

## Investigating the Role of Press in Training of Professional Citizens

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**Abstract** The aim of this study is investigating the role of press, in training of Professional citizens. 232 citizens in the city of Bushehr, who actively participate in society and the press are regularly reader, were selected by stratified sampling method. To assess the effect of the media in educating citizens in four parts "of citizenship", "citizenship beliefs," "intellectual skills of citizenship" and "skills citizen participation" used the survey and a researcher- made questionnaire technique. The results show that there is a significant relationship between the press and the professional education of the citizens. Correlation coefficient indicates that there is significant correlation coefficient between the press and the professional training of citizens is 0.18 and between the study press and citizenship knowledge is 0.16 and between the study press and religious training citizenship is 0.17 and between the study press and civic participation skill training is 0.15 in 95 percent confidence levels and these hypothesis are confirmed.

**Keywords:** citizenship, education and citizenship education, communication, media effects, press.

### Introduction

Development or backwardness of a society is directly related to social and economic structure and political freedom and consciousness of the population, the growth of social institutions, freedom of action of the political and social participation. Strengthen the spirit of inquiry and curiosity, the desire to creative thinking and divergent problems with the environment, the ability and the courage to express ideas; including the concept of citizenship is based features (Mehrmohammadi, 1998). Citizenship training is to develop the capacity of individuals and groups to collaborate and make informed decisions and responsibly in social and political life and economic and cultural. This training includes human rights, sustainable and inclusive growth, ethics and values, peace, peaceful, social

equality and respect for differences. (Lotfabadi, 2006).

The development of the media raised the effect of these instruments on the audience from the aspect of different, such as the training lifestyles, creating tastes and new interests, stimulate the sense of consumerism, novelty seeking and modernization, education of children and teens, improve awareness and general knowledge and seriously. (Byabangard, 2007).

Press a wide range of teaching and the effects they can have with that citizenship education can also be included. Growth in the business community and the press can originality, creativity and excellence of social regeneration and selection of native culture, absorb and digest new cultural elements, help.

The press is also in the political sphere by expanding the capacity of the

political system in the creation, implementation and transformation, consolidation of society to reach a high level of political consciousness (KHANIKI, 2002).

Citizenship education divided in four main categories of "knowledge and insight citizenship", "citizenship beliefs," "intellectual skills of citizenship" and "skills citizen participation,". Following this division, with the questionnaire, the role of the press in citizenship education has been professional. The citizens professionals, citizens who actively participate in society and exercise of the rights (civil, political, social) through active participation in the local, regional, national and international, the citizens are active usually in public institutions and non-governmental. Training about citizenship on providing people with the knowledge and understanding of national history and political life and civil structures focused (Aghazadeh, 2006).

### **The concept of citizenship**

Brian. S. Turner, citizenship is a set of rights and obligations that gives people formal legal identity, the rights and obligations in terms of legal history as the hands of social institutions such as arbitration system, parliament and the welfare state have come into existence. According to Turner, the economy is an important factor in the power or powerlessness of citizens (Amoli 2007). Active citizenship is active participation in society and the exercise of the rights (civil, political, social) through active participation in the local, regional, national and international implications, (Bahrapour, 2005) responsible citizenship is the

participation in local community and the world to promote regional and global good (farmahinifarahani, 2010). Vesthaimer and Kahen in an article entitled "What kind of citizens: political and educational goals" with the question "What kind of citizens to support a system of democratic society need?" Three citizen considers (Fathi Vajargah, 2009 ).

Mir Saeed Ghazi (1389), in a study entitled "Strategies to institutionalize and develop a culture of citizenship in the social structure of Iran" in a study of 200 experts, their views on 20 of the determining factors for the development of a culture of citizenship, studied. The results showed that the spread of economic prosperity, the experts agreed the first priority of the solutions to deepen the culture of citizenship. Targeted training through the media, the second priority, strengthening the context of participation in the democratic components, long-term planning and investment, balanced distribution of resources and opportunities across the country, respectively, were the next priorities.

Norouzi, et al (2011), in a study entitled "Study of Women's Perception of civil rights and the factors influences it". The results showed that the women enjoy the rights of citizenship are low. In addition, social class, gender socialization, gender division of domestic labor, age and marital status of women in the enjoyment of civil rights is effective.

Shiani et al. (2011) In a study entitled "Analysis of awareness of rights among students" showed that awareness of the rights of citizenship among students is

not the same. Among the various aspects of citizenship, the highest level of knowledge related to gender and civil dimension is the lowest. Also there is a significant relationship with the between level of social awareness and attitudes of students towards various topics, and awareness of citizenship rights.

Sigauke, aaron (2012) in a study entitled "Young people and citizenship education in Zimbabwe", found that students already have separate Zimbabwean citizenship curriculum. It also showed that students have negative attitudes towards political issues. The students in the study of political activity not related to democracy and good citizens. The political institutions of the country had little confidence that the country was the result of political conflicts.

Acar (2012), in a study entitled "training for Citizenship Education in Lebanon" showed that, important issues are with the commingling of program, the evaluation culture in the name of nationalism, knowledge and hierarchy. Secondly, it seems that the theory learning philosophy do not know what to do there soon. Thirdly, almost all teachers' attitudes indicate that the knowledge holders are teachers understand their students should learn for the exam and real life.

In this study, we seek to determine what role the press plays in educating citizens, and to what extent they could be effective in citizenship education.

### **Methodology**

This study is a descriptive research. The study population at least has three characters: 1. Live within the city of

Bushehr. 2. Professional citizen. 3. Regular reader local or national press of Bushehr. Since no precise information about the population and that has these three attributes is not available in estimating population size was to determine the population size is 1,000 people. The sample size was determined according to the formula Cochran 232 people. Based on stratified sampling, the population was divided into two groups.

First class is regular reader's local and national press who attended professional non-governmental organizations as citizens and the second class, professional citizens working in non-governmental organizations who regularly reader local and national press. The main technique for collecting data used in this study, a questionnaire with closed questions - answer. The research questionnaire validated content that is based on expert opinion. Likert scale was used in the questionnaire and for calculates the validity used Nominal validity. Thus were asked the experts and scholars in this field and then, after determining the accuracy of Expressions, scales and questions for the questionnaire was developed and pre-tested. To evaluate the reliability of the research questions, a sample size of 30 was used after preliminary data collection and analysis using the software spss, correlation equal to 0.86. Due to exposure in the range of acceptability, reliability questions was approved.

### **Results**

The main hypothesis: there are between the study press and professional education of the citizens.

**Table 1.** Correlation coefficient of main hypothesis

Variable	N	Correlation coefficient	p-value
the study press and professional education of the citizens	232	0.149	0.02

**Hypothesis 1:** There is a relationship between the study press and citizenship knowledge.

**Table 2.** Correlation coefficient of Hypothesis 1

Variable	N	Correlation coefficient	p-value
the study press and citizenship knowledge	232	0.158	0.01

**Hypothesis 2:** There is a relationship between the study press and religious training citizenship.

**Table 3.** Correlation coefficient of Hypothesis 2

Variable	N	Correlation coefficient	p-value
the study press and religious training citizenship	232	0.175	0.008

**Hypothesis 3:** There is a relationship between the study press and citizenship intellectual skills.

**Table 4.** Correlation coefficient of Hypothesis 3

Variable	N	Correlation coefficient	p-value
the study press and citizenship intellectual skills	232	0.122	0.063

**Hypothesis 4:** There is a positive correlation between the study press and civic participation skills training has.

**Table 5.** correlation coefficient of Hypothesis 4

Variable	N	Correlation coefficient	p-value
the study press and civic participation skills training	232	0.149	0.02

## Conclusion

The main hypothesis: there are relationship between the press and the professional education of the citizens. Correlation coefficient indicates that there is significant correlation coefficient between the press and the professional training of citizens is 0.18 in 95 percent confidence levels and this hypothesis is confirmed, and there is a direct relationship between these two variables. In explaining the main hypothesis, according to the uses and gratifications theory, it can be stated that citizens use to meet some of their needs from the press. In other words, there are several incentives for

individuals to obtain satisfaction is pushed toward the press, the press, so the audience is not passive but active and are chosen.

Hypothesis 1: There is a relationship between the study press and citizenship knowledge.

Correlation coefficient indicates that there is significant correlation coefficient between the study press and citizenship knowledge is 0.16 in 95 percent confidence levels and this hypothesis is confirmed, and there is a direct relationship between these two variables. In explaining the hypothesis it can be Saied with the approval of a positive relationship between the press

and education of citizenship, fortunately, it was found that the citizens of the professional press have been able to teach critical components that the main role in citizenship education professional, success, and knowing of citizens' knowledge and insight citizen ", basic information about private citizens, to provide for them. It can be said that there is a positive correlation between the press and civic knowledge, including basic needs is a citizen.

Hypothesis 2: There is a relationship between the study press and religious training citizenship.

Correlation coefficient indicates that there is significant correlation coefficient between the study press and religious training citizenship is 0.17 in 95 percent confidence levels and this hypothesis is confirmed, and there is a direct relationship between these two variables. In explaining the hypothesis it can be said press a positive effect on citizens' attitudes and beliefs of education, allows citizens are equipped with a special attitude. In other words, a certain conception of citizenship is established to guide them to deal with their problems of life. One of the most important features of the attitudes of citizens, establish the principles and values that citizens living, gives them meaning and purpose of confusion in life.

Hypothesis 3: There is a relationship between the study press and citizenship intellectual skills.

Correlation coefficient indicates that there is significant correlation coefficient between the study press and citizenship intellectual skills is 0.12 in 95 percent confidence levels and this

hypothesis isn't confirmed,. In explaining the hypothesis it can be said Rejection of the hypothesis of rational skills of citizenship in the press, indicate that the media haven't in this field, a successful performance.

Hypothesis 4: There is a positive correlation between the study press and civic participation skills training.

Correlation coefficient indicates that there is significant correlation coefficient between the study press and civic participation skill training is 0.15 in 95 percent confidence levels and this hypothesis is confirmed, and there is a direct relationship between these two variables. In explaining the hypothesis it can be said Positive correlation between press and skills of citizen participation, shows that the press have been able citizens to participate in political discussions and cooperation with non-governmental organizations encourage them to take an active role as a citizen of the professional community.

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