Investigating the social factors related to the level of youth political participation(Case study: 29-15 year old youth in Ardabil)

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to investigate the social factors related to the level of youth political participation. Analytic theories and models using the theories of theorists such as: C. Moore Martin Lipst, Daniel Lerner, Perry was presented. This research was conducted by survey method using a questionnaire technique. In order to improve the validity of the questionnaire measures, face validity was used and reliability was obtained using Cronbach's alpha coefficient, which was 0.89 for the dependent variable and 82% for the independent variables. The statistical population of the study includes all young people aged 15-29 in Ardabil, whose number according to the registration statistics of Ardabil was 193826 (95822 boys and 98004 girls), of which 384 were using the Cochran's formula by cluster sampling. Several stages were selected as the sample.

To analyze the data using two methods of descriptive and inferential statistics and using SPSS and Amos software, after preparing the matrix table, the information was arranged in one-dimensional and two-dimensional tables. Findings showed that the dependent variable of political participation has a significant relationship with the independent variables of mass media use (r = 0.546), religiosity (r = 0.425) and social trust (r = 0.512).

Keywords: Political Participation, Mass Media, Religious Beliefs, Social Trust.

1. Introduction

The United Nations Research Institute for Social Development calls participation "an organized effort to increase control over the resources and institutions that regulate social conditions, defined by certain groups and movements that have so far been excluded from the exercise of such control." "(Abdollahi Nejad et al., 2016). One of the dimensions of participation is political participation. According to David Al Paltz and his colleagues, political participation is an action that affects the distribution of social values and goods. According to them, for many people, participation in politics through voting is the main form of political participation. However, there are many ways to get involved in politics that involve a wide range of skills, time and

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resources. People can campaign, call public officials, file complaints, join a political organization, or fund a candidate or campaign. Organizing demonstrations, protests, or even riots is another form of political participation (Paltz, Owen, & Cook, 2012).

Political participation has a high place in political sociology and its various aspects have been discussed by various scholars. Political participation is deeply and inextricably linked to the most important issues related to political science, such as parties, pressure groups, people-government relations, civil society and the like. Despite the rich texts in this field, the issue of participation and its causes and motives are still debated and the difference in this category is noticeable and is still in a state of ambiguity (Ayoubi, 1998: 185). Thus, political participation refers to the voluntary and free activities of members of a society (either individually or collectively) in governmental and political affairs that are aimed at directly or indirectly influencing the political decisions of the country. These activities may be in support of existing policies of government officials or the structure of the system, or they may be intended to change the status quo. The International Encyclopedia of Social Sciences defines political participation as the voluntary activity of members of society in electing leaders and participating directly and indirectly in public policy (Mostafa, 1996: 19).

Therefore, it can be said that one of the major groups in society whose participation in the process of governing society and political, social and cultural development seems necessary is the youth. The political participation of young people, who are the largest population group in developing countries and the leaders of society in the future, is of particular importance for the political stability and dynamism of society. Undoubtedly, young people are one of the social strata that have a high motivation in political participation due to various factors such as independence, innovation and idealism in political activities. Therefore, it is necessary to achieve the political attitude of the youth and pay more attention to the social factors that contribute to the political participation of this group. Reducing political participation in society means creating more separation and separation between the people and the political system. This situation has ultimately disrupted the basic planning for the

governance of society and the stability and organization of the society, and by creating tensions and crises, it prevents the implementation of economic, social and cultural development programs. Increasing political participation in society can play a very positive role in creating the necessary balance and coordination. If political systems are to survive, they must be relatively effective and legitimate. What a government does must satisfy the citizens at least enough so that it does not put them in front of the government. For their long-term survival, these systems must be fully accepted by the citizens as appropriate forms of government. The stability of a political system will be affected primarily by competition and political participation, the effectiveness and legitimacy of a system (Almond and Webra, 1963: 330).

Political participation as the most important indicator of the political development of nations has become inevitable. This is even more sensitive in Third World countries, which are experiencing a transition from tradition to modernity. Governments also have to engage in political participation to gain legitimacy. On the other hand, the high level of political participation of the people in the field of political decisions and policies indicates the developed culture and the development of the political culture of that society. From a religious point of view, active political participation and sensitivity to one's own destiny and that of society is not only a right, but also a definite and necessary duty and a desirable value for the youth and the general public. Therefore, examining the role, position and functions of youth in the political system and the need for society to benefit from the capabilities of youth in managing affairs can be one of the inevitable conditions of political and social development. Young people as one of the social groups have characteristics and characteristics related to the field of politics that make it important to know their political behavior. The youth are political activists in today's Iranian society, whose impact on the future of politics in Iranian society will be more pronounced due to the quality and quantity of political currents in the country.

The main purpose of this study is to examine the level of political participation of young people and related social factors such as the level of religious beliefs of young people, the use of mass media and the level of social

trust of young people. So the question that this research seeks to answer is, what are the factors that motivate young people to participate in politics?

2.Review of Literature

Social approach or sociological explanation is one of the main approaches in explaining political participation. One of the most important theorists of this approach is Lipst. He has studied the factors influencing participation in various works. Lipst believes that the patterns of participation in elections in countries such as Germany, Sudan, the United States, Norway, Finland and some other countries are similar. In these countries, more men than women, more educated than illiterate, more urbanized than rural, more married than single, more privileged than inferior, less involved in socio-political processes than non-members.

Lipst's variables in explaining political participation can be divided into three general categories: 1) Economic status of the family, which includes variables such as income level, job, place of residence, status. According to Lippstadt, these variables act as basic variables that indirectly affect the political behavior of individuals through some other variables such as political ideology, party membership, etc. 2) A person's social status, which includes variables such as marital status, participation in urban or rural socio-political institutions, being an immigrant or a native, level of education, middle age or youth. 3) The political-religious position of the individual that the variables of these two aspects have a mutual effect on each other. Variables such as the political ideology of the individual that is closely related to the degree of religiousness, which in turn is also affected by the political characteristics of the family (Fatemi Amin, 2009: 206).

Daniel Lerner has focused his study in six Middle Eastern countries (Turkey, Lebanon, Iran, Jordan, Egypt, and Syria) on a book called Transition from Traditional Society. He has studied modernization in the Middle East with a sociological-psychological approach. The idea is the framework of the theory of cultural diffusion, which means that it is provided by the development and dissemination of new cultural elements and playing an effective role in this regard. According to Lerner, the most important elements

and variables of modernization are: mass media, education and urbanization. The influence and spread of these elements into the traditional society leads to a change in people's attitudes and beliefs. One of the indicators of these new attitudes is the existence of empathy and the emergence of a transitional personality in individuals. It means that a person sees in himself the ability to put himself in another place and to act positively and constructively with others. Similarly, the participation of individuals in various aspects of social life is also one of the dimensions of social and psychological development (Azkia, 2001: 29).

Perry (1977) divides the explanations of political participation into two types of instrumental theories and evolutionary theories. Instrumental theories consider participation as a means to an end, that is, to defend or advance an individual or a group of individuals, and a barrier against coercion and tyranny. Instrumentalist theorists therefore argue that individuals are the best arbitrators of their own interests, that a government in which people participate is more efficient, that those who are influenced by decisions have a right to participate in decision-making, and that legitimacy and government are based on participation. The ultimate heirs of instrumental theory, therefore, are utilitarians and pluralists. Evolutionary theory argues that the ideal citizen is a participatory citizen, and therefore participation is considered an exercise of social responsibility. Participation is a learning experience that educates the citizen not only to be aware of their rights, but also to be aware of their duties and responsibilities. Such a view is found in the writings of Aristotle, John Stuart Mill, Dotokuil, and Rousseau, and is also an important part of conservative and socialist thought. But for the conservative, the emphasis is on the individual citizen responsible and therefore on individual action, and for the socialist the emphasis is on society's responsibility towards the individual and therefore on collective action (Rush, 1998: 139-140).

Robert Lane (1959) summarizes the role that political participation may play for the individual: the means of pursuing economic needs, the satisfaction of the need for social adjustment, the means of pursuing certain values, and the means of satisfying unconscious and psychological needs. In this regard, it is important to consider both those who participate politically and those who do

not. Non-interference in politics has been attributed in various ways to indifference, pessimism, alienation, and abnormality, but a distinction must be made between these states of mind (Milbrath and Goel, 1977: 74-61). Indifference is lack of interest, pessimism is an attitude of reluctance and frustration, while alienation and abnormality both involve a sense of alienation or separation from society. But while alienation is characterized by hostility, abnormality is characterized by bewilderment. Evidence shows that people are completely indifferent, at least pessimistic, and often alienated and abnormal. But indifference, pessimism, alienation, and abnormality are all relative, and therefore may affect both those who shun all forms of participation and those who engage in political activity. Relative degrees of indifference, pessimism, alienation, and abnormality, while not hindering activity at lower levels of the hierarchy, may also be the reason for non-participation at higher levels of political participation. Alienation not only takes a passive form, but may also lead to considerable political activity, and in particular activity that involves violent political action and revolution. Failure to intervene or participate to a small extent may be the result of factors that are largely out of one's control; It is most obvious where certain groups of individuals are not given a formal or legal right to participate or are forcibly prevented from exercising their rights and their desire to engage in political activity (Rush, 1998: 142).

In any field of research, work has usually been done that has a semantic affinity with the researcher. The preface is done in two parts, internal and external, which in this part starts from the internal background and is followed by the external background.

Moultafet, Shojaei and Kamalvand (2021) have conducted a research entitled Meta-analysis of the studies of religiosity and political participation, Islam and social sciences. This article is descriptive in terms of purpose and practical in terms of type of use. The statistical population of the study included master's, doctoral dissertations and articles related to religiosity with political participation. 23 studies were included in the meta-analysis process using purposive non-random sampling as a sample. The effect size coefficient was evaluated using CMA2 software. The results showed that the relationship between all dimensions of religiosity and political participation is significant,

while the emotional dimension of religiosity has the greatest effect on political participation, followed by ritual and consequential dimensions in the next ranks of influence; But the cognitive and empirical dimensions have had the least effect on political participation. In general, there is a moderate relationship between religiosity and political participation in studies conducted in Iran. Considering the social conditions of Iranian society and studies conducted in this field, political participation as a social behavior is influenced by various factors, including citizens 'religiosity, so this factor in interaction with other factors in society has an effect on citizens' political participation behavior. Lays. The results of the research show that citizens who believe in and practice religious issues have higher political participation than others.

Zarei, Nazemi and Hosseini (2016) have conducted a study entitled The Role of Media in Political Participation and How to Use Media Techniques in Managing Public Opinion (Comparison of Political Participation in Iran and the West). The practical objectives of this study are to investigate the impact of public opinion management techniques and its direction towards political participation and the extent to which the media in increasing the political awareness of the audience, how to localize programs and methods of using provincial concepts (native identity sources) Success in programs and feedback has been successful for the audience. In this article, by adapting the conditions of Western societies and Iranian society, we examine the elements of participation and the effective factors in creating political participation and types of participation. This study seeks to influence the media as one of the important tools of political development and the extent to which the media in the general sense and especially radio and television as a comprehensive media, play an effective role in the political growth and awareness of the people.

Shahramnia et al. (2017) in a survey study entitled "Measuring the Impact of Social Networks on Political Participation: A Case Study of Mazandaran University Students" showed that there is a positive relationship between social networking and political participation and the structural dimension of social networks is the most It has an effect on students' electoral behavior. Findings of a survey by Harsij et al. (2012) entitled "Study of the relationship between

media consumption and political participation of students at the University of Isfahan" shows that audio-visual media are more related to political participation and political participation has the least impact on electronic media consumption. Accept, and these media have had the greatest impact on protest and postmodern political participation.

A meta-analysis by Skorich et al. (2019) shows that the use of social media at the micro and medium levels has a positive relationship with social, civic and political participation. Chen Gan et al. (2017) in a survey study of social media use, political interest and participation among university students in China have shown that the use of social media contributes to political interests and in turn to civic participation. And it has a political effect. In addition, political interests may moderate the effects of using social media on political participation. Based on a survey of 897 students at Guangzhou University in China, the findings confirm that due to network authoritarianism in China, political communication through social media has influenced positive interests in government and society, and communication with political activists through the network. It is associated with negative political interests. Zaher (2016) in a survey paper on social media use and political participation among university students examines the relationship between Facebook usage and political participation among 416 Pakistani students. According to the findings, there is a positive correlation between political activity and the duration of Facebook use. In other words, students who have used Facebook for a longer period of time have used Facebook far more for political purposes. Students who have used Facebook for political purposes have been actively involved in online and offline political activities, and online political participation is likely to shape offline political participation. In addition, political participation has a significant relationship with demographic factors such as gender and age.

According to the theoretical framework, the following hypotheses were proposed:

1- According to Perry theory, there is a relationship between the level of social trust of young people and their political participation.

2. According to Lerner's theory, there is a relationship between the use of mass media and political participation.

3- According to Lipst's theory, there is a relationship between the level of religious beliefs of young people and their political participation.

According to the research hypotheses, the following theoretical model was proposed: The analytical model that emerges from the theoretical framework of the research is a tool for regulating thought and also showing the relationships between variables around the subject of research. With the studies done in theories and inspired by theoretical discussions and views of experts in this field and by combining existing theories, the present study in the form of a theoretical framework has examined the level of youth political participation and social factors affecting it among young people.
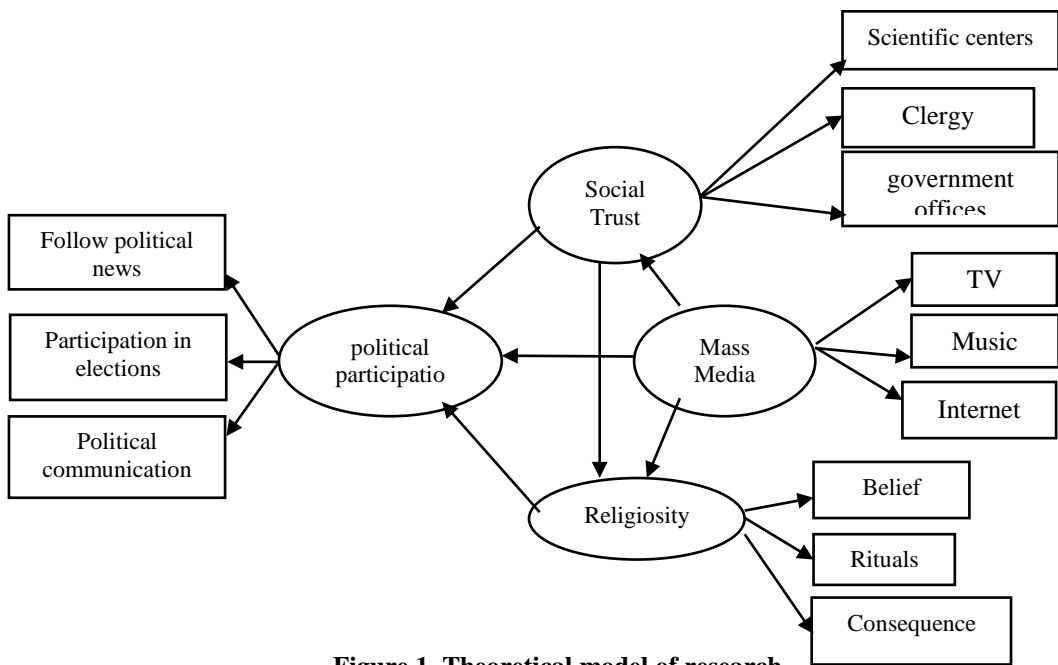

Figure 1. Theoretical model of research

3. Methodology

The present study is a correlational survey. In this research, the questionnaire technique, which is the most common technique used in survey research, has been used. Considering that the National Youth Organization of Iran has determined the age of 15-29 as the basis of the age range of youth. Therefore, the statistical population of the study included all young people

aged 15-29 in Ardabil, whose number according to the registration statistics of Ardabil was 193826 (95822 boys and 98004 girls). The sample size in this study includes 384 people which was determined using Cochran's formula. Considering that in the preliminary study, the mean of the studied variables was 3, so according to this mean, we considered the values of p and q as 0.5. The most suitable sampling method for this study is multi-stage cluster sampling. According to the multi-stage cluster sampling method, in the first stage, considering that the city of Ardabil has been divided into six neighborhoods since ancient times; Therefore, Aali Qapo, Pir Madar, Pir Zargar, Pir Abdolmalek, Uch Dakan and Toi neighborhoods were selected. Then, by quota sampling method, several alleys were selected from each neighborhood and from each alley, several houses and from each house, a 15-29 year old person was randomly selected to answer the questionnaire.

In this study, face validity was used to improve the validity of the metrics used to measure the research variables. In this regard, the prepared questionnaire was given to a number of expert and selected professors of sociology and their agreement on the indicators is a clear reason for the validity of the designed questionnaire. To evaluate Cronbach's alpha of the present study, first a sample of 30 questionnaires was taken from a sample of 30 adolescents and young people aged 15-29 years in Ardabil. After extracting the scores of each questionnaire and entering it in SPSS software, Cronbach's The value of 0.70 was obtained for all variables.

In the following, the theoretical and operational definition of variables is discussed.

Political participation: Political participation is the voluntary activity of members of society in electing leaders and participating directly in public policy (Biro, 2001: 275). In this study, the variable of political participation was measured by indicators such as following political news, participation in elections and political communication through a questionnaire using a five-point Likert scale.

Social trust: Indicates the socially acquired and confirmed expectations and commitments that individuals have towards the organizations and institutions related to their lives (Azkia, 2001: 138). In this study, the variable of social

trust with items such as confidence in government departments, clerics, law enforcement, etc. was measured through a questionnaire using a five-point Likert scale.

Religiosity: Religion According to Durkheim, religion is an integrated system of beliefs and practices related to sacred things, that is, things that are considered separate from other things and are considered incestuous. These beliefs and practices affect all those who practice them. A single moral community unites (Dillini, 2008: 152). In this study, this variable was measured using indicators such as belief, ritual, emotional and consequential dimensions and using a questionnaire and Likert scale.

Mass media: Mass media refers to the tools that are responsible for transmitting the message to a large number of people. The mass media, namely television, radio and newspapers, and (more recently, satellites) are the most sought after by politicians and political communicators. Politicians benefit from mass media in three different ways: first: providing information, second: characterization, third: shaping public opinion and preparing and directing it (Alavi, 2001, 94). In this study, the variable of mass media with items such as the use of radio and television, newspapers, etc. was measured through a questionnaire using a five-point Likert scale.

4. Findings

According to the research results, 57.7% of the total respondents were male and had the highest percentage. Also, 42.3% of the respondents are women and have the lowest percentage. 42.5% of the respondents are single and 57.5% are married. (1.2%) of the sample are illiterate, (2.3%) movement and elementary, (28.1%) middle school and cycle, (31.9%) high school and diploma, (22.6%) above Diploma and bachelor's degree (13.9%) are master's degree and higher. The highest frequency is related to the level of secondary education and diploma.

Table1. Descriptive statistics of variables

Variables	Average	Mode	Standard deviation
social trust	3.08	3	0.915
Religiosity	4.08	5	1.033
Mass media	1.87	2	0.731
Political participation	3.03	3	1.036

Findings showed that social trust has an average of 3.08. The value of standard deviation shows that the average scatter of social trust is 0.915. Religiosity has an average of 4.08. The value of standard deviation shows that the average scatter of religiosity from the average is 1.033.

According to the table above, it can be said that the mass media has an average of 1.87. The value of standard deviation shows that the average mass media scatter is 0.731 on average. Political participation has an average of 3.03. The value of standard deviation shows that the average scatter of political participation from the average is 1.036.

Table 2. Results of Kolmogorov-Smirnov test

Variables	social trust	Religiosity	Mass media	Political participation
Kolmogorov-Smirnov test	1.459	1.718	1.440	1.201
Sig	0.158	0.187	0.153	0.115

Considering the significance level of the table, which is higher than 0.05, so it can be said that the data distribution is normal and parametric tests should be used.

Table 3. Pearson correlation test between independent variables and youth political participation

Variables	Pearson correlation test	Sig
social trust	0.512	3
Religiosity	0.425	5
Mass media	0.546	3

According to Table (3), it can be seen that the level of significance of the test is 0.000 less than 0.05, so the null hypothesis is rejected and it can be said with 95% confidence that there is a significant relationship between the two variables. Due to the positive sign of the correlation coefficient (0.512), there is a direct relationship between the two variables, that is, it increases with the addition of another. In the test of the relationship between the use of mass media by young people and political participation, the level of significance of the test is less than 0.05, so the null hypothesis is rejected and with 95% confidence we can say that there is a significant relationship between the two variables. Due to the positive sign of the correlation coefficient (0.546), there is

a direct relationship between the two variables, that is, it increases with the addition of another.

In the test of the relationship between youth religiosity and political participation, it is observed that the significance level of the test is less than 0.05, so the null hypothesis is rejected and with 95% confidence we can say that there is a significant relationship between the two variables. Due to the positive sign of the correlation coefficient (0.425), there is a direct relationship between the two variables, that is, it increases with the addition of another.

The regression equation is examined to determine the effect of independent variables on the dependent variable (political participation). The value of the determinant coefficient is how much of the variable-dependent variable is explained with the help of independent variables. With the help of beta coefficients, the regression equation can be written. Standardized beta conditions are also effective in determining the relative contribution of each variable to the dependent variable. The beta coefficient of each independent variable that was higher means that it has a greater relative share in the dependent variable changes.

Table 4. Model summary of regression

Test	R	R Square	F	Sig
Indicator	0.763	0.582	113.54	0.000

The value of multiple correlation coefficient of the regression model is equal to 0.763. The value of the coefficient of determination is 0.582, ie 0.58.2% of the dependent variable changes are explained by independent variables. According to Table (4), the significance level of the test is 0.000 less than 0.05, so the null hypothesis is rejected and with 95% confidence it can be said that the fitted model is a suitable model and the relation is linear regression.

Table 5. Regression coefficient

Variables	b	Beta	Sig
Constant	24.480	---	0.000
social trust	2.298	0.430	0.000
Religiosity	1.281	0.305	0.000
Mass media	2.145	0.486	0.000

According to the above table, the level of significance of all three independent variables (0.000) is less than 0.05, so they enter the regression model.

In this section, we test the structural validity of the measuring device and the goodness test of the fit of the desired structure using Amos software by having data related to the variables derived from the hypotheses (Ghasemi, 2005: 73).

Table 6. Results obtained from the output of Amos software

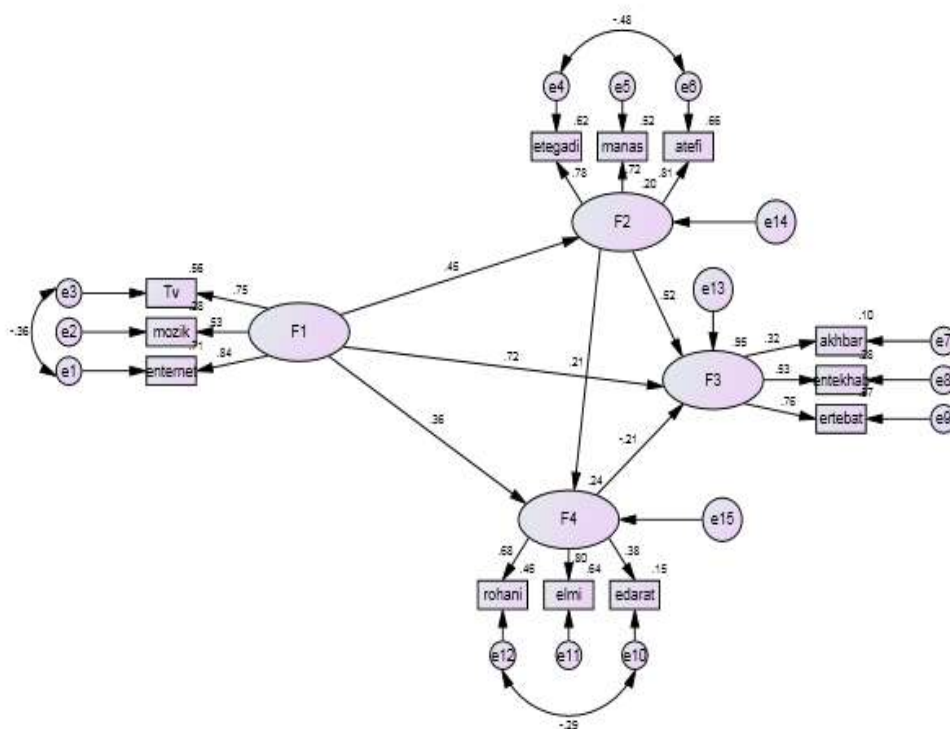| DF	sig	Chi-square	AGFI	RMSEA	IFI	NFI	TLI	DF/CMIN
45	0.000	107.197	0.909	0.065	0.945	0.908	0.917	2.382

Figure 2. Experimental model of research

The above model tests the structural validity of the independent variables of social trust (F4), religiosity (F2), mass media usage (F1), political participation (F3), and a good test of its structure fit. In the measurement section, as can be seen from the model, most of the reagents of the latent

variables are loaded relatively well on them, and of course, the variables that have a low item load are removed from the equation. The model indices show the goodness of fit test of the proposed theoretical structure with the observed data and the structural validity of the measurement device in question. All adaptive indicators of the model also show values higher than 0.90, which means the ability of the model to distance itself from a model of independence and approach a saturated model based on the criteria defined for them. Since the criteria of GFI = 0.947, TLI = 0.917 and IFI = 0.945 are close to one, it indicates high fit of the model and the criterion of RMSEA = 0.065 indicates the poor performance of the residuals in the model.

5. Conclusion

Political participation refers to the voluntary and free activities of members of a community (both individually and collectively) in governmental and political affairs with the aim of directly or indirectly influencing the political decisions of the country. These activities may be in support of existing policies of government officials or the structure of the system, or they may be intended to change the status quo. The International Encyclopedia of Social Sciences defines political participation as the voluntary activity of members of society in electing leaders and participating directly and indirectly in public policy (Mosafa, 1996, 19).

Hypothesis (1) indicates the relationship between the level of religious beliefs and political participation of young people. According to the research results, it was observed that the significance level of the test is 0.000 less than 0.05, so the null hypothesis is rejected and with 0.95 confidence we can say that there is a significant relationship between the two variables. The results of this hypothesis are consistent with the research background of Zohreh Azargun. She had come to the conclusion that the religious tendencies of individuals have a great impact on their political participation. Lipst's theory also confirms the result of this hypothesis. In his opinion, the political-religious position of the individual have a reciprocal effect on each other and variables such as the political ideology of the individual are closely related to the degree of religiousness (Fatemi Amin, 2009).

Hypothesis (2) indicates the relationship between mass media use and youth political participation. The results show that the significance level of the test is less than 0.05. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected and with 0.95 confidence we can say that there is a significant relationship between the two variables. The research results of Firoozjaeian and his colleagues are consistent with the research results. In their study, they conclude that there is a significant relationship between the use of mass media and the tendency to the media with one's political participation. This result is also consistent with the results of Lerner's studies. As he believes that the most important elements and variables of modernization are: mass media, education and urbanization. The influence and spread of these elements into the traditional society leads to a change in people's attitudes and beliefs. One of the indicators of these new attitudes is the existence of empathy and the emergence of a transitional personality in individuals. It means that a person sees in himself the ability to put himself in another place and to act positively and constructively with others. Similarly, the participation of individuals in various aspects of social life is also one of the dimensions of social and psychological development (Azkia, 2001).

Hypothesis (3) shows the relationship between the level of social trust and political participation of young people. The results of this hypothesis showed that the significance level of the test is 0.000 less than 0.05, so the null hypothesis is rejected and with 0.95 confidence we can say that there is a significant relationship between the two variables. The result of this hypothesis is consistent with the results of Zohreh Azargun's research. In this research, he shows that there is a significant relationship between the variable of social trust and the level of political participation of individuals (Azargun, 2008: 150). Also, the results of this hypothesis are consistent with Perry studies. In evolutionary theory, he argues that the ideal citizen is a participatory citizen, and therefore participation is considered an exercise of social responsibility. Participation is a learning experience that educates the citizen not only aware of his rights, but also aware of his duties and responsibilities (Rush, 1998).

The results of the research show that the media have a profound and special impact on public opinion, which requires the special attention of officials, and these are the agents of the Islamic government to use these facilities and

expand it, the people, especially the youth with The goals and ideals of the system are more harmonious and harmonious. Large-scale programmers of the country should make more efforts to strengthen and improve the programs of radio and television so that people do not prefer news sites and satellites to domestic radio and television to be informed about news and political and cultural events, and trust in what they see. They hear more and more.

According to the research findings, as the level of religiosity of individuals increases, their political participation also increases. Therefore, in order to institutionalize religious beliefs in young people, socialization agents should use methods that help to promote religion among individuals with an attractive expression. For this purpose, religion as a belief and cultural heritage must be modernized. This causes people to try to believe in religion and not think that they are forced to accept religion.

The findings showed that there is a relationship between the variables of social trust and youth political participation. In this regard, we can say; Activating and motivating young people for political participation requires a transparent political environment, appropriate laws and regulations, and relative enjoyment of livelihood and welfare facilities. In this case, the participation of the youth will be to support the existence, authority and strengthen the rule of the system. If there is opposition and struggle, it is within the framework of the system and not against the existence of the system.

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