A Review of the Concepts of Social Action and Isolation in Virtual Space

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Abstract: *Cyberspace and its impact as the main competitor of real space in various aspects is considered and have been studied by many thinkers and theorists. For various reasons (political, social, cultural, etc.) it is lead to the presence of people, especially young people in virtual space, as all borders crossed the behavior and influence actions of people. According to the increasing importance and undeniable young social role of the public new ways, in this paper, the impact of cyberspace on social action using views and theories of sociology is studied. Does Virtual Space lead to social isolation? This article examines the impact of Virtual Space on social isolation from the other observations theoretically. As far as, modern world accelerate in chaotic direction with dramatically increasing of electronic relation instrument and diversity taken one more meaning and the content of communication has changed the upper limit in one side and on the other hand, virtual space lead to individual changes and variation of personality, especially in youth, therefore, evaluation of sociological theory and research results can confirm that presence in virtual space without any mean or purpose have been lead to social isolation in virtual seekers.*

Keywords: *Social Action, Virtual Space, youth, virtual space, Internet, Social Isolation, Social harm.*

Introduction

Use of communications media is including the creation of new types of social relationships and new ways of relating to themselves and the others that has changed spatial and temporal organization of social life in a fundamental way. Two great, impressive and interactive process, form human life: Globalization and virtualization. Information of society is social processes of modernization, including lifestyle, work, education and other activities using information and communication technologies. This technology overshadows all aspects of human life. In this society, information for all production is processed and released. All activities, including the government activities, business and education became in electronic form and this issue will alter the society. The increased flow of development information, communications, products and its applications, has created great deal of opportunities for the groups that lead to increase the digital distance for the others.

The beginning of a Modern Age is era of rapid change and expedite transformation that would be characterized cultural autonomy toward material foundations of our experience. Information is a key element of our social organization and flow (volume) of messages and images among networks constitute the (infrastructure) backbone of our social structure. The first new paradigm characteristic is raw material information that would act on the information. Without any doubt the information is always dramatically information. Huge amount of new information that has come forth, revealing new aspects and also creates new concerns.

Technological system may be both cause and the effect, it is also possible to form a community and also may be shaped by community. The larger the system, the more likely to shape the society and less likely

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to be shaped by society. According to inclusive impact of modern technologies and regarded to integral part of information in all human activities, not only all our individual and collective processes are directly shaped by the media of new technology, but also is determined by this. The wonders of computers, microprocessors and a very modern TV have actually profound implications. Real virtual culture that formed around the interactions world that would be dominated by video and audio (sound or pictures), opened (expanded) its shadow all over the world and several cultures are contributed in an electronic hypertext. Fundamental variation, formed texture of macro-economic and social conditions and determined social action and human experience around the world. Sometimes it seems that the consequences of technology is positive and the other times it may create variation in our perceptions and attitudes while unconscious of effectiveness. Internet, modern technology, is somewhere between the two sides (poles) of the determinism of technological and social constructive which has crept in a variety of human activities.

According to the media determinist theory and as Castells argues, communications is a technology, media and ultimately the engine of social change. This communication not only makes social relations, but also it is an environment where communicate social relationship. In today age, media culture with excellence of media internet is the most pervasive and the most dominant cultural that could influence the society and in developing countries, the phenomenon of communication, including the Internet play an important role in social, cultural and political life of human beings and implementing of communication tools and developing of such kind of growing network which are inevitable in the Third World. The center of gravity of the impact is on bought up generation of young people. According to youth population of Iran and dramatically increasing of Internet users which noteworthy section of their life is devoted to following new experience named communication to Internet, they could experience living in such virtual environment in marginal and semi-active circumstance. Computer technology by entering to information highways in virtual space with millions educational (Training), cultural, social and artistic base in worldwide web, would feed wide range of users, especially young people, with every elegance. Therefore, serious and different effects on several areas of society and considering on several aspect of virtual space, may lead to effective perception of modern social and cultural phenomenon. On the other hand, researching on certain studies in various areas affected by the Internet for the optimal use of the opportunities besides considering the threat due to minimize the damaging of it, is inevitable.

In sociology, theoretically, social action: is referred to any action which included action and reflection of individuals and adjusted on the event. Social action is implying on any activity that organized due to intellectual attitude and faced to achieving to purpose. Max Weber that described the reaction among the population developed concept of social action. The concept of social action was applied in order to observe how certain behaviors in certain environments are moderated. Intensive impact of social action was apparently observed in development of norms and traditions in daily reactions among people. Social action defined as basic or fundamental unit of society that lead to take the characteristics of sociology view and other social sciences. It is not just within the social reality for people living with it nor out for them. But it is situation that individuals are subjected to be under pressure and to be restricted by the outside factors. In addition to seeking to (insisting on) Durkheim consider (considering) to these facts as a sociologist and researcher in the social actors. He argued that social phenomenon toward transaction relation among people, create a fact which couldn't be justified in terms of social activists characteristic. Determination cause of a social fact should be sought among the facts before it and not in individual consciousness.

Durkheim applied two "objective" criteria for determining social action: they consist of manners of acting, thinking, and feeling external to the individual which are invested with a coercive power by virtue of which they exercise control over him. To understand the meaning of these two criteria, his theory about "two conscience" was referred. Collective conscience is consist of acts, thinking and emotional that constitute the common heritage of a given society that arise in historical period and transmitted from generation to generation. In Durkheim's collective consciousness, it is "psychological" of a particular community and in fact it would give the specific features and unique community to society.

Conversely, the individual conscience is of what that person can be called as private world of oneself. The personality relative autonomy which is applied in collective action in cases of application and thinking and feeling. In fact, Durkheim's definition is lead to continuous individual and society, that in first sight it seems disruption. As a direct result, social action consider both external reality and internal individuals which attracts them and makes them transcendent and that is the Durkheim's collective consciousness. Max Weber believe that sociology is social action science and due to emphasis of analytical on individual actors, it is being different from the predecessors. As he mentioned, the ultimate carrier is the only means of social action. As Weber believed, such actors is defined social actors that in its meaning as purpose of seeker or seekers that could be taken into account. On the other hand, it emphasize on orientations of participants action that must be mutually connected. The term "social relations" is applied on the behavior of a large group of seekers (activities) that in meaning aspect is mutually rooted in the others and it is the base of its orientations. According to Weber's theory that humans are social- cultural, proposed the people facilitate coexistence with each other to structure (organized) their actions. Consequently, a person could expect a social interaction that could behave distinguished from others (despite their inner motives and feelings). Initially as Max Weber's definition, human action is social providing that person or individuals respect it as mental definition and consider to the others behavior and influence by it.

Social relationship means an encountering of culture and rules. The sense of belonging to online communities requires Cultural and World Subscription. Until now, several studies have been carried out to consider the negative potential impacts of new media on individuals. In addition, many central debates have to do with social scientists about the cognitive and emotional effects on users, particularly on the potential effects of increased internet written communications as an instrument of social ties. In surface-level, discussion center of gravity is that fact that social technology will expand mutual communication, but apparently consequences of such use, would be different for some users. According to social scientists and psychologist, social adjustment variable would be affected by Internet user. Meanwhile there is a paradoxical relationship between increased connectivity to the Internet and social isolation: Internet not only would increase social communication numbers, but also in many cases, such communication has some conflicts to other kind of relations in true life and in offline time. Because on online time, they tend to be their own best to the ideal representative. By the way, the limited features of online communication (the World Wide Web) destroys and erases a lot of information that are off-line communication. Many online users have always communicate with people that are the ideal person in online feature, But in the offline world, it was not what they had imagined (expected). Another problem is that online dialogue (chatting) and discussion is usually done on slower pace and in proportion to offline communication, they are outclassed. Because the kind of situation which online dialogue and discussion would be expanded, is the circumstance that individuals who could talk to each other quite apart from a community-based network, have been specified and offline and in the other side, it could be substituted by dimension online communication and lesser supporting role. Conclusion of Carnegie Mellon research showed that the time which is spent on offline social communication without face to face connection could influence on mood, loneliness and social adjustment. Also, recent research showed that there was a relationship between being online times versus lonely and social and emotional isolation. Based on Pio's Internet project in 2000, Women believed that the Internet gives them the opportunity to further contact with social networks such as friends and family communicate. They also stated that by using Internet, they feel social communication (bond) and emotional supporting (Biggs, 2000).

Dramatically increasing Internet utilized and growing numbers of users who connected to Internet, the evaluation of Internet impact on users' social life is inevitable. Internet as the multi- media connection (social network, internet logs) which accommodated variety information in the one side and in the other side, is integrated several media like TV, printer, telephone etc., complex circumstance characterizations would be created which could have its own impact on the audience in every environment with every amount of consumption. Also, it acted as bilateral media and by this, an interaction among receiver and communicator would be carried out. As James Slevin mentioned Internet in comparison to emerging other electronic media that expanded as a phenomenon, it has integrated various modes of conventional

communication including radio and television into a vast interactive network. Concerns about youth and cultural changes, is as old as human history and deviation's youth, have always been an important issue on a community level. Despite the positive seemingly connotations such as educational aspects and offering communication services and so on, Internet according to the type of utilization, has negative aspects, too. Uncontrolled use of computers, would encounter young and teenager in physical and social growth and mental development risk factor. Today, Internet has found a special place in the social structure, and as a matter of fact, it is a phenomenon which could strongly influence on various aspects including the basic social institution, the family. Research concluded that regarding to time consuming nature of Internet, it could be influence the social and family community in one hand and interactive times of person toward family in the other hand that even could reduce it. The most important issue still is whether or not worldwide network can improve our life style? As mentioned before, recent research showed that Internet use was found to increase isolation, loneliness and depression significantly. By the way, new research by America's National Public Radio induced that people experience such feeling, completely in contrast to the conclusion of Carnegie-Mellon and Stanford. A new referendum which national radio, Fasil Karyzr Foundation, and the Harvard Kennedy School of Government have done, shows that more people believe that computers and the Internet have improved the lives of Americans.

Almost one in ten people, nine people say that computers have made life better for Americans and more than seven out of ten people say that the Internet has made life better. Almost nine of ten people concluded that computers have made life better for Americans and more than seven of ten people say that the Internet has made life better. The researchers concluded that their results: In this study, psychological and social impact of the Internet on 169 people from 73 families were studied during the first or second years of accessing to internet. In this case study, internet was applied in communication exclusively, however, the more using the internet, the less family relationship and low social presence node could be deducted and that's lead to increase depression and isolation.

Stone believe that Media cyberspace as a "low bandwidth" compared to face-to-face interaction, provides a greater opportunity to contribute in processes of interpretation, imagination and two parties dreams in dialogue. Also, Miller believed that electronic relations established the new range of electronic communications framework according to customs that apparently be poorer in aspect of real-world interactions or physical presence, but nowadays opportunities or global challenges for revealing to society would be represented to the world.

According to Giddens theory and from the perspective of social identity, evaluation of Internet impacts on social interaction falls into two basic categories. In one hand, there are interpreters and spectators who believe in Internet worldwide contribution in a supporting role of electronic community modern phase in order to strengthen or supplement current constant interaction. When people travel or work abroad, they can regularly communicate with their friends and relatives by Internet and then separation and remoteness is tolerable and acceptable. The Internet allows the formation variety modern kinds of relations: Network "anonymous" user can meet in chat rooms and talk about their favorite topics. This virtual contact can sometimes become full-fledged friendship or even lead to face to face meetings. Many Internet users are online active member of Internet society which is different from the communities qualitatively that are inhabitants of its physical world. Researchers who consider the Internet as enhancing positive human interaction argued that the Internet would breadth and richness of people's social networks.

In network theory approach, Granovetter's emphasizes on the importance of weak ties (strength). Indeed, he distinguishes between "strong" ties such as between people and their closest friends and relations as weak like the connections between people and acquaintances and believed that person who does not have weak ties, found himself in a tough group of epitaxial isolated and it lead to be unconscious about other group and more wildly group. So the weak ties avoid a group to be isolated and in the other hand, allow to members to merge (integrate) in expansion society. Although Granovetter's emphasizes on the importance of weak ties, but it immediately reveals that "the strength ties are not worthless"; for example people with strong ties have greater motivation to assist. In postmodern societies, due to have the local

character, more space was defined by the presence. About family and neighbors, it could be talked as strong ties but about relatives and above of all, friends due to extra- local nature of the relations, their community is indirectly carried out through electronic instruments. By coming the modernity, place is isolated (separated) of its origin (place) more than ever and relationships with those who are not present at the place and be very far distance away from us, it has been possible more than ever before. Some sociologists fear that Internet technology innovation will lead to dramatically increasing social isolation and individuals. Based on their deduction, one of the effects and increasing access consequence to Internet in households is that people spent their lower useful time with family and friends. Internet, with bleary and dark of the boundaries between job and home, id being captured the home life. It should be noted many workers continue their work at home such as signing up email or terminating the works which they could complete in all day long.

Fero'zan believes that Internet could deprive individuals of social contacts for two reasons: first of all is that there is a potential in Internet that virtual interactions could replace real social contacts that are usually seen in commercial transactions, and secondly, time-consuming. The more individuals consider to adjacency diversity virtual, the less time allocate to applying urgent skills for non-virtual adjacency. On the other hand, some researchers like Hubert Dreyfus believed that usage of social networking reduces involvement of the physical and social. This in turn reduce one's perception of reality and the meaning of life. In fact, it seems that the more we use the network, the more tending to pull us to unreal, lonely and non-meaningful world that escape from all the trouble of heritage body. The main results of the homelike network project of Carnegie Mellon University that conducted in a sample of households stated that:

Totally, Impact of Internet applying on personal relationships, community involvement, health and science is negligible or positive and the more participants used the Internet, the more relation would be in their close or far social relation and also the more interactions with friends and family, but general knowledge of the use of the Internet was not significantly different.
Communicate by using the Internet with an increase in community involvement was stronger for extraverts. In fact, this effect was in the opposite direction for introverts.

Types of Social Action of Weber View
In Weber's sociology four types of social action are classified and identified. This such of actions is based on actors purposes classified that actors could oriented to rational action in relation to an end toward them. Humans could measure as rational action in relation to an end actors, their wise actors could focus on the values, they probably act to emotional or sensational motivation and at last they probably handle to a traditional act.

Rational Action In Relation to an End
For purposive-rational expectations about the behavior of the object through the external world and on the expectations of other people as the "circumstances" or the "Tools" for purposes of their own, targets are measured based on success that followed logical or intellectual that both target and it tools are selected intellectually. Practically it is diagram (charts) engineering that work with the most effectiveness technology that makes bridge by connecting devices to the objectives

Rational Action In Relation to a Value
Rational action value through the value rational self-awareness (Ethical, aesthetic, religious) is unconditional and certain styles of behavior and just due to its intrinsic and independent of any expectation of success which an attempt to achieve a natural.

Effectual Behavior
Pricing for emotional or value through supplied impacts and emotional states. The target that isn't logical by its own, such as achieving redemption, but it can be followed by fair tools such as treatment of people who serves to fundamentalist religion of a cult heresy.

Traditional Behavior

These categories is fitted to Weber theory, because on the one hand allows Weber to distinguish of their typological differences such differentiation authority, and on the other hand, provides a basis for him to examine the West historical evolution of the decided grounds.

Weber emphasized on understanding of human behavior and in contrast to the purely causal explanation "social facts" in a way that is common in the natural sciences, distinguish self-concept sociological of Kant and Durkheim. The main type of social structure is incorporated to concepts that Weber used as "community", " council ", " congregation " with "class action", "pragmatic rational", "emotional" and "traditional" have largely match. Totally, it could be noted that Weber explanation of different types of action and the role of internal factors on one hand, has come to conclusion to Pareto's theory of reasoned action planning to close the instrumental rational action and on the other hand, it emphasize on purpose and determination of the social action and also evaluation the positive historical and social theorists.

Talcott Parsons Theory of Social Action

On the opinion of Parsons, social action is all human behavior that motivated by the meanings that actors could discover the external world that attract the meaning and response to them. So, the main features of social action is in the actor's sensitivity to the meaning of things and creatures that are in the environment and understanding the meaning and reactions to messages that they send. Planned scheme of Parsons was called as an integrated action. Integrated action is the action of a hypothetical situation that represents a model that consists of efforts, the objectives, conditions, and software and tools. According to this model, each person has enough talent to brokerage and acting due to the ability to act of individual. Targeted activism has the authority and freedom activist that is limited by conditions, objectified and not unlimited. Environmental conditions is out far of the control activists. Environmental conditions are prevailing on the individual and ultimately, it is the tools and a basis for action. Some situation are as circumstance and the basis for action. According to this point of view, a set of norms as the standard of judgment and evaluation are performed. So, Actor, while following the norms of their efforts attempt to achieve their goals. As Parsons mentioned the integrated action, have objective and subjective segments. Goals, efforts and norms are considered as the segment of the mental and physical condition. Integrated action model represents a convergence between intellectual traditions, such as the tradition of idealistic, normative pluralism, instrumentalism, individualism, and materialism and environmentalism. In other words, his model consider all intellectual elements of his age without dominance of one of them over the others. With the relationship between the brokerage, interpreting, mentalities, attempting, pursuing goals by actors, rising making phenomenon that Parsons is called constructivism voluntaries.

In relation to social interaction, particular social system is a relationship between a large-number of activists. Previously, social system, is a scheme of relationships between individuals and groups. In other words, in social system, relations between actors is seen by certain angle of relations that is incorporated by environmental social objects, named from the interaction action angle with the others. Actors in society is included local communities, such as village, a class, a category, a nation.

For achieving to mutual social action, 3 elements is urgent. First, there must be mutual expectations between actors, for example, if reference actor is (ego) and against activists called the other, he expects that the actor or actors adopt a certain (whatnot) behavior in where situation they are. In parallel situation, a person knows that he is also in a whatnot (certain) state that they have some expectations. It isn't the matter that his reference and the other is the same or different norms. But what is a matter of controversy is that ego knows what he followed and besides the other assess the guidance norms and ego due the prediction of the other reaction in certain situation, treat in expected behavior toward ego. At last, the third element that involved in mutual action is sanctions. Adding these three elements is lead to the concept of social role resulted to Parsons. In Parsons' view for mutual action, the presence of actors is inevitable, due to the actors' role, actors' relation is possible.

David Riesman, the sociologist scholarly, emphasized on relation as infrastructure of human society. According to scholarly, three periods in the history of social communication can be recognized through the opening:

1. First period is a period that traditions govern on behavior and human relations. He believed that this period originated the appearance of human and his own term the human, lead custom.
2. The second period, from the perspective of Riesman it is an era in which social being faced with the decreasing of traditions. This loss lead to decrease homogeneous in human behavior and action. Due to that fact that everybody wouldn't follow homogeneous methods (patterns) in social life. In this situation and according to this scientist history is a witness of originating of certain human and then reproduction that he believed that a conducive period to the developing of individualism. Everybody should find his or her own way, to think about motivation or incentive and finally find action or reaction way. This period should be considered as panic period and the endless blame.
3. Third period: that is recognized as the emergence of human period, Era of social communication and phenomena such as remote guidance, fetish-worshipers, and objects of worship incorporate to self-alienation. In this era, could influence the crowd by the magic power of these tools, decrease the human life diversity and bring about certain patterns of thought and consumer. The era of consumerism is the emergence of consumer privacy demonstrations and destruction of born life with technologies as advertising, highlighting meta-consciousness or commercial advertisements, by sending them to mingle with important news messages can be lead to mesmerize of humans and provided swallowing material.

Robert Morton and Paul Lazarsfeld (1960-1948) raised important concerns in an article as titled mass communication, public taste and organized social action. One of them is using powerful interest groups to exert social control of mass media. It seems that economic power has reduced direct exploitation that this result usually obtained by spreading propaganda through social communication. Promotional programs is replaced by coercion, social communication is compatible with existing social and economic status. The multiple functions of the media discussed that this function as included" Refer to the base, strengthen social values, poor performance stupefaction. Referred to or acknowledged by the media is indicated that he is enough important person to be distinguished from the others. Behavior and beliefs is a matter of controversy that attract the media. Media with individuals and groups legitimizing, granted the altitude. The social communication media can detect the conditions that caused the deviation from social norms that lead to strengthen public morality. Person should chooses between the denial of norm as a person out of ethical framework or confirming norms regardless of his personal beliefs.

Lazarsfeld and Merton say advertising fills the gap between the attitudes of personal and public morality. The consequence of the social communication media is stupefaction. As a result, flood communication may be apparent due to be difficulties and lead to disregard of social communication media. Aware and interested person may not be aware of society's problems without being able to recognize making a decision and do to fix the problem. The authors say increasing in use may be changed our active participation mode for passive consciousness.

*   As Terkel remarks, Internet made users more social originally, which he calls it ventilation effect. It means that those who are isolated, can find a chance to change themselves via the Internet and following in their real life. As Kraut et al concluded, applying the Internet lead to decreasing family communicate and social and local circles and made participants especially youth and teenagers to be isolating and extensively depression.
*   Affonoso believes that using the Internet causes misery, social isolation, loneliness, separation from family and generally decrease mental health. This separation from family and friends is a mental state that called it social isolation. Isolation and loss of social support are indicative of variables (two dimensions) of social isolation.

- Christopher Saunders (2002), based on a study named Internet usage role in depression and social isolation in teens showed that excessive applied of internet is rooted in weak social link. These results didn't show any especial direction. Interactions of age and Internet use explained different positive effects for adolescents and adults. The results also showed that Internet use on teenagers more influence their interactions toward family local close relatives and intimate friend that provide social support while on adults, it is more effective through local interaction and far relations with colleague, friend and far relatives.

- Sajjadian performed a research as "the relationship between depression and social isolation of adults and teenagers Internet user with Internet user normal daily time" which concluded that most users of this case study are boys, single (bachelor) and educated. For evaluation of secondary research purposes and in order to appraisal of the difference of depression grade, social isolation and time working by internet in contrast to sex, educated degree, marriage, celibacy variables, t- test was performed. Results showed that there is no significant statistical difference among depression grade, social isolation and Internet use in mentioned variables, except the differences of depression grade among girls and boys that the averages of girls was higher than boys.

- Donald McKenzie and Judy - believe that the dominant point of view of people about IT is a kind of "technological determinism". From this perspective, a one-way relationship between the machine (technology) and people (society) provides that the technology lead to variation and this variation influence on people. In normal aspect, in such philosophy, technology and society are two separate things from each other and to somewhat conflicting. Technology is lead to social variation. Meanwhile, the passive attitude (perspective) of people toward technology variation is also notable. Because and based on such approach, it must be compatible with technological variation, not forming it (changing it).

- Gorohel in explanation of Internet role, believe that among the total and to somewhat conflicting application of Internet, it is the best tool, even if the socialization is performed in a different way in corporation to the rest of the other method. While Greenfield, founder of The Center for Internet and Technology, disagreed with Grohol and mentioned that Internet is a tool what communicate people in social aspect as lead to isolating them.

Challenges of Identity in Cyberspace
E-Government: Governance in Cyberspace
The term e-Government (short for Electronic Government, also known Digital Government or Online Government) focuses on the use of new information and communication technologies (ICTs) by governments as applied to the full range of government functions (Bernd & Peter, 2015, p. 8). Thus, e-Governance can be defined as a process of public administration and the provision of government services through the use of information and communication technology (OECD, 2011). The emergence of a phenomenon as to identity which is called virtual, electronic or digital identity was the beginning of much debate among scholars of the subject related to identity, and everyone has agreed upon that identity has been challenged in the age of information technology. Transformation and developments of the human lifestyle, personality, and identity due to internet have been led to emerging issues which made the entry of the law into the information technology environment inevitable. Anonymity, as a most important issue of identity is one of the legal aspects of identity in cyberspace. Nowadays, it is generally accepted that individual's communication and interactions in the virtual space of the internet has been turned into a category which is beyond an electronic social communication (Halperin & Backhouse, 2009, pp. 44-45).

E-Government is creating a comfortable, transparent, and cheap interaction between government and citizens. The use of technology to enhance the access to and delivery of government services to benefit citizens, business partners and employees, help to implement high quality governance in the emerging global information society. The anticipated benefits of e-Government includes efficiency, improved services, better accessibility of public services, and more transparency and accountability (Machilek &Shuts , 2006,PP.32-54).Although there may be virtual identities which truly correspond to real persons in almost every aspect, but, the majority of people illusory anonymity of the cyberspace to enjoy the

freedom to be anybody they want to be. Such people create various masks painted with false colors. The freedom to be anybody means a particular individual chooses a pseudonym and identifies him/herself with this pseudonym in the cyberspace. The possibility to make an identity or to change virtually our own identities can be done unlimitedly. From the point of law, it may create some problem, because the freedom to be anybody that we want means to break the general principle of operation of law.

Since the government supposed to deal with citizens in an electronic environment, it is better both become electronic. This means that to have full administrative public services any e-government needs all citizens are electronic. Electronic Citizen which known as Netizen (Network Citizen) and is called, also digital, virtual or cyber citizen is an Internet user who uses the Internet as a way of participating in social and political society for example, exchanging views, providing information, and voting (Mary & Jack, 2003, pp.427–432). Such a citizen, clearly has - and should have- a specific identity which necessarily is electronic. As the identity is at the core of each citizen's everyday actions and every time they interact with private or public institutions, then the need for a solid proof of identity is crucial both in the real or virtual world. Thus, to be placed in services and controlled or monitored, e-citizens should be identified and authenticated by e-governments. An electronic, digital or virtual identity is the identity of real world individuals in cyberspace, which can be considered as an identification solution of citizens (Hauben, 2008, P.141).

E-Identity: Identity in Cyberspace
Identity is a set of characteristics, and behavioral, social, and personality features of an individual, which could distinguish and identify him from other people (Mia & Juan & Molina, 2010, p17).Therefore, identity is similar to personal-social birth certificate of each person that distinguishes him from others. Identity is not commonly known term in the legal sense. In other words, identity cannot be found neither in the language of the lawyers, nor in any law books as an independent subject. Although, this does not mean that the issue of identity has no place in the legal science; it must be said that the legal concept of identity isn't something apart from the lexical and customary meaning of words. The subject and aim of law is the *person* and the protection of his rights, and identity is also an integral part of every person's existence. Legally speaking, the term *person* is used for an individual who is provided with rights and duties.

 Legal identity-the identity which has been granted officially by government-is crucial for legal empowerment. If you are not legally recognized as a person, it is difficult to make the law work for you. It means legal identity plays a crucial role in an individual's ability to claim their legal rights.. So the main function and application of the identity in law is identifying and distinguishing one person from others, in order to grant his rights or impose his obligations. This takes place in all legal systems through an identity card (if not in all cases, but in specific situations) which contains specifications and characteristics of the person. Basically, both legal and social life of the person (such as legal and trade relations) and enforcement of law (such as the ability of police to pursue and arrest criminals) are depends on the identification of person in the community, which is carried out through using identification card or identity card. Identification document is a document issued to a person that enables verification of his or her identity. Thus, Identification is the process necessary to validate or recognize identity (Garner, 2004, P.524).

Virtual Space
Cyberspace is phrase that can be heard in the Internet world, media communication. The term suggests that various aspects should be taken into account, including significant psychological traits. Cyber term is derived from the Greek word meaning steersman or leader. The term cybernetics first applied by Norbert Wiener. Cybernetics is science of search and control mechanisms in the human system, machine (computer). Cyber prefix is to describe a person, an object, an idea or a space that is related to the world of computers and information. Cyber space is in the sense of the interconnectedness of humans via computer and telecommunications issues without considering the physical geography (Computer Mediated Communication).

The virtual space is environment, including computer online to exchange information with each other's computer that moment. This includes cultural space, which is created among its users and anarchic environment creates for relatively free exchange of mediator and intermediary between people. In this way, members can communicate with each other constantly without having to gather them in a specific time or location. According to media determinist belief as "Castells" poses, computer communications is technology, media and ultimately the engine of social change. This communication not only makes social relations, but also is the space where social interaction occurs. An information system that unlike previous historical experience creates "real virtual" a system in which reality itself (ie symbolic material) steeped completely virtual context and a symbol of a world. Things that appear on the screen, not just experience the experience through their images to be transferred, but converted to the experience. This space is not the only context for social relationships. As fanciful by symbolic processes through software and hardware, design and altered by countless people.

Cyberspace and beyond the Place
Location is an expression of society. Space is not a reflection of society but it is manifested. It is not a copy of society, but it is the society. In social theory, the definition of place without reference to social performance is not possible. Location is a production of material with other products such as people. These products interred together in social relations that are a product of history and give form and function and social meaning to its location. David Hare says the objective notions of time and space are necessarily created through material practices and processes which serves the reproduction of social life. He says one of the axioms of my research is that time and space cannot be understood independently of social action. Space is philosophical issues and do not have to prove the reasons here. From Plato to Heidegger and others have interested to this topic, so should not confuse it with the concept of virtual space. Space and location has lost in the structure in its previous base and has become the space-time compression phenomenon that David Harvey calls it. Virtual space is mainly used in two senses. On the one hand this concept is used to refer to the information that people can use when they use the Internet, and on the other hand is used to refer to virtual reality. Means it is applied for referring to three-dimensional images created by digital technology. This virtual environments involve not only us, but also we can look to work in them and even change them. So as we mentioned cyberspace, or meaning is the network of information either environments or virtual reality. Perhaps we can see the virtual space, but the network is not visible thing that we have to think about it. In World Wide Web one can easily move from one place to another that could be supposed as "space". We must realize that the experience of "space-time" is introduction to other experiences. So the effect of the virtual space experience of the space-time is very important. Houses has roofs and walls, and within them should be fulfilled the material and emotional needs life. Heidegger "says:" inhabitant is in the sense of morality of the earth. "Inhabitant is typical "space" until things into their own property and take care of them.

Some have predicted from different sight, which houses (to a better meaning virtual houses) to become "other areas", which allows people to communicate with others, that is thousands of miles away from them. It houses surmount on the natural and geographical limitations. From the virtual home we can see what we wish. Snowy landscapes, local market, soaring mountains, sports stadium and sea beds. On the other hand it will not perform social functions in the virtual streets. Since this can be done everything cities at home, the role of streets and squares is slightly un-prominent in urban life, day to day. Others have emphasized, that in this case the conditions for the creation of "Cosmopolitan" arises. Through virtual cities and homes, civilization is peeking everywhere and is involved with local cultures, as far as they would poop. Although all of these assumptions are highly controversial. I would say that as a result of these matters, not only borders are broken, but also space and horizontal distances lose their meaning which in turn will lead to different outcomes. What I think that is very important is that geographical place will lose its meaning.

Conclusion
Virtual Communities and spaces is a new concept, but many refer to this phenomenon as a possibility for a return to democratic communication and glorious regarded as basic social, But many theorists are skeptical about this optimistic view. Apparently, technological developments, is a tool for human

communication that actually increased individualism and tearing the social tissue that on the one hand shows lonely and on the other hand referred to congregation exaggerated. So that, according to Arno Panzyas, despite remarkable advances, new technology is not yet adequate response to the humanitarian needs. Life and experience and social interaction in cyberspace is so different from the real similar space. That any simulation between two concepts and assess virtual reality makes it difficult. Regarding to this point of view, massive transfer is social discussions among social groups, the actual environment that they are constantly on the decline to virtual environments such as the Internet that is a sea of uncontrollable interactions which can be manipulated, but makes it at the same time. Dangerous trend that must be prevented. According to scientists, sociology and human presence is essential in the relationship between action and the virtual world cannot real action that is a real act and thus a real relationship. Adorno believe that some social problems because of ties traditional institutions and individuals from society or genuine while Marcuse role of communication media believe that rejection of the demands of the human mind is unconscious and fueling demands for suspended knows.

Nowadays, applying the digital media is widespread around the world, as life without them is though and even impossible. Digitalization of media is one the relation technology consequences that create in modern world. Flourishing of current relative technology in the most level of society lead to transmit great section of face-to-face traditional relations to virtual space. This trend reach to breaking traditional pattern of human contacts to create web friendship and expanding the online relation amount. For such kind of individuals, Internet became a environmental and natural relation that could spent lots of their free time.

Also, one the most significant problem (issue) that seems to be the social involvement is the social isolation and rupture of which mentally made person to feel helplessness and lack of security and trust and thereby cause double deprivation and lack of satisfaction with life. The issue itself is causing a problem for society, because in the one hand, a person deprive of getting along with social relations that could satisfy basic demands individually and on the other hand, allow to eliminates the possibility of creation of social solidarity.

As Strum believed that objects of technology is Intermediate of social interaction within a trading system with too much technology, especially technology related to telecommunications and as it turns out and it should be reminded that modern age is Internet age. Such great change have create modern problem and application. One of the most interesting phenomena that has happened with this technology is the phenomenon of Internet addiction disorder or addiction disturbance that as a new form of dependency has grown dramatically increasing over the past few years and nowadays it is transmitted from USA to Europe.

So new technologies, especially the Internet, although to some extent affect social interaction, but the real action should be sought in real institutions. As Bloomer mentioned the institutions really affect action and this action do not create because of institutions but also to the conditions within which individuals behave according to your specifications. Internet is not neutral, it is both opportunities and threats, internet should be accepted and take advantage of it. The internet can be used and not helpful nor useful to be against of it. As a result, it is possible to be used them in connection with the collective exchanges and interactions offline. But this does not seem adequate social practices. People who because of environmental movement of actions to the form of virtual interaction that we have almost no control over the online social groups are linked. It is possible to join local organizations and clubs but there is no the tendency to take action to do functional roles. The result is that the Internet compared with offline life terms for mass communication is very weak and real community needs to organize and coordinate extensively with indigenous models, by building and its cultural context to volunteer and youth social network of healthy and decent social activities. So social presence can be found in traditional environments such as mosques and coffee houses or dining and sample modern restaurants or environments such as libraries, cultural information, cultural hangout and thousands of other small and large environments. Each of these environments helps us to be able to shape society more solidarity and strength of our former tissue

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