi voices, variety, availability, and choosing right to the medial talking arena, but also provide this opportunity to the media to get access to different, expanded and easy access resources in world measurement.

According to that, they have removed the single – person talking of public medial and the traditional media spaces more democratic. For this reason, the competition among traditional media, with digitalized media, can be opportunistic and transformational.

(For ghani 2003: 50, 51)

Some of basic features of these transformations can be divided as below:

- 1- The new media has increased the possibility of access to the information for citizens, policy makers and Bureaucrats.
- 2- New media has increased the collection, Accumulation and distribution of information and has removed the local and time limitations.
- 3- The new media make the possibility for information receivers to have more control on then.
- 4- New media has provided the possibility of contraction and expansion of information for the sender.
- 5- New media has provided the possibility of interaction between the sender and sender of information. (Akhaven Kazemi 2002: 86 , 85).

**Table 3**  
*The comparison of first age and second age of media*

First age of media	Second age media
Binary logic	Phase logic (multi- valve)
Passive audience	Active audience
Geographical limitation	Eternity and homeless
Vertical hierarchy	Horizontal hierarchy
The linearity of contain	Non – linearity of contain
Dependence to formal entities	de –concentration
High Amount of costs	Low cost
Single way route	interactional
government control on information	Citizens control on information
passive audiences	active audience
The contain and meaning unit and route	Different and varied conations
National citizen	Virtual citizen

### **The role of using internet in formal and informal Participation of students**

The political Participation is as expensive arena that in the case of its institutionalization, the persons can get access to basic and main elements of social crisis. The elements which can increase the expansion and depth of personal and social compatibility and can provide suitable tools for encounter with social crisis and problems.

The political Participation is the herald to this meaning that the society people can define their fate active, freely and equivalence with their needs and they can define their future themselves.

Among the mechanisms of political Participation, we can mention media and the groups can use the media in different kinds of power capture and today's the age is age of communications and the media are the most important tools to access the power. The media can play an important role by controlling the public thoughts controlling and steering and by motivating the people.

Especially today, the media has been vitiated from the viewpoint of quantity and quality, they are including expensive spectrum of

visual, audial, written and Electronic media, and each of them has their special public and private audiences. (Nasiri, Bahereh Reviewing the Participation role of media in elections, media articles and political Participation, Tehran, the strategic researches institute no. So. 2009: 97).

Overall, the communicational globalization has caused some changes in Iran political culture especially from third decade of Islamic revolution to now. One of the consequences of communication globalization is the expansion of virtual – Participation political culture, the polarization of ethnic, Racial and relational identities, the gradual recession of ruling governments, increasing the national centers power, expansion and increasing of social – political knowledge. Today's, the messages which will send to people around the world by Internet, has high effects on entity changes. This change of ideas and values, have been stabilized from traditional form to civil form under the effects of digital media and has provided essential bed and field for virtual – co operational political culture in our county recently.

In another hand, it seems that as the students is one of the knowledge group in our

society, and their criticality and Aspiration Features make then separated from the groups of society, so this group has more affected under the effects of internet interactional media in the route of political Participation. For this aim, in this research we are studding the role of students using from internet in amount of formal and informal political Participation.

So in the current research, we are going to answer this question that by paying attention to new communicational technologies role, like internet, the role using internet in students political Participation can be defined. To ask this question in statistical society of research. (Kerman Islamic Azad university students) it was used from consistent – corre

lation method.

In the way of basic assumption of this research, 5 subsidiary assumptions were formed and they have been offered separately and by using of descriptive and interpretive statics and they have been analyzed, which the results are as below.

### Assumptions test

#### The Test of assumption 1 and 2

There is reverse relation between the period time of daily using and period time of using students from internet with political Participation. The Pierson correlation coefficient test to review the relation between amount daily using of students forms internet and the amount of formal political Participation.

**Table 4**  
*Assumption test (1)*

The amount of formal political Participation	Dependent variation	Independent variation
	Pierson correlation coefficient	
	Definition coefficient	Daily using amount of students from internet
	Meaningful level	
	Sample volume	

#### Subsidiary second assumption test

There is reverse relation between the period time of student using from internet (using experience from internet/ and the amount of formal political Participation.

Pierson correlation coefficient test to review and study the relation between period time of using students from internet and the amount of their formal political Participation.

**Table 5**  
*Assumption test (2)*

The amount of formal political Participation	Dependent variation	Independent variation
-0/15	Pierson correlation coefficient	
0/02	Definition coefficient	Daily using amount of students from internet
0/002	Meaningful level	
384	Sample volume	

In analyzing of above assumptions, we have concluded that in each society the

political systems by using of national media tries to use special political advertise-

ments to motivate people toward political participation.

So, the important question is that where will go the political Participation by entering Internet to Iran?

The acquired results from data show that using internet via students can be caused to decrease their formal political UN –reliance and political alliance.

Mari lain, believes that in political silence, the people fell that they are not effective in political activities and they believe that their vote in political affairs cannot cause to change. In his idea, this kind of alliance can be shown with different shapes like feeling of non – powerless, meaningless, and feeling of hate and dislike.

The most important result of political non – reliance among the students' is the imagination of formal political Participation coat increasing among the group of society. If we accept that, the students in politic arena are as logical creatures and the will ester to policy arena by evaluation of coat – benefit, we can get result that this political non –reliance of students can cause to political non – difference among the students.

Internet media because of its multi – values feature and its interactional feature can hear the voice of government protesters to the ear of students. In these conditions, they imagine that each kind of political behavior has not any effect on the definition of political events definition.

In this condition, they believe that the society will be managed by a small group of powerful persons, which maintain their power by avoiding from any kind of activity or action. The students know the political functions as a hidden suspicious, which its aim is using from people and with their feelings.

### The test of Assumption 3, 4

There is direct relation between the period time of daily suing amount and the period time of students using from internet with their informal political Participation.

Pierson correlation coefficient test to review and study the relation between period time of students using from internet and their informal political Participation.

**Table 6**  
*Assumption test (3&4)*

The amount of formal political Participation	Dependent variation	Independent variation
0/11	Pierson correlation coefficient	The period time of students daily suing
0/01	Definition coefficient	
0/02	Meaningful level	
384	Sample volume	

### The test of Assumption 5

The average amount of informal and formal political Participation is different according to different suing kinds.

For the test of this assumption, it was used from F test or variance analyzes because we are going to analyze the similarity and non-similarity of formal political Participation among the different kinds of students using from internet:

$$H_0 = \mu_i = \mu_j$$

$$H_1 = \mu_i \neq \mu_j$$

In Zero assumption, it is assumed that there is no difference between average amount of Formal political Participation among the different kinds of students using from Internet and in research assumption, it

is assumed that the formal political Participation average is different according to different kinds of using from Internet.

Variance analyzing test to compare the overage amount political formal Participation according to different kinds of using from Internet .

**Table 7**  
*Assumption test (5)*

Meaning	Statistic F	Square Average	Free Degree	Squares Sum	Variance Source
0/000	3/072	3/091	15	46/ 362	Among groups
		1/006	368	370/239	between Group
			383	416/604	Total
Ola index amount in prediction of formal political Participation amount according to different kinds of using from Internal:					
ota	ota	Varian us			
0/111	334/0	Political Participation amount according to different kinds of using from Internet services			

The variance analysis table shows that the variance among the groups is more than the variance inter groups and the difference among the averages has not been resulted from chance and indeed, the squares average amount is indicative of independent variance effect and the average of inter groups squares showing the error amount and their difference showing the real difference of formal political Participation amount among the users from internet services and the and the acquired F which regard to amount sig=0/000 is less than 0/05, is meaningful and in another word, the difference between formal political Participation amount according to different kinds of using from Internet is meaningful and therefore, this sample average difference can be related to reliance of 0/95 to the main society. Therefore, zero assumption according

to non-difference of formal political Participation amount among the users of different kinds of Internet will be rejected and the research assumption will be accepted.

Also According to table data (84-4), the evaluated defined coefficient amount or ota square is equal to 0/11 and we can expect that until 11% is from variance or spread of formal political Participation resulted from Internet different services.

Also, for test of this assumption, which the average amount of informal political Participation is different according to their different use from Internet services it was used from F test or variance analysis because we are doing to evaluate the similarity or non-similarity of informal political Participation amount among different kinds of students using form internet services.

$$H_0 :: \mu_i = \mu_j$$

$$H_1 :: \mu_i \neq \mu_j$$

In zero assumption, we assume that the average amount in formal political Participation among different kinds of their using from internet services, there is not any difference and in Research assumption, it is as

sumed that the average amount of informal political Participation according to different kinds of their using from Internet services is different.

Variance analysis test for compare of informal political Participation amount according to different kinds of their using form Internet services:

**Table 8**  
*Assumption test (6)*

Meaning Level	Statistic F	Squares Average	Free degree	Squares sum	Variance Source
0/000	3/784	4/254	15	63/807	Between group
		1/124	368	413/733	Inter group
			383	477/540	Total

Table (8): ota index amount in predicting of informal political Participation according to different kinds of using from Internet:

Ota Square	Ota	Variances
13/04	30/36	The amount of formal political Participation according to different uses of Internet

Variance analysis table shows that the variance inter groups is more than the variance intra groups and this fact shows that the difference between amount between groups is showing the independent variance effect and the average among the groups showing the amount of error and their difference showing the real difference of average amount of informal political Participation among the users form Internet services and the acquired F amount regard to sig=0/000 is less than 0/05. In another word, the difference between Participation amount of informal political Participation according to different kinds of using from Internet is meaningful and therefore we can know this difference of sample average as %95 to basic and

main society, so zero assumption based on non-difference of informal political Participation amount average will be rejected among the users of different kinds of users of Internet and the research assumption will be accepted Also according to Data table, the evaluated definition coefficient amount or ota square is equal to %13 and we can expect that up to #13 of variance or spread of informal political Participation from using of different services of Internet.

The acceptance of above assumptions shows that using from Internet can increase the amount of informal political Participation amount among the students. The reason of increasing of informal political Participation is from features of non-exclusiveness and interaction of Internet media. Because Internet can cause more direct Participation chance and political demands filtrations by providing the contact chance of students with different people and entities. This web also via simplifying by removing them from news goalers supervision can causes that the students feel that they have attendance that is more effective in social –political arena.

From the other hand, the student's Participation will become more informal by decreasing the political reliance and by increasing the student's political knowledge. Because this possibility will be provided that, they will find more power against the political decision-makings. For this reason, via informal Participation, like election sanctions, or encouraging the others election sanctions, taking apart in sits and students' strikes, they will show more power against the ruling political values.

Internet media because of multi-value space in our country, which does not have growth civil entities like parties, has caused the communication possibility with low price (national and ultra national level) for students and in other hand, has caused the non- physical Participation possibility for them in civil activities.

It is natural that the students in space, which low level of supervision of government, will find multi-value and many entities.

The data results can show the opinions of Manuel castles in book web society, which believes that Internet has caused to self- organized function. He believes that this process can increase the message acceptance coefficient and be effective on people entity in all its dimensions. He knows informational webs like Internet as the independent difference in forming and shaping the social movements and people entity.

He also meanwhile criticizing about the function of Electronic communications mentions using form Electronic media as a chance to improve the informal political Participation and a horizontal relation among the citizens. According to castles ideas, we can declare that today's the students have more effects from Internet contain and via this affectivity they have gotten new definitions from entity dimensions and they can be effective on social political life.

It seems that today cyber space societies have been changed to as a source to decrease the political elements amount of student's national entity. Because the Internet societies not only can present meaningful Participation but also can spread the knowledge as an equivalence method and can connect the beneficiary and interested parties and by this way, they can empower the students to act in virtual world. Also, make them free from dependence to services, which have been offered via national media. These societies do not demand the loyalty and they are not dependent on draw lines on geographical maps.

### Conclusion

The political Participation is as a spread arena which is the case of institutionalization and its practices the people can access to elements and main parts of social crisis the elements which can increase the spread and depth of social and personal accountability by deaf eating the crisis and can acquire the suitable tail to combat with crisis and social problems.

The political Participation is the herald for this meaning that the society people can define their fact Actively, Freely and according to their needs and can define their future.

The media are among the political Participation mechanisms and the group persons, can use the media in different kinds for capturing the power and continuity and today's in the opinion of idea makers, is the communication age and the media are the most important tools of power access.

The media by getting access to public thoughts, controlling and its steering and also by motivation and its using, play as important role in power arena. Specially today's which the media have been accessed to many varieties in the view point of quality and quantity and they are including spread spectrum of visual, audio, writes and they are including

spread spectrum of visual, audio, writer and Electronic media and each of them has special public and private audiences. (Nasiri Bahareh, Reviewing the Participation role of media in Elections, media articles, political Participation, Tehran, strategic researches institute, No. So, 97: 1388.

Totally, communication globalization, has caused changes field in Iran political culture specially from the third decade of revolution to now one of the consequences of globalization talking's of communications in developing the virtual –Participation political culture, is politicizing of racial and relational entities, the recession of governments ruling, increasing of natural centers power, development and increasing the social –political knowledge's.

Today is the messages, which will be sent via Internet to the people. Are highly effective on entity changes this change of ideas and values are highly effective on entity changes. This change of ideas and values are being stabilized from traditional to civil shape. The essential place for virtual – Participation political culture has been created from the other hand it seems that as the students are among the knowledge group of society regard to different matters and subjects and as the feature of criticality make then separated from other groups of society, so these groups are more effected under the effects of Internet interactional medias to political Participation for this purpose, this research is going to study the role of students using from Internet in Participation amount of formal and informal political Participation.

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