Considering the Coefficient of Relationship between the Students' Attitude toward Social Networks Policy making with Social Security Feeling

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Abstract:

 This study aims at measuring the relationship between students' attitude toward government's virtual social network policy making with social security feeling, in another word, to which extent social security feeling emphasizing on social networks is determined via users' attitude toward government's media policy making? Analytical-descriptive method including survey is used in this paper; the method used for data collection is the design of the questionnaire. The statistical community was "all the students in Azad University of East Tehran Branch"; the sample included "363 persons" and the sampling method was proportional sorting probable. Findings show that, the most correlation is related to the legitimacy index with a correlation coefficient of 85%, planning with correlation coefficient n of 45%, and decision making of government with correlation coefficient n of 41% and government policy making execution index with correlation coefficient n of 44% has the least correlation coefficient. Thus, it can be said that, by increasing legitimacy, planning, and decision making of the government, students' attitude toward policy making is accelerated and amount of social security of students increase intermediately, that is, a direct and an intermediate correlation relation between three mentioned indices of government's media policy making with variable of students' social security. However, there is a weak correlation relation in another index, i.e. policy execution, in another word; there is a direct and weak correlation relation between the related index and social security of students. It means that, students have a negative attitude toward non-significant execution of policies and a weak feel of social security.

Keywords: Attitude, Policy making, Social networks, Planning, Decision making, Law-orientation, Execution, Social security

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Introduction

Today, media, effecting on symbolic facts, shape the mentality of people as actors of the social relations field and accordingly, they make the interpretation of people. Media, providing various information to audiences, effects on their knowledge and attitude about different subjects. In addition to information that mass media provides for audiences, they cast interpretations and analyses that gradually form the knowledge system of people. Therefore, optimistic and pessimistic attitude of people toward different issues almost is created and developed significantly based on the type and content of mass media messages.

Media of mass communication, monitoring and leading public thoughts play a serious role in the field of power. Particularly, today, that media has been diversified quantitatively and qualitatively, and involve a wide range of visual, audial, written, and electronic media and each allocates public and special audiences to them. Among these, virtual social networks are of the most effective informational and communicational modern technologies, which affect all aspects of human life. Internet–based social networks regard publicity among users and having geographical wide span in national borders, have become a unique device in the field of communication and have obtained areas of influence out of the control of governments and power centers in the society. Many of thinkers believe that, in fact, new forms of electronic media have created new public areas for society, and even political community has been revolved because of this interchange (Masoudnia et.al, 2011: 132).

Virtual social networks, except for their limitations, provide a proper space for participation of people in a virtual society, symbolic communication, and self – rediscovery and redefinition of religious, social, political entities via virtual and symbolic interchanges. Revolution of ICT, in particular, the emergence of modern media and spaces have effected on human beings' life. Globalism of media and social networks at the start of the twenty-first century, and serious issue of internet role in shaping culture, entity, believes, and social values of users, students enjoy increasing importance. Students are of social groups that because of increasing their social smart, considering developing mass communication media, are more prone to change in social and political behavior. For better understanding, the effect of mass media on social confidence of students can be effective in distinguishing the social and political behaviors of this class.

There is not any meaning of full difference in using social networks between male and female students. They are unaware of unique possibilities and properties of these networks or are not interested to use them. Information and communication technology have created many changes and evolutions in the life of a human being via of which has provided main revolutions in science about human ties and norms. In ear of electronics communications, concepts are changing and revolving too one of which is security feeling. Security, like any other mental and social issue has been changed and revolved. Today, in the world of the ICT, concept and application of security-making elements and functions have been changed with security-removing elements, variables, and their borders have been distinguished by deep and wide evolution from each other; in such a way that, its current meaning is different in

comparison with its previous concept which has been observed in recent years by developing social networks among students.

Increasing improvement of the social web in the form of social networks has placed their success as a society which can correlate different users for cooperation coefficient with each other and sharing contents. In these societies, the role of information and knowledge of all users and their dynamic is important for its development and success (Folio, Wang & Yang, 2008). Here, task of policy makers is applying polities and decisions that can use this social capital for network success. Despite many literatures and researches in the field of social networks and their success, the significant role of attitudes and interpretation of users and policy makers in achieving success. Policymakers should take a proper approach based on being user-oriented of it for achieving success. So, policymakers and users as two key beneficiaries of social networks play an important role in forming and exploiting it, accordingly, their attitude toward effective elements for success and understanding this vision can give required conceptual framework for better understanding social networks.

Thus, as it was said before, this study aims at the determination of attitude of students using social networks toward media policy making of government with their social security. Namely, social security of students using social networks to which extent relates to their social security via their attitude toward government media policy making emphasizing on logical, rescannable, and the legitimacy of adopted media policies of government? What relation has attitude of students to the dynamic amount of plans related to government policies in the field of social security with their social security?

Background

(Rahbarqazi et al 2014) show that there is not a meaningful relationship between fundamental variables, interpersonal or electronic media, but there is a meaningful relationship between using electronic media and two other aspects of confidence, political confidence, and all social confidence. More using media among students, the more their confidence. (Abdolmaleki, 2008) considers the role of the media in forming social confidence.

Important findings of study show that social confidence, rather than macroelements, relate to microelements. One's evaluation about society's situation is the most factors, which affects the social confidence; means that in any amount that people consider the society as more consistent, more normal and the behavior of institutes with people as more honestly and believe that their ruined rights are restorable, they have higher social confidence. Visual audio messages of mass media can affect in different forms like legality promotion and observing norms, expressing workgroup benefits and… on social confidence of people. Mojtaba Amiri & Younes Nourmoradabadi (2012), concluded that there is a relationship between being active of audiences and confidence to press media and tendency to Facebook. Ameli (2000), suggest that the most reason for tendency to social media of Facebook is entertainment, keeping old ties and creating new ones. Edmond Oklahama (2010), proposed that among mental needs, need to competition and independence has positive relationship with amount of using Facebook. Also, Facebook could create a balance between social and mental needs of users. Hersij et al (2012), suggested that ethnical entity of people using these media, is stronger that one's not using this media. Electronic media had a negative effect on other social entity aspects. Baseri et

al (2010) have suggested that satellite media could very much affect on mental images of their audiences in the areas of public confidence of people to government and its principles, reliance on the armed forces, social coherence, prompting insecurity feelings in society and reducing their religious believes.

Razsulzadeh Aghdam et al (2014) have suggested that there is a meaningful relationship between affection (entertainment and amazement), cognitive (obtaining news and information) and social needs and intends to use social networks. Also, there is different between media needs of users and these needs are respectively: affective, cognitive, social, and political needs. Kosari (2007) concluded that members interested areas of music, film, and non-native also artistic literary, entertainment and sexual societies and finding a friend and partner is the most reason for Iranian users for joining this network. Javaheri et al (2006): "Type of ownership and method of management in the media have relationship with social confidence."

Reza Mohasel, Safar Hayati (2015), there is a meaningful relationship between social security feelings of responders with these items: age of responders, their education level, and duo efficient of their presence in social networks, interpersonal confidence of responders, theirs religious ties, the amount of using shared contents of people, and the amount of participation in network activities of responders.

Boid (2007) also suggests that gender affects on participation of users in social networks. Young boys rather than young girl's intents to being active in networks. But, older girls rather than older boys is presented in networks for interaction with the opposite sex twice than their counterparts and are less in-terested in visiting new people and girls more than their counterpart boys are interested in using these networks for communicating with their friends. For effect of sex, Larsen (2009) also found in his study that, interaction in social networks can help to keep and repeat friendships, but girls more than boys pay attention to received comment and their senders.

Soltani et al (2017): "results of data analysis showed that generally there is a positive and meaningful relationship between using cell phone social network and elements of students' security and social entity." Kolcho (…) emphasizes an insecurity feeling by social networks like Facebook for their user. Rastegar and Mohammadian (2013) emphasize on this point that, the more increasing amount and record of using the internet, the more reducing the social security feeling. Zivyar, Farzad (2015) in a survey, tilted, *Security Feeling of Iranian Users in Social Networks* regards sex, age, education level, and using amount has concluded that, there is a meaningful relationship between sex, age, and using amount of Facebook social network with security and confidence of users. Parastar and Jafari (2016) in a study for surveying relationship between using social networks with security feeling among students, has concluded that using social network has negative and meaningful effect on security feeling of students.

Research Theories

Social networks, today, have become an integral part of the online life culture. Moreover, anywhere the number of users is high; attract the attention of hackers and abusive users. For this purpose, these networks are becoming important security holes, however,

the concept of security in any society and any culture with respect to the norms and values of that society are different. Also, in each country and in any society appropriate to culture, social interactions and political and economic activities, social network functions are different (Ameli 2008:18)

Policy making science as one of the branches of political science is to study the specific policies and functions of the state in various fields such as agriculture, health, security, urban, as well as various sub-sectors of each (Gholampour Ahangar, 2013: 34). Mc Qualile, with emphasizing on the four basic media functions (which social networks are one of them) "information", "correlation", "continuity and "solidarity" "recreation and entertainment" believed that mass media are like all of the above mentioned field, need policy making, although the field of communication will never be un-political (McCoyle, 2001: 110-113)

He also believes that the general purpose of governmental policy making is particularly in the service of social network, somewhat in the service of public interests or interests and attitudes of people. Among some thinkers in the field of communication, although they are also fictional with McCoyle's perspectives, but because of the various interpretations and even confronted with each other, media policy areas do not have the same idea. Accordingly, so far, government policy in the field of mass media has taken various forms in different countries and has created different attitudes.

For example, Ahmadvand (2016), in this regard, has classified governments based on political regimes, cultural and ideological requirements. He believes that all media are under control in all social systems and this control has undeniable effects on media users. For instance, social security and users'

attitude are heavily are influenced by the amount of control. Controls differ only in terms of rank and shape. In a case, control may be political, for the other, for commercial purposes or religious purposes (Ahmadvand, 2016: 16). Therefore, it could not be though a single system of media policy for developed or developing countries, or a few socialist systems.

Meanwhile, evidence suggests that expanding and developing global information and communication technologies, rather than being in line with social security supplying, is a threat to security, and through a disturbance in culture and national, ethnic, and religious identity has removed security (Castells, 2001:23). Therefore, developments in the new media have changed in philosophy and regulatory objectives (Lucifides, 2011) because the findings show that the attitude of media users is relatively changed in comparison with the past. Accordingly, media activities, especially in its national dimension, are heavily reliant on individual and society rights and inevitably, needs to draw the boundaries and rules that observance of it ensures the rights of individuals and social strata (for example, social security), and, on the other hand, facilitates the confidence and freedom of action of the media in determined borders. That is, the critical and important role of the media is such an extent that it must inevitably be clear and consistent rules and regulations in order to address the unwanted tortures of others' rights and dignity and the fear of unwarranted and unpardonable aggression to public rights of media users. Desultorily, the views and paradigms of media policies which at the beginning of their movement, they were mainly looking for the interests of the state and the benefits of financial companies to governments and financial institutes of government and brokers,

after the occurrence of strategic social and political problems are leading to the adoption of new media policies that are supplying public interest, as well as social security of individual users and media audiences (Quilenburg and McCoyle 2003:3)

Research analysis model
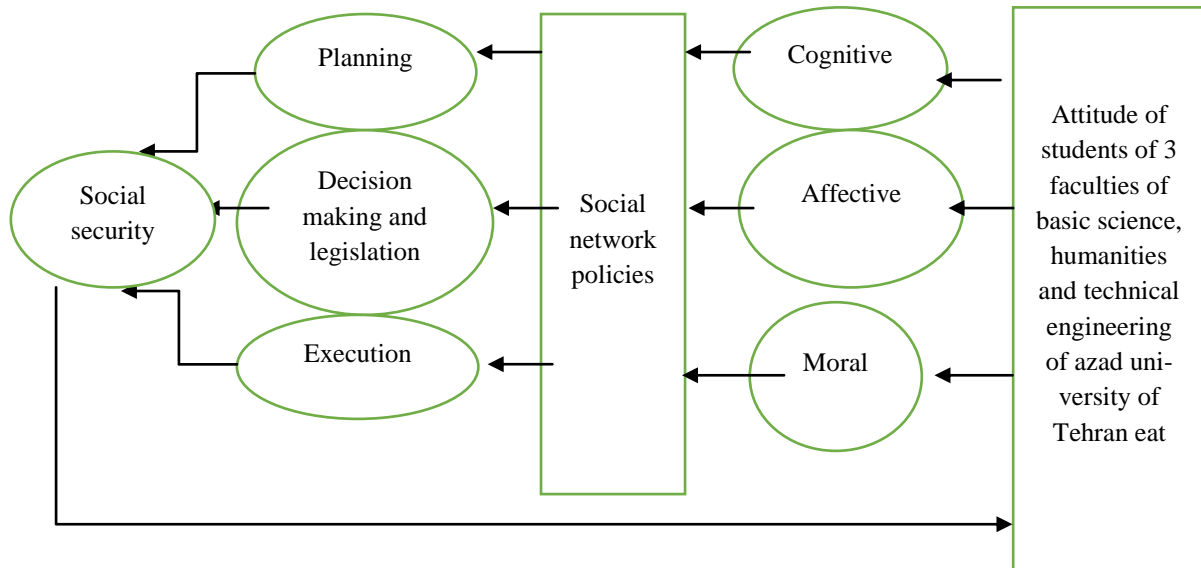
Research Methodology

This paper reviews the methodology of quantitative. In terms of analytical descriptive purpose, it is a survey type.

The statistical community was "all the Faculty of Basic Sciences and the Humanities and Technical Engineering Faculty of the Azad University of Tehran East Branch (regardless Fourth Faculty, Arts and Architecture) in all disciplines, in East Azad University" (8297 persons); the sample included "367 persons". The tools for this study, was researcher-made questionnaire with %7 reliability.

Table 1.

Diversity according to sex, educational grade and field

Row	Name of faculty	Male Students number	Female Students number	Total students
1	Basic sciences faculty	458	1126	1584
2	Technical engineering faculty	3565	575	4141
3	Humanities faculty	1158	1414	2572
4	Total students	5781	3115	8297
5	Research sample	367		

Of these, 3121 are associate's students, 7015 bachelor's students, 1677 master's students, 10 PhD/Doctoral students. Method of sampling was such that, regarding available different fields, 10 fields of study were selected randomly and among 10 fields as 10 classes, some were selected as step sampling (emphasizing on samples diversity according to sex, educational grade and field). Method of data collection is field information and its tool is questionnaire made by researcher relying on a Likert scale or range. Reliability of research has been achieved using logical method, and amending questionnaire by 15 methodologists and researchers of related area. and for validity of the questionnaire, Kronbakh alpha coefficient was used mentioned coefficient of which are: presenting a solution with planning 79%, decision making and legislation 82%, social security feeling of students 83% and total validity 84%. Regarding the amount of validity coefficient in all indices and total alpha coefficient more than 7%, it can be said with 95% confidence that, present questionnaire has significant validity.

Ope Coefficient Nal Definition of Concepts
Attitude: indicates cognitive and affective effect instead of personal experience of object or social subject attitude and tendency to respond against that object. The attitude in this meaning is a hidden mechanism leading behavior (Karimi 1998:162). The attitude is a vision expressed about people, things or events and influences the type of one's feeling about it (Robins, 1997:410). Attitudes have 3 cognitive, affective, and behavioral aspects as follows:

1. Its cognitive part contains beliefs, values, and data about goal considered by one.

2. Its affective part contains feelings and affections about purpose, person, thought, event or object.

3. Its behavioral part streams from attitude and refers to determined behavior.

And it should be said that above parts are not separated from each other (Behner and Vank, 2005: 17).

Social security: The ability of the community to maintain its identity, its benefits and its fundamental characteristics against changing circumstances, threats as well as the ability to promote social status towards the values and norms of society. Social security is confidence created by society and political system for its members (Sediq Sarvestani 2003: 116). Generally, social security relates to areas of privacy that relate to other people in the community and relate to the political system and government. These territories can be language, race, ethnicity, credibility, social role of labor, income, welfare, political participation, freedom, belief, and so on. If the definition of social security is equivalent to the absence of threat of group identity social security indexes are considered to be: lack of threat of collective identity, lack of threat of shared values and norms, preserving the traditional patterns of language, culture, religion. And national customs, to meet people's security needs, improve services, hope for the future and lack of fear of the future.

Social networks: Generally are web-based services. They are considered as online service, platform, or site in which people can create their own comments, interests and content in one word and share it with friends and others (Khaniki and Babaei, 2012: 87), Ellison and Boyd believe that virtual social networks are web-based services which allow individuals to be able to build in a defined

system, general and semi-private profiles, 2-interacton with other users who are in the system are share information and 3-observe their links and others in system (Ellison and Boyd, 2007: 211). Despite the broader definitions of social networking sites, they often focus on two "sharing "and "interaction' elements.

Policymaking: It's an English term (the Research Center of the Islamic Consultative Assembly 2013:6). Policymaking in the sense of "simple way" is defined as a shaping of "action", policymaking is more deliberate than arbitrary or random (Collettech 2002). A collection of targeted actions by an actor or a set of actors facing a problem or subject is called. (Ashtaryan, 2007: 27)

Students: The purpose here is for those who study at the Azad University of East Tehran Branch, which we selected three colleges in accordance with Table 1. The total number of college students was 8297 determined based on faculty and sex and the academic grades are also 3121 associate' students, 7015 bachelor's students, 1677 master's students and 19 Ph.D.'s student.

Finding
Descriptive Findings

Table 2.
Descriptive study of indices

Variable	Index	Average	Standard deviation
Independent variables	Providing solution or planning	2.70	0.94
	Decision making and legislation	.263	0.90
	Execution step	2.78	0.66
	Social security feeling of students	2.97	0.83

In the descriptive study of research indices, it is clear that students; social security of average 2.97 is in 1st grade, execution step of average 2.78 in 2nd grade, providing a solution or planning index of average 2.70 in 3rd grade and decision making and legislation of average 2.63 is in 4th grade.

Measuring correlation relation
Table3.
Measuring relation of independent variables relationship with dependent variable

Independent variable	Students' s social security feeling			
	Pearson correlation coefficient	Meaningful level	Freedom degree	Correlation degree
[providing solution or planning	0.70	0.000	148	High
Decision making and legislation	0.33	0.000	148	Middle
Execution step	0.22	0.000	148	Weak

In measuring correlation of variables, it is found that providing a solution or planning with a coefficient of 0.70 in 1st grade, decision making and legislation with coefficient of 0.33 in 2nd grade and execution step with coefficient of 0.23 is in 3rd grade.

Measuring multiple regressions: What extend pattern of regression in predicting Y from knowledge of X is valuable. If R was near to 1, observations in scatter plot of XY is very near to regression line. If R was near to zero, dissipation near the regression line is very high (Ven I, 2015: 43). If R test, R Square and F was meaningful, Beta coefficient will be valid and shows effect amount which output of SPSS after collecting above tests is as follows:

Table 4.
Measuring value of R test

Row	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.77	0.59	0.58	0.54

Table5.
Measuring value of F test

Row	Value of F test	Meaningful level	Freedom degree
1	42.21	000./	5

In measuring the value of F test with 42.21 meaningful levels, it can be said with 95 percent reliability that output model have fitting and one can refer to the regression output table for measuring Beta effect and prediction amount of B.

Beta Coefficient s Table

Test description: Regression analysis is one the statistical techniques having the most applications. Despite regression analysis, suggestion is not just decisions about availability or non-availability of relation between two variables. Regression analysis acts over these decision-makings. Previous year's data is one of the prediction actions for future situation. For measuring a linear regression, R should be used, R expresses the value of regression pattern in predicting Y about X's knowledge. If R was near to 1, observations in scatter plot of XY is very near to the regression line. If R was about 0, dissipation around regression line is very high. if R test, R Square and F was meaningful, Beta coefficient would be valid and shows the amount of effectiveness. Which the output of SPSS after collecting above tests is as follows (Van I, 2015:43)

Table 6.
Measuring standardized Beta coefficient s

Coefficients					
Sig.	T	Beta	Error Std.	B	Model
0.000	7.04		0.277	1.95	(constant)
0.000	3.71	0.799	0.120	0.447	Providing solution or planning
0.000	4.07	0.391	0.089	0.363	Decision making and legislation
0.407	0.832	0.078	0.118	0.098	Execution step

Side findings of research related to descriptive statistics
1-5-1 Measuring relation of sex with social security

For measuring relationship between sex and average of students' security feeling, T test was used for dependent groups.

Table 7.
Relation of sex and social security

Row	Sex	Value of T test	Meaningful level	Average of social security	Freedom degree
1	Male	15.23	0.001	3.26	349
2	Female			3.01	

Regarding two values of T test (15.23) and meaningful level of 0.001, it can be said, with reliability of 95 percent that, meaningful different observed between average of males and female's social security is indicated in measuring the averages of two groups. Average security of males is 3.26 of 5 and for female is 3.01 and this means that males' security is more than females' and this difference is meaningful statistically.

Measuring relation of marital status and social security
For measuring relation between marital status and average of students' security feeling, T test has been used for dependent groups.

Table 8.
Relation between marital status and social security

Row	Marital status	Value of T test	Meaningful level	Average of security feeling	Freedom degree
1	Single	5.14	0.311	3.18	349
2	Married			3.09	

Regarding the value of T test (5.14) and meaningful level of 0.311, it can be said, with reliability of 95percent that, there is not a meaningful difference between social security of single and married people, in measuring the averages of two groups, it is found that, the average of security of single people is 3.18 of 5 and aver age of security of married ones is 3.09.

Measuring relation of education level and social security
F Test (variance analysis) was used for measuring relation between marital status and average of students' security feeling.

Table 9.
Relation of education level and social security

Row	Education level	Amount of F test	Meaningful level	Security feeling average	Freedom degree
1	Associate	3.03	0.55	3.18	349
	Bachelor			3.17	
	Master			3.11	
	Ph.D.			2.06	

Regarding the value of T test (3.03) and meaningful level of 0.55, it can be said with reliability of 95 percent that, there is not a meaningful relation between security and education level. In measuring the average of 4 educational groups, the highest security is related to associate's group with an average of 3.18, bachelor with an average of 3.17, master with an average of 3.11 and doctoral with average of 3.06.

Effect of policy making on social security

For measuring the index of policy making effect in the social network area, 10 dictions are used and 5 degrees Likert range was used for exact measuring the mentioned index

Table 10.

Description of dictions related to policymaking effect

Row	Diction description	Average	Standard deviation
1	Increasing the pressure of beneficiary groups	3.8	1.06
2	Reducing the amount of mutual confidence	3.68	1.14
3	Increasing possibility of being active for different eth-nical, religious and guild groups	3.57	1.17
4	Increasing users' arresting	3.45	0.95
5	Increasing tendency to crime and abnormality	3.44	1.24
6	Reducing respecting and observing citizenship rights and civil freedoms	3.37	1.22
7	Changing the structure of shared ties between students facing problems	3.33	1.26
8	Being in dangerous the soul, capital and job of users	3.27	1.15
9	Reducing the amount of satisfaction	3.23	1.28
10	More observing rule, norms and values from users	2.99	1.29

Descriptive in the measuring of index of policies affects on social security, diction has become more rather than past in social network area. The diction of mutual confidence amount in social network with average of 3.8 in 1st grade has been reduced. The diction of "possibility of being active for different ethnical, religious, guild groups in a social network has been reduced and limitations were become more," is in third grade with average of 3.57.

- What is the relationship between attitudes of students to policy making of the social network of government with social security?

Table 11.

Measuring main question of research

Row	Index name	Students' social security			
		Pearson coefficient value	Meaningfulness level	Freedom degree	Correlation amount
1	Planning	0.48	0.000	344	Middle
2	Legitimacy	0.58	0.000	344	Middle
3	Decision making	0.41	0.000	344	Weak

By considering Pearson correlation coefficients, it can be said with 95% reliability that, the highest coefficient respectively, relates to the legitimacy index with a coefficient of 0.58, planning with 0.48, decision making with 0.41 and execution of policies with a coefficient of 0.40 has the lowest correlation. According to the above findings, it can be found that increasing the legitimacy, planning and decision making of the government, attitude of students toward policy-making will be accelerated and amount of social security of students will be increase intermediately. Namely, there is a direct and middle correlation between three mentioned indexes of media policy making with variable of students' social security, but in another index means execution of policymaking is a weak correlation, in other word, there is a weak and direct correlation between related index and student's social security. And it means that, students have a negative attitude about insignificant execution of policies and weak social security feeling.

Providing solution or planning

In consideration of dictions' factor loading coefficient, it is found that, amount of 7 dictions is more than 0.6 and have a positive role in forming planning index. Index of cultural interactions in virtual network with factor loading coefficient of 0.886 is in first grade, and diction of theoretical localization of planning with factor loading coefficient of 0.722 is in 2nd grade and the diction of mere and passive security vision to virtual networks with factor loading coefficient of 0.713 is in 3rd grade.

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