

The impact of Internet on civil rights with an emphasis on social reconstruction approach in the curriculum of students

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Abstract: This study aimed to investigate the influence of the Internet on civil rights and social reconstruction approach with an emphasis on students' points of views took place in the curriculum. The purpose was application of descriptive methods (survey). The study population included all students of Islamic Azad University in the academic year 2013-2014 admitted that it was equal to 10,080 people. Total sample of 375 people, a simple random sampling and the Kerjesi & Morgen table were selected. Measuring tool was questionnaire. Content and face validity of the study in terms of experts and specialists in education was confirmed. Cronbach's alpha coefficient of reliability was 0.70. The high rate is acceptable. For the statistical analysis of the study tables, frequency, percentage and graphs and in inferential statistics and T test Spss software is used. The findings showed that the Internet component of civil rights (including participation in decisions relating to the freedom of expression of opinion, enjoy the social status, secure access to various social and welfare) affects students.

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1. Introduction

Internet communication is one of the most influential new technologies that affect all aspects of human life and the grandeur of its influence and to all aspects of our personal and social life as a result of this technology is the communication and technology (Masoudi, 2012, p. 15). Internet among all social groups such as women and men, young and old, educated and illiterate, has enjoyed a lot of attraction. Expansion of the Internet, like any other innovations to make changes in various aspects of life given and use it inevitable is, in a way that no life for those that are accustomed difficult to (Saremi, 2005, p. 4). In recent years the Internet has significantly expanded and the rapid flow of information in the world and has created a wide range of virtual communities. Due to its characteristics and possibilities that the Internet itself is rather unique for the production and dissemination of information to the media has become.

Economy, politics, culture and media, including areas that were especially after the establishment of the Internet has seen huge changes. Internet has turned the world into a community network and eliminates the time and place, to individuals and groups the ability to take that data and communicate with people all over the planet (Arkan, 2007, p. 11).

In recent decades, civil rights has become one of the most complicated political and social issues and has attracted the attention of intellectuals and politicians of many right place to solve successfully the important issues of governance, the need for equitable distribution

of resources and to maintain critical systems and has played an important role in solving social conflicts. Based on an awareness of citizenship rights to interfere in their destiny is conscious of their rights and lead to a better life for themselves and other members of society. Therefore, knowledge of the rights and obligations and methods of its activation in society, and promote the realization of citizens to play a role.

Through the media, the Internet tools that provide useful information on various aspects of citizens' rights put people and students. Internet as a medium in the world of information and knowledge related to the tendency to participate in the information space. Growing trend of young people has access to information technology in recent years due to the changes in the social, intellectual and behavioral attitudes of the youth (Rastgarpour, 2005, p. 58).

An important aspect of citizenship is that strengthen an important role in the social foundations of any society. Refers to those citizens who had the nationality of the country and thus the dependence of the rights and benefits they are entitled to by the Constitution and other laws approved in that country. In fact, it can be said that citizenship is one of the processes of modern society and as social status is considered to be the attitude of the civil society which provides the possibility of having the rights and powers (Tavasoli and Nejati, 2004). Citizenship is the most important political and social fields that have been common throughout history in various forms. Civil right in their definition refers to individual rights and

individual relationship with the government and other citizens, and include political, civil, social, economic, cultural and gender (Ritzer, 2011). The withdrawal of citizenship in a situation in which citizens of civil rights, political, social, economic, cultural and gender is important. Citizens under the law, with equal rights and equal and political system of society is required to stabilize and protect the rights and ensure equal for all citizens regardless of their ethnic, racial, cultural, religious, gender and economic them. (Norouzi, 2006, p. 28). So, clearly realize that the office of citizenship and the enjoyment of the right to citizenship depend on the awareness and consciousness and political consciousness of citizens, so if citizenship status, their rights and the rights of citizens are also naturally have the right of access to have information (GhaneiRad, 2010, p. 28).

Therefore, this group of people who are socially privileged class students in shaping people's awareness of their rights to have an effective role and the ability of the mobility and flow of public opinion deemed participation in the community and therefore as a reference group are people, attitudes and behaviors are derived from them (Khosravani, 2006, p. 49).

Students in era of Internet communications useful information on various aspects of civil rights are available to people (Saket, 1999, p. 49). Students in the age of the Internet as a cloud database use connection information, in various forms, such as access to information resources and scientific and research findings, information on social events, cultural and political, and to communicate in a friendly and personal expression or in the form of broader, moving news in use.

With the rapid growth of information and communication technologies, especially the Internet and the rapid transfer of individual and collective activities and life in general, people have become very important in virtual environments And virtual become the driving force of the human environment and most importantly the main cause of change thought and behavior patterns and more accurate means of human existence has become (Owhadi, 2006, p. 9).

Research carried on by Mjaradi (2012) entitled "The effect of the Internet on social security" was performed; the results have shown a significant association between the use of the Internet and social security there. Mansouri (2011) study, "Effect of Internet use and social participation of women in Tabriz Azad University" to be examined, the findings showed that the Internet has increased the participation of women in social contributions. Research of Islampanah (2009), entitled "The relationship between space and the use of the Internet social participation" showed that the relationship between the location and usage of the Internet there is significant community participation.

Saidi (2010) in this research titled "The relationship between the uses of the Internet with the participation of students of Payam Noor University in Kermanshah Province" to the conclusion that there was a significant relationship between the Internet and social participation. Research findings Ghahroudi Majidi (2010) entitled "Effects of the Internet and social status of women" has shown that there is a significant relationship between Internet social dignities.

Another study by Devlin (2002) titled "The Effect of the Internet on social participation" showed that there was a significant relationship between the Internet and social participation. Alivrtvs (2002) in a study entitled "Effect of the Internet and freedom of expression of opinion" between the Internet and freedom of expression concluded that there is a significant relationship. Hatamy&galyvz (2002) in a study titled "The Effect of the Internet and social security," stated that there is a significant relationship between the Internet and social security. The results Flowers (2003), entitled "Effect of the Internet on social status" showed that there is a significant relationship between the Internet and social status. Unger (2004) in a study entitled "The impact of the Internet and enjoy special privileges," said the relationship between Internet use and enjoyment of the special privileges significant. The results Westhuizen (2005) titled "The Effect of the Internet on social participation" showed that there is a positive relationship between Internet use and social participation. Chang and Wang (2006) study to assess the welfare of the Internet and access to various facilities, respectively, showed that the Internet makes access to the various features of welfare people.

Considering the theoretical and research background, the present study examined the influence of the Internet on civil rights in the curriculum with an emphasis on social rehabilitation approach focuses students' points of views. This study investigated the hypothesis was as follows.

First hypothesis: the Internet on student participation in decision-making related to community-based approach in the curriculum affects social reconstruction.

The second hypothesis: Internet on students' freedom of expression of opinion based on the curriculum affects social reconstruction.

The third hypothesis: enjoy the Internet on students' social status based on social reconstruction affects the curriculum.

The fourth hypothesis: Internet on social security enjoyed by students in the curriculum affects social reconstruction approach.

Fifth hypothesis: Internet access to various facilities based on student welfare approach in the curriculum affects social reconstruction.

Method:

The aim of this study is applied the descriptive method of data collection (surveys). The population of the study included overall Islamic Azad University Sari 2013-2014 academic year that number was equal to 10,080 people. To estimate the sample size in this study Kerjasi & Morgen table is used based on the sampling table on population size due to the 95 percent confidence level and 5% error was estimated sample size of 375 students. In order to select the sample in this study, a simple random sampling method is used. In order to gather data from the questionnaire of 25 questions based on the variable components of the civil rights of students was set was used. This was set up on a Likert scale of 5 options. Each question has five

choices (very high, high, medium, low and very low) is. Content validity test by examining the opinion of experts and specialists in education was confirmed. The reliability tool used to obtain a test run on the population of 30 students were selected randomly using Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient was equal to 0.70 calculated the high rate is acceptable. For the statistical analysis of the study tables, frequency, percentage and graphs and in inferential statistics and T test and spss software is used.

Findings

First hypothesis: the Internet on student participation in decision-making related to community-based approach in the curriculum affects social reconstruction.

Table 1: Summary of statistical analysis hypothesis Number One

95% confidence interval of the mean difference		The mean difference	sig	T _m	T _j
Upper limit	Lower limit				
1.15	0.993	1.17	0.000	26.23	1.96

According to Table 1 shows the results of the data, the calculated value of T (T=26.23) the critical value of T table (T=1.96) is bigger. As well as due to the significant amount of the test (sig=0.000) is less than 0.05.

Thus it can be said that the Internet on student participation in decision-making related to the society

based on social reconstruction of cassava leaves in the curriculum.

The second hypothesis: Internet on students' freedom of expression of opinion based on social reconstruction of cassava leaves in the curriculum.

Table 2: Summary of statistical analysis theory number two

95% confidence interval of the mean difference		The mean difference	sig	T _m	T _j
Upper limit	Lower limit				
0.875	0.71	0.79	0.000	18.91	1.96

According to Table 1 shows the results of the data, the calculated value of T (T=18.91) the critical value of T table (T=1.96) is bigger. As well as due to the significant amount of the test (sig=0.000) is less than 0.05. Thus it can be said that freedom of expression on the Internet, students believed that an approach based

on social reconstruction of cassava leaves in the curriculum.

The third hypothesis: enjoy the Internet on students' social status based on social reconstruction affects the curriculum.

Table 3: Summary of statistical analysis hypothesis number three

95% confidence interval of the mean difference		The mean difference	sig	T _m	T _j
Upper limit	Lower limit				
1.056	0.91	0.98	0.000	26.59	1.96

According to Table 1 shows the results of the data, the calculated value of T (T=26.59) the critical value of T table (T=1.96) is bigger. As well as due to the significant amount of the test (sig=0.000) is less than 0.05. Thus it can be said that comprise the Internet

on students' social status based on social reconstruction of cassava leaves in the curriculum.

The fourth hypothesis: Internet on social security enjoyed by students in the curriculum affects social reconstruction approach.

Table 4: Summary of statistical analysis hypothesis Number Four

95% confidence interval of the mean difference		The mean difference	sig	T _m	T _j
Upper limit	Lower limit				
1.38	1.24	1.31	0.000	37.96	1.96

According to Table 1 shows the results of the data, the calculated value of T (T=37.96) the critical value of T table (T=1.96) is bigger. As well as due to the significant amount of the test (sig=0.000) is less than 0.05. Thus it can be said that the Internet is secure

social reconstruction approach based on the students' social influence curriculum.

Fifth hypothesis: Internet access to various facilities based on student welfare approach in the curriculum affects social reconstruction.

Table 5: Summary of statistical analysis hypothesis Number Five

95% confidence interval of the mean difference		The mean difference	sig	T _m	T _j
Upper limit	Lower limit				
0.993	0.84	0.91	0.000	23.66	1.96

According to Table 1 shows the results of the data, the calculated value of T (T=23.66) the critical value of T table (T=1.96) is bigger. As well as due to the significant amount of the test (sig=0.000) is less than 0.05. Thus it can be said that Internet access to various facilities based on student welfare approach in the curriculum affects social reconstruction.

Torres (2002) found a significant relationship between Internet freedoms of expression of opinion, is consistent.

According to the Internet in the form of opinion and ideas, the provisions of belief, opinion and expression by choosing thoughts, promote and communicate ideas and thoughts affect students. Therefore, it is recommended that politicians should be in accordance with the laws and regulations of society and the values and culture of the community to provide sites. The third hypothesis Internet research results showed that the students enjoyed the social status based on social reconstruction affects the curriculum.

Discussion and Conclusion:

The first hypothesis of the study, results showed that the internet has on student participation in decision-making related to community-based approach in the curriculum affects social reconstruction. The results is consistent with the results of Mansouri (2011) that the Internet has increased the participation of women in social, Islam panah (2009) that the use of the Internet with community participation, there was a significant relationship, Saidi (2010) there was a significant relationship between the Internet and social participation, and Westhuizen (2005) that there is a positive relationship between the use of the Internet and social participation, Chen et al. (2004) that the use of the Internet and participation in decision-making related to the community. According to the Internet on student participation in the strengthening of values, norms, ethics, creativity and innovation, as well as student participation in the diversion affects society.

The results of this study with the results of Ghahroudi Majidi (21010) the relationship between the Internet and the social status of women is significant. Flowers (2002) that there is a significant relationship between the Internet and social status, Westhuizen (2005) that there is a positive relationship between the use of the Internet and social participation, is compatible.

Due to the fact that one of the aspects of the social status of student jobs and income. The Internet for job and income opportunities for students as well as improving education and IQ affects them.

Therefore, a student choosing to participate only in the light of actual and serious participation of civil society groups and organizations is available to the rights and duties of citizens and their obligations to the urban areas, and their ability to manage alert settings. This occurs when the groups and civil society organizations to promote coordination between factors of the internet and social relations warm environment for students to internalize the values of students through the Internet decisions have to participate. The second hypothesis of the study, after analyzing the impact of the Internet on students' freedom of expression of opinion on social reconstruction approach was approved curriculum. The results of the studies, Oliver

Therefore, it is suggested, the media and politicians of planning and promotion of sites related to social status providing students with information to students in relation to their social status through these sites receive. The fourth theory study, after analyzing the results, the impact on social security enjoyed by students approach social reconstruction plan was approved. he result is a single study (2012 at a significant relationship between the use of the Internet and social security are Hatamy & galyvz (2002) that there is a significant relationship between the Internet and social status, are compatible.

According to the Internet on social trust, social solidarity between individuals, social order, social cohesion and teamwork among the students affected. It is recommended that the media can play a positive role

in promoting social security and public policy students' play and it is only through propaganda and prevents unethical sites and holding seminars and conferences for students in universities can provide security space.

Analysis of the findings showed that Internet access to various facilities based on student welfare approach in the curriculum affects social reconstruction. The results of the research findings Unger (2002) between Internet use and enjoyment of the special privileges significant relationship exists. Chang and Wang (2006), the Internet makes access to the various features of the welfare of people, it is compatible. According to the same Internet access services, educational, scientific activities, utilities, recreation and tourism and artistic activities affect students. It is proposed to strengthen the community politicians of different web sites, including welfare services (entertainment, educational, and scientific) provide for students.

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