

Sociological Explanation of Youth Participation in Tehran

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Abstract

Participation is one of important topics highly focused on in various social, political and cultural areas. Today the youth as an effective group in participation has taken a crucial role in political, social and cultural decisions of the society. This research aims to present a sociological analysis of the youth participation, causes, procedure, and the challenges concerned. To achieve this purpose, from among various factors and variables affective the youth participation, such variables as social trust, social alienation, social apathy, use of media and social – economic status have been selected as independent variables. Furthermore, the theoretical foundations of variables and parameters of this study are based on the comments of Melvin, Seaman, Limpest, Parsons, Giddens, Zetompka and Inglehart. The research methodology is the survey one and instrument for the data collection is a questionnaire with reliability and validity. The target population is 18- 29 years-old young individual in Tehran's 22 Districts in 2015. The sample size is 390 individuals using Cochran formula and multi-stag cluster sampling. Meanwhile, the research findings reveal that there is a significant relationship between the participation procedures and the variables of social trust, social alienation, social apathy, social-economic status, mass media and sex. However, there is now signification relationship between the participation procedures and the metrical status variable. Among these variables, the social trust enjoys the strongest relationship with the dependent variable of participation procedures.

Keywords: Participation, Social trust, Social alienation, Social apathy, Use of mass media, Socio economic status.

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1. Statement of the Problem

Participation or cooperation as one of the most important pillars of human survival throughout history is of particular importance. This makes it possible for individuals to monitor and influence their own destiny and how critical decisions are made. But the discussion of participation must be accompanied by the premise that, on the one hand, the concept of participation has been abandoned over the years, has been accompanied by various changes, and on the other hand, the concept of participation in the sociological sense can only be realized in the form of societies. Citizenship and, of course, civic institutions will be formed. Communities that see participation as "the direct involvement of individuals in social decision-making so that the rights and freedoms of individuals are protected from the bites of small, inaccessible, and often anonymous groups (Ashouri, 1994). But in a broader sense, participation can be seen as the process of engaging people in determining their own destiny and a sense of responsibility for that destiny, which is enshrined in public law and international instruments in five areas: a) Political participation, which is a fundamental element. In the structure of society is related to the distribution of power. B) Economic participation, which includes the direct intervention of individuals in the management of their work and activities, as well as the distribution of the benefits obtained from it. C) Social participation, which includes a wide range of activities to involve young people in the communities and neighborhoods around them, as well as to participate in the process of socialization in the traditional and modern family in various forms of solidarity. D) Cultural participation, which is seen in groups of artists and art lovers as well as cultural centers as ways to promote the recognition of youth social participation in the creation of new forms of art and cultural values (Shiani, 2003, p. 16). Psychological participation, which in the context of empathy and social solidarity leads to social cohesion and further participation. Participation is considered as one of the levels of development of societies that the wider the scope, learning and diversity of citizen participation, shows the ability of community members to decide, monitor and control their social destiny and achieve the meaning of citizenship. Since the purpose of this study is to investigate the causes, forms and obstacles of youth social participation and provide solutions to increase this aspect of participation, the field of social

participation is considered. The youth have a special role and importance as a stratum that has the largest population in the population structure of the country and is also a pioneer of social issues in the society. Because, by definition, social participation "refers to those voluntary activities through which members of a community participate in neighborhood, town, and village affairs and directly or indirectly shape social life." They are participating (MohseniTabrizi, 2008, p. 1375).

"Youth participation in institutions such as education, construction institutions, cultural institutions, military and law enforcement agencies, and political institutions is very low, and it is clear that society has not been able to integrate the social participation of young people," he said. Provide them with an effective social presence. For this reason, many young people have been pushed into social areas attributed to themselves and small social institutions (group of friends), institutions whose internal communication is based on face-to-face communication (Meshkini, 2003, p. 190).

It is important to consider the barriers to social participation in this regard, which seeks to ensure that social acceptance and social adaptation are hidden in members of society, especially young people, and the need to pay attention to collective goals and teamwork in the shadow of active civic institutions. It is achieved and achieves a higher goal that leads to the formation of efficient structures for accurate and accurate expression and reflection of views and opinions in the political and social spheres. Therefore, in this study, we seek to identify the causes, forms and challenges of non-formation of fields of participation and in the second place, express executive solutions to increase this type of participation.

2. Experimental Background of Research

Qureishi and Sedaghat (2009) show that there is a significant relationship between variables of citizenship level, religious attitude, social participation, socio-economic base, cultural poverty, gender, marital status, education, age, occupation and social trust. Ghadimi (2001) showed that: First, social alienation can be considered synonymous with homogeneity. Second: Social alienation or job mobility and career advancement have a very strong

relationship that is reversed. This means that as the rate of alienation increases, so does the desire for promotion and job mobility. Third, the more people in more intimate relationships in informal groups interact with each other, the less alien they are. In other words, there is an inverse relationship between having intimate relationships in the form of informal groups and the degree of alienation. Kalantari et al (2007) show that first of all, in the face of emergencies, 75.3% of the citizens are altruistic and 24.7% are indifferent. In addition, the altruistic group has more empathy, more responsibility, and less cost-reward analysis than the indifferent group. By increasing empathy, increasing accountability, and reducing the cost of material rewards analysis among citizens, altruism can be increased and indifference reduced.

MohseniTabrizi and SedaghatiFard (2011) showed there is a difference between the variables of ethnicity, occupation, and education from the background traits and between anomie, social trust, social effectiveness, social satisfaction, relative deprivation, individualism, cost-reward analysis, and civil commitment to social indifference there is meaning.

Sari and Vosoughi (2013) show that Anomaly is the most common type of alienation among young people, followed by meaninglessness in the second place, self-loathing in the third place, social isolation in the fourth place and powerlessness in the last place. Also, the phenomenon of social alienation has the same situation among young girls and boys. Rasouli and BaniFatemeh (2011), the result indicates the existence of a significant relationship between the variables of social trust, social satisfaction as independent variables and social alienation.

Nowruzi, and Bakhtiari (2009), showed that there is a significant relationship between the level of socio-political alienation, trust, social belonging, educational persuasion method, use of mass media and social class with people's socio-political participation. Of course, the relationship between socio-political alienation and reverse participation. According to regression analysis, social belonging has a more important weight in predicting socio-political participation.

Powell (1986) showed that the rate of alienation among younger and less experienced employees was higher than that of experienced employees, so much so that frustration and despair were evident from the prison environment

and their jobs. Natalia Latki tried to examine the effect of social trust, socio-economic characteristics on the types of political participation. Gans (1992) "examines the relationship between political participation and indifference, and has identified indifference as an important issue in this country due to the declining interest of individuals in pursuing the political issues of their society." Van Snippenberg and Schippers (1991) have also seen an increase in social indifference in response to the great political class protests that have been severely affected by the recession, and as a result, a model for explaining political indifference among lower classes. Designed in the mid-1980s, the Netherlands. In another study conducted in Saudi Arabia, the researcher analyzed and explained the issue of public indifference as an obstacle to the development programs of this country "(Al-Mizjaji, 2001). In a study titled "Measuring the Political Indifference of the People of Beijing", the factors influencing the effect of various contextual and independent variables such as social satisfaction, effectiveness, social-occupational status, and party-political dependence on political indifference were examined. The results indicate a significant relationship between these variables (Chen and Zhang, 1990).

3. Theoretical Foundations

If we consider social participation as a kind of action by members of society, we can examine it using Talcott Parsons' theory of action. Although human beings are bound by economic, social, and cultural conditions in their actions, they can change these structures by their actions (Yazdanpanah, quoting Kreib, Ritzer, Tavassoli, 2008). He believes that action also interacts with the structure of society and changes the structural conditions. These changes are aimed at the segregation and cohesion of the social system, the formation of values and the general society, and the increase of society's ability and capacity to adapt to the environment (Ritzer, 1377, p. 627). Because populism, activism, rationalism, and hope for the future and a sense of responsibility towards society and its individuals can be seen in the membership in non-governmental organizations, charities, scientific and cultural associations. Martin Lippstadt explains the phenomenon of the participation or non-participation of different social strata and groups based on several general social factors in political and

social processes such as elections, associations, trade unions, local councils and the like. He believes that in all these countries, participation in social processes is higher among men, educated groups, married people, urban dwellers, middle-aged people, as well as people with dignity, as well as members of organizations, parties, unions and councils (Ghaffari and Niazi, 2007, p. 54).

In discussing social trust, Piotr Zetomka (1999) discusses the theory of "the social orientation of the culture of trust" and argues that the emergence of the culture of trust begins with some of the culture of innate and innate trust, the tradition of trusting trust. After that, real structural conditions increase or decrease the probability of positive and valuable experiences of trust as well as estimation or violation of trust conditions. Depending on the talent of the actors, these conditions provide or prevent structural opportunities for easier acceptance or disregard of the risk of trust (Zetomka, 2007, p. 236). According to Zetomka, low social trust in a society leads to isolation and avoidance of members. Society separates from each other and increases the level of social alienation.

According to Anthony Giddens, today's societies need the concept of trust to thrive. Giddens distinguishes between two types of trust: trust in specific people and trust in individuals or abstract systems. Abstract trust includes awareness of risk and trusted person. So while the actor can easily judge the value of trust in specific people, based on information about that person's history, his or her motivations and competencies can also have ideas about the value of trust in others. And there are beliefs (Sharepour, 2001, p. 104). According to Giddens, trust is an essential and inevitable way of social life and is a component of modernity. In traditional cultures, the four local contexts, including kinship, local community, tradition, and religious cosmology or religion, are predominant in relation to trust. According to Giddens, the main sources of trust in traditional societies have lost their importance in industrial and new societies. Giddens attributes pure communication to mutual trust, which is closely related to intimacy. In order to build trust, one must attach great importance to the other in the pre-modern period, local trust, which shows the general context and general direction of trust in these societies. In modern societies, trust between people has declined and the general context and general orientation of trust in it is based on trusting relationships of

abstract and specialized systems that have the characteristic of fragmentation or dislocation in the modern world (Giddens, 2005, p. 120).

According to Klaus Uffe, the three-step argument can be used to examine the interest in trust and other related phenomena. First, the social order of modern society is produced through the three tools of money, power, and open knowledge. Second, the ultimate goal of these three tools is to create harmony, and trust is a great example of the cultural and moral resources that make the informal way of creating social harmony possible. Third, the use of trust, which is the source of social cooperation, can greatly increase the quality of discipline and efficiency of the use of tools of power, money, and knowledge (Ofe, 2006: 205-204). While providing a conceptual definition of alienation and identifying the typology of alienation, Melvin Simeen tries to show the types and manifestations of alien behavior in six types. These factors include the following six items.

- a) Feeling of powerlessness
- b) Feeling of social isolation
- c) Feeling of anomaly
- d) Feeling of meaninglessness
- e) Feeling of self-loathing
- f) Breathing.

These are the result of declining and losing the true meaning of work and the beginning of self-denial in production. In such a situation, the person does not have the necessary chance and opportunity to create and produce a product that satisfies him and he is kind of disgusted with the social relations of production (MohseniTabrizi, 1991, p. 67).

According to Manuel Castells, the Internet is the backbone of global communications from the 1990s onwards, as it will gradually connect more social networks. The spread of the Internet and computer communication networks is gradually shaping the culture of network users and even future communication patterns. According to Castells, a networked society - which is the main product of the Internet - will affect the identity of individuals (Castells, 2006). Jürgen Habermas has focused on the information society and the globalization of the media in the public sphere. He sees the Internet as an

environment that provides a public space and space in society. The Habermas public domain is an area in which people's participation in open and public debates and communication action is achieved through expression and dialogue (Azarang, 2003: 65). In these environments, people can usually more easily meet their needs. Raise these needs and formulate needs to create a space for dialogue and discussion. Users talk in that space, express their feelings and are influenced by each other (Zanjani-Zadeh, 2004: 126).

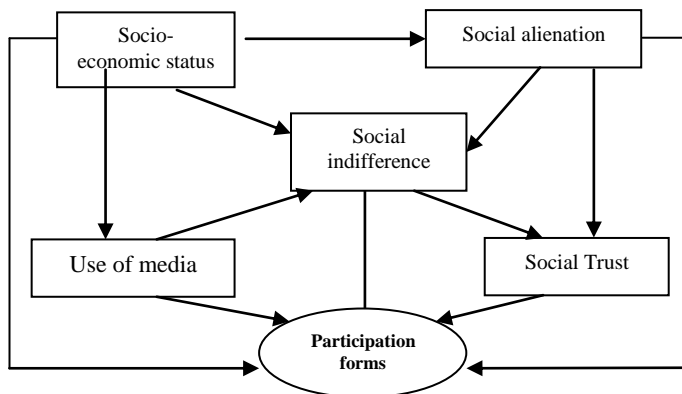


Figure 1. Conceptual model of participation forms

3.1. Research Hypotheses

1. There is a relationship between the social alienation of young people and the forms of their participation.
2. There is a relationship between youth indifference and forms of participation.
3. There is a relationship between social trust of young people and their forms of participation.
4. There is a relationship between the socio-economic status of young people and their forms of participation.
5. There is a relationship between young people's use of media and their forms of participation.
6. There is a relationship between contextual variables and forms of participation.

3.2. Research Methods

In terms of purpose, applied research is descriptive and correlational in terms of data analysis, and its purpose is to recognize and describe the state of participation. Two methods of documentation (library) and field method (survey and interview) were used. Content validity was used to estimate credit. To ensure the reliability of the measurement tool, it was evaluated by Cronbach's alpha, and in most cases it was more than 70%, which indicates the reliability and reliability. The statistical population includes the youth group aged 18-29 years who live in the city of Tehran, and is equal to 2219653 people (general population and housing census 2011). The simple cluster and random sampling method and sample size is 390 people.

3.3. Theoretical Definition of Variables

Participation: It means participating in something or benefiting from it or participating in a group and therefore cooperating with it” (Biro, 1988: 257). To measure the variability of participation from five dimensions, social, political, cultural, Economic and psychological, the questions are made as researchers (MohseniTabrizi, 2011, p. 8).

Social indifference: It means that social indifference is a situation in which people in the society suffer from disbelief and immorality towards their peers, social, political and cultural conditions, and the current and future conditions (MohseniTabrizi, 2011, p. 8).

Social Alienation: In social alienation, people feel that the social system in which they live is crushing and inconsistent with some of their needs, so that it separates them from society and sometimes even tries to establish that this social system And negate the rules governing it (MohseniTabrizi, 1995, p. 65).

Social trust: Indicates the socially acquired and confirmed expectations and commitments that individuals have towards each other and towards organizations and institutions related to their social life and is generalized to mutual relations (Azkia, 2001, p. 9).

Mass Media: Mass media or communication media are forms of communication, such as newspapers, magazines, radio or television that are designed to send a message to a mass of recipients (Giddens, 1997, p. 805).

Socio-economic Status: A place where everyone is involved in social construction. It is a state or order that a person mentally maintains or tries to maintain in the eyes of others”(Beiro, 1997, p.380).

4. Descriptive Findings

The dependent variable is youth participation. A higher average indicates a high participation rate and a lower average indicates a lower participation rate. The average of all factors is close to 3, and the component of political participation has the highest average (3.51) among the five components. The fourth level and the economic participation component with a value of 2.73 have the lowest average value.

The average social alienation index is less than 3, and the component of the sense of meaninglessness has the highest average (3.30) among the six components, and the component of the feeling of powerlessness with the value (2.3) has the lowest mean. And in general, the average social alienation in the study population is 2.7 (and the alienation among young people is almost below average).

The average social indifference index is less than 3 and the distrust component has the highest average (3.29) and the aimless component with the value of 2.78 has the lowest average value. And in total, the average indifference was 2.93, which means that the rate of indifference among young people is almost average.

The average social trust index is above 3, and the interpersonal trust component has the highest average (3.43) among the three components, and the institutional trust component with a value of 2.98 has the lowest average value. In general, the average social trust in the study population is 3.21, and trust among young people is almost average. The use of social media (domestic and foreign) was 2.87, which shows that the use of foreign and domestic media among young people is almost moderate to low, and the low average is due to less use of foreign media among young people.

5. Testing Research Hypotheses

The results of the correlation test between variables with participation forms (social, political, cultural, economic and psychological) show that according to

the reported significance level, there is a significant relationship between all independent research variables with participation forms.

Table 1 . Pearson correlation coefficient between the main research variables and forms of youth participation

independent variables	coefficients and significance level	the forms of participation				
		Social Participation	Cultural Participation	Political Participation	Economic Participation	Psychological Participation
Social alienation	Pearson correlation	-0.336	-0.315	-0.309	-0.203	-0.292
	Significant level	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	N	390	390	390	390	390
	The result	Confirmation	Confirmation	Confirmation	Confirmation	Confirmation
Social indifference	Pearson correlation	-0.234	-0.215	-0.239	-0.193	-0.275
	Significant level	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.020	0.000
	N	390	390	390	390	390
	The result	Confirmation	Confirmation	Confirmation	Confirmation	Confirmation
Social trust	Pearson correlation	0.321	0.287	0.254	0.214	0.237
	Significant level	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	N	390	390	390	390	390
	The result	Confirmation	Confirmation	Confirmation	Confirmation	Confirmation
Social media	Pearson correlation	0.247	0.231	0.302	0.187	0.211
	Significant level	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	N	390	390	390	390	390
	The result	Confirmation	Confirmation	Confirmation	Confirmation	Confirmation
Socio-economic Status	Pearson correlation	0.257	0.229	0.247	0.264	0.211
	Significant level	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	N	390	390	390	390	390
	The result	Confirmation	Confirmation	Confirmation	Confirmation	Confirmation

Independent t-test is used to assess the level of youth participation in terms of gender. The results show that there is a statistically significant difference

between gender (men and women) with participation forms and its five dimensions. Thus, the forms of participation in both sexes (male and female) studied are not the same, and the average male was higher than the female.

Independent t-test is used to check the level of participation of young people according to marital status. In the table above, the results of Leven test show that the significance level obtained for participation forms is equal to: 0.124, 0.214, 0.087, 0.231, 0.097. Since these numbers are more than 0.05, so there is no significant relationship between forms of participation and marital status, which means that there is no significant difference between forms of youth participation in single and married groups.

6. Multiple Regressions Test

Multiple regression analysis models were used to explain the multiple relationships between the variables and to test the theoretical model of the research using the collected data and the scale of measuring these data. The dependent variable is measured in the form of five variables: social, political, cultural, economic and psychological participation.

1- Multiple relationships of independent variables with social participation

Table 2.- Results of regression analysis test for factors affecting social participation

Model	R	R2	Adjusted R	Standard Deviation	significance level
1	0.599	0.359	0.302	1.303	
variables	Non-standard coefficient		standard coefficient	T	
	B	standard error	Beta		
Constant	2.097	1.355	-	11.548	0.000
Social Alienation	-0.520	0.138	-0.278	-3.76	0.000
Social indifference	-0.335	0.130	-0.215	-2.58	0.012
Social trust	0.623	0.109	0.490	5.69	0.000
Mass Media	0.457	0.149	0.217	3.42	0.000
Socio-economic Status	0.029	0.012	0.185	2.45	0.015

The results of the regression equation with respect to the F level and its significance level show that the regression equation is a significant equation at 99% confidence level. The rate of multiple correlation of independent variables

with the dependent variable of the research, which is social participation, is equal to 59.% and the coefficient of determination is equal to 35.%, ie 35.% of the variance of the dependent variable is explained by independent variables entered in the model. The greatest impact is related to the social trust variable and the least impact is related to the socio-economic base variable.

2- Multiple relationships of independent variables with political participation

Table 3. Results of regression analysis test for factors affecting political participation

Model	R	R2	Adjusted R	Standard Deviation	significance level
1	0.642	0.412	0.364	1.214	
variables	Non-standard coefficient		standard coefficient	T	
	B	standard error	Beta		
Constant	2.134	1.12	-	12.14	0.000
Social Alienation	-0.564	0.184	-0.321	3.06	0.001
Social indifference	-0.425	0.171	-0.374	2.48	0.000
Social trust	0.741	0.192	0.521	3.86	0.003
Mass Media	0.523	0.167	0.365	3.13	0.000
Socio-economic Status	0.141	0.110	0.241	1.28	0.002

The results of the regression equation with respect to the F level and its significance level show that the regression equation is a significant equation at 99% confidence level. The rate of multiple correlations of independent variables with the dependent variable of the research, which is political participation, is 64 % and the coefficient of determination is 41%, ie 41% of the variance of the dependent variable is explained by the independent variables entered in the model. The greatest impact is related to the social trust variable and the least impact is related to the social economic variable.

3- Multiple relationships of independent variables with cultural participation

Table 4. Results of regression analysis test for factors affecting cultural participation

Model	R	R2	Adjusted R	Standard Deviation	significance level
1	0.569	0.324	0.287	1.430	
variables	Non-standard coefficient		standard coefficient	T	
	B	standard error	Beta		
Constant	1.871	1.18	-	9.41	0.000
Social Alienation	-0.464	0.164	-0.284	2.82	0.021
Social indifference	-0.325	0.134	-0.215	2.43	0.004
Social trust	0.641	0.172	0.365	3.73	0.011
Mass Media	0.423	0.123	0.349	3.44	0.007
Socio-economic Status	0.141	0.098	0.147	1.44	0.014

The results of the regression equation with respect to the F level and its significance level show that the regression equation is a significant equation at 99% confidence level. The rate of multiple correlations of independent variables with the variable of cultural participation is 56% and the coefficient of determination is 32%, ie 32% of the variance of the dependent variable is explained by the independent variables entered in the model. The greatest impact is related to the social trust variable and the least impact is related to the socio-economic base variable.

4- Multiple relationships of independent variables with economic participation

Table 5. Results of regression analysis test for factors affecting economic participation

Model	R	R2	Adjusted R	Standard Deviation	significance level
1	0.535	0.286	0.212	1.342	
variables	Non-standard coefficient		standard coefficient	T	
	B	standard error	Beta		
Constant	1.086	1.02	-	7.84	0.000
Social Alienation	-0.452	0.174	-0.265	-2.59	0.040
Social indifference	-0.247	0.177	-0.232	-1.39	0.000
Social trust	0.574	0.147	0.394	3.90	0.031
Mass Media	0.325	0.179	0.247	1.81	0.012
Socio-economic Status	0.374	0.186	0.327	2.01	0.000

The results of the regression equation with respect to the F level and its significance level show that the regression equation is a significant equation at 99% confidence level. The rate of multiple correlation with the variable of economic participation is 53% and the coefficient of determination is 28%, ie 28% of the variance of the dependent variable is explained by the independent variables entered in the model. The greatest impact is on the social trust variable and the least on the mass media.

5- Multiple relationships of independent variables with psychological participation

The following table shows the results of the regression equation whose variable is the variable of social participation and the variables of social trust, social alienation, mass media, social indifference and economic and social base of its independent variables.

Table 6. Results of regression analysis test for factors affecting psychological participation

Model	R	R2	Adjusted R	Standard Deviation	significance level
1	0.535	0.254	0.212	1.342	
variables	Non-standard coefficient		standard coefficient	T	
	B	standard error	Beta		
Constant	1.024	1.04	-	6.67	0.000
Social Alienation	-0.324	0.184	-0.247	1.760	0.002
Social indifference	-0.227	0.162	-0.207	1.401	0.000
Social trust	0.454	0.177	0.326	2.56	0.020
Mass Media	0.315	0.190	0.214	1.66	0.000
Socio-economic Status	0.132	0.101	0.217	1.32	0.001

The results of regression equation with respect to F level and its significance level show that the regression equation is significant at 99% confidence level. The rate of multiple correlations of independent variables with the variable of economic participation is equal to 59% and the coefficient of determination is equal to 35%, ie 35% of the variance of the dependent variable is explained. The greatest impact is on the social trust variable and the least impact is on the social indifference variable.

7. Discussion

Participation is considered as the basis for the progress of society and one of the necessary conditions for social development, in the absence of which development plans and programs fail. Therefore, this study was conducted to investigate the sociological explanation of youth participation, causes, forms and challenges. The results of the study indicate that there is a significant difference between the forms of youth participation in both men and women. This hypothesis was confirmed with 95% confidence. This means that there is a significant difference between the forms of youth participation in both groups of men and women and men has more participation than women. "Results of Hosseini's research (2005), Darabi (2015), Mohseni (2003), Efati (1992), Shafiee (2006), ISPA (2003), Hosseini (2006), Sharafkhani (2006) on youth participation, in line with the results of this study. Therefore, there is a significant relationship between youth and forms.

As the sense of social alienation of young people increases, so does their level of participation. The results of BaniFatemeh's (2011) and Fouladian (2015) research on youth participation are in line with the results of this study.

As the sense of social indifference of young people increases, so does their level of participation. "The results of BaniFatemeh's research (2011), Fuladian (2015) regarding youth participation are also in line with the results of this research." "As the number of young people in the media increases, so does their participation. This hypothesis has been confirmed with 99 percent confidence. In other words, as the number of young people using the media increases, so does their level of participation." The results of Effati's research (1992), Hosseini's (2006) on youth participation are also in line with the results of this research.

There is high correlation between social media and participation. This means that as the number of young people using the media increases, so does their participation. This hypothesis was confirmed with 99% confidence. In other words, the more the youth use the media, the more their participation will increase. "The results of Effati Research (1992), Hosseini (2006) on youth participation are also in line with the results of this study."

As the social trust of young people increases, so does their level of social participation. This hypothesis was confirmed with 99% confidence. In other

words, as the social trust of young people increases, so does their level of participation. "The results of Mohseni's research (2003), Keldi (2001), Efati (1992), ISPA (2003), Hosseini (2006) regarding youth participation are also in line with the results of this research.

There is no significant relationship between the age of young people and the level of their participation, and all age groups have almost the same participation. The results of Mohseni's research (2003), Keldi (2001), Shafiee (2006), ISPA (2003), Hosseini (2006), Sharafkhani (2006), also regarding youth participation, are in line with the results of this research.

The result of multi regression show that the 35% of variable changes in social participation, 41% Percentage of variable changes in political participation, 32% percentage of variable changes in cultural participation, 28.% of the variable dependent variable (economic participation), and 25.% of the variable dependent variable (psychological participation) explain. 65% of the factors affecting social participation and 59 Percentage of factors affecting political participation, 68% of factors affecting cultural participation and 72% of factors affecting economic participation, and 75% of factors affecting psychological participation are outside the scope of this research, which should be examined in future research.

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