

<https://www.doi.org/10.31918/twejer.2033.24>

e-ISSN (2617-0752)

p-ISSN (2617-0744)



## The Role of Internet in Democracy Promotion

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## **Abstract:**

This study examines the role of the internet in democracy promotion in the world. Theoretically, the internet has an impact on democracy via social and political mechanisms. This study uses a quantitative analysis technique to answer the following question: is the internet significant in democracy promotion in the world?. Further, a scatter plot and a person's correlation was used to understand the correlation and relationship between variables. Besides, the linear regression analysis has been implemented to examine other independent variables that have effects on the dependent variables. The conclusion shows the increase rate of the internet as well as the rate of democracy.

**Keywords:** Internet, democracy, social mechanism, political mechanism, public sphere, political unrest

## **The Role of Internet in Democracy Promotion**

### **Introduction:**

New information and communication technology affect all aspects of human activity, in terms of politics, economy, society, and interactions among people. In terms of Politics, today the nation's internet users pursue online to follow new information about the political situation in their own country or other countries in the world. Further, through the internet, citizens during the elections could exchange ideas regarding the race of the election, candidate's activities, or citizen's participation in the process, and citizen's participation in the current political campaign. (Pew Research Center, 2004). Besides, the realm of politics and governance is affected by the progression of technologies in the world such as demonstration, regime change, civic movement, and political mobilization. New information and communication technologies promoted the global economy intercommunication between states, and interdependence has exacerbated among countries. Besides, societies reshaped and also led to the alternation of human interactions.

Besides, Scholars have different views regarding information technologies' impact on political life. Some of them argue that technology would empower the " governments to use their coercive nature to strengthen their influence over the ordinary citizen" (Chokoshvili, 2011: 1). Other scholars "with more positive attitudes towards new technologies assumed that the innovations of the digital age would empower ordinary citizens and undermine the influence of the government" (Kurzweil, 1992 in Chokoshvili, 2011: 3).

Since the late 1990s, internet efficiency increased, it became a suitable medium for people to interact and express their free expression due to their cheapest cost. Therefore, the internet moved to a new phase, it invaded all sectors in the world, specifically the political realm. In this stage, it is connected to the realm of politics, particularly, with the concept of democracy. It could be argued that the internet accelerates democracy due to many reasons such as" it fosters a free flow of information, low costs of access, seen as a tool that would primarily empower the ordinary citizens and the civil society "(Keohen and Nye,1998; Simon,2002; Chadwick,2006). Accordingly, the effect of the internet would be more significant in an authoritarian regime because the free flow of information would soften the restriction by the government on civilians; people could express their ideas and exchange it with other people without any interference by the government. Besides, it empowers the citizens to establish a strong civil society to push their government to launch reforms, and on the other side gather citizens to demand their rights and move forward for a democratic transition.

Thus the internet, in one line, promotes democracy in the authoritarian states and on the other line, creates a dilemma for the non-democratic regimes to accept the atmosphere of intercommunications of their internet users with the states in the world. Morozov argued that "the internet creates Dictator's Dilemma in which the repressive governments have two options: either they restrict citizen's access to the internet and bear negative economic consequences, or they loosen up restrictions and therefore create preconditions for moving toward democracy" (Morozov in Kyriakopoulou, 2011:22). Based on this argument, the internet plays a role in fostering democracy because most of the

authoritarian regimes cannot restrict the internet on their citizens, thus they would face an unintended consequence which is the potentiality for democracy.

Scholars have been hypothesizing the causal relationship between the internet and democracy, since the late 1990s, but their hypothesis was theoretical instead of being empirical. This study tries to be empirical to evaluate the combination of digital technologies (the internet) and democracy. Therefore we try to answer the following question

Is the Internet has a considerable role in fostering democracy in the world?

This research uses the multi-regression analysis method to discover the significance of the dependent variable (the internet) with the independent variables (democracy).

This study is structured in the following way: first defining the internet and democracy. The theoretical framework would be the next, then social and political mechanisms that lead to democracy promotion. Then comes literature review, methodology, and finally the result and conclusion.

#### Internet:

A means of connecting computer, mobile, and other devices anywhere in the world through routers and servers, when devices connected over the internet, they can send and receive all kinds of information such as text, graphics, voice, video, and computer program. The Internet has played an important role in our daily life, and fact, it brings us lots of advantages, like communicating

with citizens, is a space for receiving a flow of information, and a platform for exchanging ideas. (Alzhrany, 2018:pp25-26).

### Democracy:

Modern political democracy "is a system of governance in which rulers are held accountable for their actions in the public realm by citizens, acting indirectly through the competition and cooperation of their elected representatives. Citizens are the most distinctive element in democracies. All regimes have rulers and a public realm, but only to the extent that they are democratic do they have citizens." (Schmitter and Karl, 1991:76)

Robert Dahl offered the most important conditions that should be present in modern political democracy as the following:

Control over government decisions about policy is constitutionally vested in elected officials.

Elected officials are chosen infrequent and fairly conducted election in which coercion is comparatively uncommon.

Practically all adults have the right to vote in the election of officials.

Practically all adults have the right to run for elective offices in the government.

Citizens have a right to express themselves without the danger of severe punishment on political matters.

Citizens have a right to seek out alternative sources of information.

Citizens also have the right to form relatively independent associations or organizations, including independent political parties and interest groups (Schmitter and Karl, 1991:81).

It could be noticed that the democracy requirements are all about satisfying the citizens to have a government representing almost the whole society, fair election, free expression, the right to have access without restriction, and forming interest groups, political parties, and civil society without intervention by the government. Thus, currently, the information technology has played a positive role in enhancing democracy in the world via creating a platform for a citizen to express and exchange their ideas without restriction by the government, and it created a digital civil society among the internet users in the world free of discrimination and differences

#### Theoretical Framework:

##### New communication technologies and democracy:

Since, after the 1990s, the internet diffused in most countries, this has made scholars aware of the influence of the internet in many aspects of the globe, particularly the political and social influences. According to Cyber-Enthusiasts school, the development of information technology and how it may have impacts on the political and social life in the world. Since (the 1960s), there has been development in information technology which prominently affected many spheres in the world, especially, politics and the social sphere, thus it could be said this school is suitable for this study. Now a day, the information technology has facilitated democracy in several societies regarding the flow of information among citizens, increased the awareness regarding

some sensitive issues, and stimulated people to express their notion without fear and frightened. Besides, these developments, via information technology, particularly the development of the internet, have stimulated scholars begun investigating and conducting researches about the internet's role in fostering democracy in the world. All these recent studies have been "pro to Cyber- optimistic and gave a potential to significantly strengthen the democratic process" (Huge and Loader, 2002:10 in Chokoshvili, 2011). Many scholars confirmed the role of the internet in fostering democracy, for instance, Corrales, de Sola, Winner, Coleman, and others argued that the increasing access of the internet would increase democracy promotion, democracy characteristics, strengthen the democratic process, and also heighten citizen technologies level in the globe.

#### Internet Democratizing Characteristics:

Internet is considered a new model of Information Technology, so according to this, all the general statements about technology and democracy applicable to the internet and democracy. Internet is different from the other technologies that exist in the world such as:

Definition of the internet: "the internet is a complex network of networks which links hundreds of millions of computing devices operating on various programs" (Chadwick, 2006:4). It could be said that these complex networks communicate with people together in various parts of the world and create an atmosphere for exchanging ideas and information together. Thus, "this complication of that communication has made authority to face significant dilemma to regulate the internet or impossible to control those communications" (Mathiason, 2009).

The Internet promotes "many- to- any type of interaction through interaction among people in forums, blogs, discussion, and chats in which larger number of the internet users could involve for the aim of exchanging information." (Chadwick, 2006:5). In contrary to other traditional communication, Newspaper, radio, television all of them are formed based on a "one-to-many notion in which information delivered from a restricted group and delivered to a masses" (Chadwick, 2006:4-5). Therefore, the internet has formed a space for interaction with no restriction, and information would flow without any control of the state.

Theoretically, the impact of the internet on democracy, in the world, would be through several mechanisms one of them is the Social mechanism: the internet creates a horizontal relationship among citizens in democratic and non-democratic states.

#### 1-Social mechanism:

A-Horizontal relations: Based on the Public administration, theorists like Hoff, Horrocks, and Tops (Chokoshvili, 2011:22) refer to the horizontal structure of interaction in an equal manner according to mutual respect and acceptance of diverse opinion. These theorists considered this interaction as a new model of democracy called "Cyber democracy"; the interaction facilitated tendency toward democracy in the world. Bimber has argued that "the internet facilitates the process accelerated pluralism which is referring to creating soil for promoting diverse opinion, ideas and social movement" (Chadwick, 2006:91). Based on this model, the horizontal relations, among individuals via the internet, motivated various non-governmental organizations, political actors, policy entrepreneurs, and activists to go online. Gathering all these figures together lead to the emergence of a new community in which they

could contribute in various discussions together, and participate in the local political process without surveillance or control of the state.

Based on this theory, people communicated horizontally equally with no differences, and hence this interconnection increased the civic engagement in the political process, so the internet facilitates intensive communication as a consequence it "enhances social capital, promotes network communities and foster trust among members of the online group"(Chokoshvili, 2011:12).

#### b- Public sphere

Gurgen Habermas described the public sphere as a "sphere of individual associated together through several activities such as participating in internal events, and gathering in the public places for political discussion" Chadwick, 2006: 88). In Europe, especially in the 19th century, the public sphere played role in creating public opinion, via the public sphere people gathered exchanged ideas and information. This development led to minimizing the influence of the states over the citizens in most of the despotic European states. Now a day, the internet became a platform for people to exchange ideas and discuss various issues with no restriction by the government. It created a democratic atmosphere for internet users and enhanced non-internet users to engage with the information technology(the Internet) through creating "Virtual public spheres" (Chokoshvili, 2011:19).

#### C-Digital Civil Society

The development of information technology and intercommunication among citizens has led to forming a new

model of civil society which is digital civil society. Digital civil society has accelerated communication between citizens and the internet. It strengthened virtual civil societies and online communities. The online communities have been capable of overcoming those issues that need collective action. As a result, the development of the internet has empowered online communities and cooperation among the users in which they could challenge the government or public officials easily, also diminished the state's influence over their people.

According to this, in the democratic state, the internet became a tool for civic participation equally, which accelerated the public actions on issues regarding political, social, and economic manner.

In undemocratic states, like the democratic states, ordinary citizens communicate with each other through the internet equally and created horizontal relations among themselves. Also, it created a public sphere among internet users to exchange ideas and information together without restriction and state interference. However, at the same time, the internet has become a tool by the government for surveillance and monitoring those who are anti-government or express different views against their government. Therefore, the internet has binary uses; as a tool by the government and as a tool to create an atmosphere by the citizens to receive a flow of information and exchange ideas with the lack of centralized rule. Therefore, these citizen interactions, among themselves, would lead to emerge the virtual civil society called digital civil society for the aim of promoting democracy, and it is the civil society that is considered as one of the conditions of exercising democracy in the world.

## 2-Political mechanism

### Social unrest

To some extent, these contributions by the citizens with the existence of an undemocratic regime could lead to social unrest and major demonstration. According to the third wave of democratization of Huntington, the improvement of the information technology had affected the authoritarian regime and promoted citizens to demonstrate against their regime, and thus the government faced difficulties to prevent their citizens from receiving the information from abroad through faxes, computers, radio, and television (Huntington, 1991:102)

A similar argument can be applied to the internet now a day, in the undemocratic states, the internet facilitated free access to information by users. Therefore" Citizens of the authoritarian states are empowered by technological means to follow both the old-established democracies as well as the ongoing democratic transition throughout the world" (Chokoshvili, 2011:16). The Arab spring is a good example since the internet played a role in some undemocratic countries, for instance, the overthrow of the Mubarak regime in Egypt and Tunisia in (2011s). Notwithstanding, it stimulated the willingness of citizens to seek their political, economic, and social freedom as their counterparts do in democratic states. As a consequence, most of the Arab countries started to implement some political and economic reforms for the sake of surviving for a long period of time, but these reforms would soften limitations over citizens and enhance them to demand other changes in their country.

On contrary, many authoritarian regimes, when they acknowledged the role of the internet in the regime change, began to limit the population access to the internet. However, their attempt was not successful because "means of internet communication remains beyond the government's easy access" (Chokoshvili, 2011:17). Thus, the internet is still considered as a tool for raising awareness among citizens in both democratic and undemocratic countries. Despite the restrictions imposed on the free flow of information, internet activism would engage in forming public opinion and triggers towards democracy.

Currently, Internet activism, in both democratic and undemocratic states, plays a significant role in establishing a platform for citizens to enhance them pursues their political, social, and economic goals. Internet activism is "the use of the internet to form many types of websites, social media, blogs, twitter, and others to form lobbies and gather citizen under one umbrella to achieve their political and social goals" (Miller,2009:1). Internet activism was successful in many cases like the green revolution in Iran (2009s) also called the Twitter revolution in which internet activism had a role in organizing such demonstrations in the capital of Iran. (Moghanizadeh, 2013:2) the Arab Spring in Egypt in (2011s) (Hamanaka, 2018:2), currently the overthrown of the Algerian president in (2019s), the internet activism played a great role in gathering indigenous people and facilitated communication between them (Grewal and others, 2019:1). Therefore, in both democratic and non-democratic states, internet activism could enhance civilians to ask their requirements and fight to achieve their objectives, through creating the public sphere, civil society, and horizontal communication between citizens.

## Literature review

A study conducted by Victoria Stodden and Patrick Meier in (2009), on 'A Global Empirical Evaluation of New Communication Technology Use and Democratic Tendency', focused on the question 'is the dramatic increase in Internet use associated with a commensurate rise in Democracy?' They used perception-based time series data on Voice and Accountability, Political Stability, and Rule of Law, to provide insights into democratic tendency. The results of regression analysis suggest that the level of voice and accountability in a country increases with internet use while the level of political stability decreases with increasing internet use. In contrast, the Rule of Law was not significantly affected by a country's level of internet use. (Stodden and Meier, 2009)

Another study conducted by Christopher A. Cunningham, which was published in 2019 on 'governmental Structures, Social Inclusion, and the digital divide', examined the level of relationship between democracy and access to online information. By using an ordinary least squares regression model. The strength of the relationship indicated that the civil liberties ranking of a country has a significant relationship to the number of internet users while the political rights of a country did not have a statistically significant relation to the number of internet users. (Cunningham, 2019)

There are empirical studies that assessed the correlation between the internet and civic engagement. For instance, Weber conducted a study in the(2003s), arguing that " engagement in online activity significantly affects formal political participation beyond voting, such as signing the petition, letter writing, attending rallies, and so on, even when controlling for race, education, age,

gender, and membership in local groups and hobby clubs"(Weber, 2003:32).

## The role of the internet in the democracy promotion

### Methodology

This study adopts a quantitative analysis technique to answer the following question: is the internet significant in democracy promotion in the world?

For this purpose, the impact of internet connectivity is analyzed in combination with democracy variables. The selection of the variable related to the theoretical framework discussed previously. Then, the result and conclusion are discussed.

The data obtained from the Quality of Government (QoG) data set ([qog.pol.gu.se/data/datadownloads/qogstandarddata](http://qog.pol.gu.se/data/datadownloads/qogstandarddata)), belongs to the political science department of the University of Gothenburg. The QoG conducted many reliable and impartial researches on various fields on the causes, consequences, and nature of good governance and the quality of government institutions, their dataset contains around (2100) variables from more than 100 data sources of (194 )countries (QOG standard Dataset2019 Codebook), besides this study uses statistical analysis(SPSS software).

### Correlation analysis

As it was mentioned earlier, authors like (Kurzweil, 1992; Keohane and Nye 1998; Morozov in Kyriakopoulou, 2011:22), stated that development in the information technology led to the increase of flow of information among people and among communities in which it would limit the influence of the

democratic and non-democratic regimes. As a result, the democratic regimes have limited their restrictions on the internet which led to the formation of horizontal relations among people, created a public sphere and digital civil society. However, the authoritarian regime has to determine either isolate themselves from the outside world, or began to democratize and let people to interact with each other and become part of those progressions that take place in the world.

To assess the first claim about the relationship between the internet and democracy, correlation analysis should be performed. For this reason, two variables would be selected to carry out the test. For instance, the internet and democracy, in many countries in the world, the degree of democracy differs, in some countries would be high while in other countries would be below. Applying the same thing to have access to the internet for any given country, for instance, would not be restricted while in some other countries would be restricted. For the democracy variable, democracy status is used in (129) countries in the world. In each country, democratic status is different from the other country regarding civil liberties, free expression, economic condition, social condition, electoral process, government function, etc... The democracy status covers (129) countries and rated them on a scale from (0 to 10). The other variable is the data of the last internet use in the last (12) months of (36) countries and a site (The Quality of Government Institute) is regularly uploading members of internet users in each country of the world.

It could be noticed that the dependent variable is the internet users in the last 12 months in the world, while the independent variable is the democracy and both variables would be analyzed via using the empirical data provided by the QoG, and each unit of

analysis refers to the countries around the world and known as observations. Democracy status was examined for (129) countries between years (2015-2017). The ability of democratic status is measured by using numbers from (1-10). When the value scale increases from (1 to 10), it indicates that there is an increase in the level of democratic status. On the contrary, the decline of scale from 10 to 1 refers to a lower level of democratic status (QOG standard Dataset2019 Codebook)

Dependent variable: Internet use in the last (12) months (% percentage of individuals). Based on the scale of (1-10), when the value scale increases from (1 to 10), it indicates that there is an increase in democracy status. While any decrease of the scale from (10 to 1) means a lower level of the democracy status, the variable was examined for 36 countries between years (2002 till 2018).

In this study, scatter plot and Person's Correlation has been used first to understand the correlations and the relationship between variables via scatter plot, and then define the positive and negative relations between variables through Person's Correlation.

Worth mentioning that, even though there is an influence of the internet on democracy status, other factors may have effects on democracy such as market economy status, freedom of expression, and equitable education.

#### Market economy status

According to Domenico Fracchiolla, when the market deepens and expresses itself, democracy tendency is facilitated, both in the installation process and in the consolidation process. A cross-section method (of 19 states) used in the study, he used 2 criteria in

the sturdy; geographical criteria and quality of the democracy. The outcome was that the quality of democracy would increase when three push in political and economic inclusion.

Based on QoG data, market economy status groups the scores of the level of socioeconomic development, the organization of the market and competition, currency and price stability, private property, the welfare regime, the economic performance, and sustainability, and it was labeled from 0 to 100, they examined 128 countries between years (2005 till 2017), where 100 represents the maximum degree of market economy status, while the index is less than 100, indicates that the economy status is lower. (QOG Standard Dataset 2019 Codebook).

### Freedom of Expression

According to a study conducted by Suntai and others in 2018, on mass media, freedom of expression, and democracy between the years (1999-2017), political freedom lies at the heart of the concept of democracy. In their study, they found that the Freedom of Information Act provides a yardstick to appreciate the fact that the present democratic dispensation is committed to the course of freedom of expression. (Suntai, 2018:102).

Date from QoG examines the freedom of expression in (128) countries from years (2005-2017), the questions had been asked, to what extent can citizens, organizations, and the mass media express opinion freely? Grade from (1 to 10) explains the freedom of expression, if the how much proceeds toward (10) mean freedom of expression is high, and proceed toward (0) Indicates that the freedom of expression is bad or worst. For instance, (1) freedom of expression is denied, independent media do not exist or are

prohibited, (4) freedom of expression is severely limited. Public debate is vulnerable to distortion and manipulation through strong intervention. (7) This indicates that the expression is partially limited, but generally, there are no outright prohibitions on the press. (10) refers to the freedom of expression that is unrestricted for citizens, groups, and the press within the basic democratic order.

Education equality: a study conducted by Harber in (2012) explored that the democratic organized school is more successful in terms of conventional indicators of effectiveness than traditional schools, and this democratic atmosphere positively affects the democratic condition outside the school, it creates a kind of democratic soul among people to step forward toward democracy, and how much effective it is in fostering democratic values in society. (Harber, 2012:3)

Based on QoG data which regards equitable education, its subcomponents are education policy; socioeconomic background and student performance; pre-primary education; early school leavers. The study conducted in (28 ) countries between years (2008-2016) between the range of (1 -10), the higher level of equitable education means the increased level of democracy, the lower degree of equitable education indicates the lower level of democracy

The regression analysis has been conducted to find out the relationship between the dependent variables and other variables on democracy. For this study, linear regression was used to estimate the value of the dependent variable among the independent variables.

For this study, a scatter plot, Pearson value, and linear regression analysis has been used.

A Scatter plot is used for displaying the values of two variables for a set of dates. The data was being displayed as a collection point, each point has the value of one variable determining the position on the horizontal line and the value of the other value determining the position on the vertical line. And it shows the correlations between the variables.

The beta coefficient is either positive or negative in the table. It provides the degree of change in the dependent variable for every unit of change in the independent variable. So if the beta coefficient is positive, it means one unit of change in the independent variable will increase and the beta coefficient will increase the dependent variable. If the beta coefficient is negative, it indicates that one unit increases in the independent variable, the beta coefficient will decrease the dependent variable. Also, R square refers to the number of variance democracy explained by internet use. This study explains how internet use influences democracy.

## Result

Scatter Plot: the relation between the internet use in (36) countries (dependent variable) and democracy status in (128) countries as (dependent variable)

The scatter plot graph indicates that the relations between the independent variable and dependent variable, a direct relationship between internet use on the last (12) months and democracy in the world, therefore, the study verifies the hypothesis of the internet effect on democracy.

Here in this study, the data from the above would inform us about the relationship between the access of the internet and democracy, thus, it could be said that the internet could be a precondition for democracy promotion in the world.

#### B- Person Correlation

According to the data above, there is a relationship between access to the internet and democracy status. The correlation coefficient is 0.475 at 0.01 level of statistical significance. Further, generally speaking, those citizens in democratic countries have higher access to the internet compared to undemocratic states

The correlation test has been used to determine the causality between internet use as a dependent variable(The x variable) and democracy status as an independent variable (Y variable). It shows that it is (.475), therefore, is seen as a positive relationship between the internet use and democracy status at 0.01 significant level.

The p-value is 0.06 more than 0.05 our confidence level, we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis which is a significant correlation between the internet and democracy. Pearson correlation: it shows the positive correlation between the internet and democracy.

#### C- Regression Analysis (Linear regression analysis)

For this study, the linear regression analysis has been implemented for the relationship between the internet and democracy status by using the beta coefficient which is (4.121). Due to its coefficient being is positive when it increases by one unit; democracy will increase by the coefficient. . The P-value

(0.63) is higher than (0.05) so the hypothesis will be rejected because of no significance.

The relationship between market economy status and the internet provides a Beta coefficient of (5.279) which tells us that market economy status is positive and when it increases by one unit, the internet will increase by coefficient as well. On the other hand, the P-value (0.29) is higher than (0.05) which is above the significant level (0.05), this means that it is not statistically significant to lead on the hypothesis.

The beta coefficient between freedom of expression and the internet is (0.524) which tells us that it is positive, and when it increases by one unit, the internet will increase by coefficient as well. The P-value is (0.37) which is more than the significant level (0.05). This means that it is not statistically significant to lead to the hypothesis.

The Beta coefficient between equitable education and the internet is (0.412). The beta coefficient is positive and when equitable education decreases by one unit, the internet will decrease as well accordingly by the coefficient. The P-value is (0.029) is lower the significance level (0.05), this means that it is statistically significant to lead on the hypothesis

The R square between the dependent variable and the independent variables is (.544), thus, the independent variables are explained by (54%) of the variance of the dependent variable the internet use.

Conclusion: In this study, the internet as a dependent variable examined to show its impact on democracy status. This study is quantitative to reveal the causal relations between the two variable internets and democracy depending on data from the quality of government and SPSS statistical analysis. The result showed that there is a relationship between internet use and democracy. Increase rate of internet use will increase the index of democracy status in the world because intercommunication among citizens would build horizontal relations, and this is considered a condition for democracy. Besides, the internet creates the public sphere among people in which they could exchange ideas and information with no restriction by the government, and this is another precondition of democracy. Finally, the increase of internet use would form a digital civil society; it becomes a platform for collective action and intercommunication among people. Further, civil society is regarded as another requirement of democracy. Thus it could be argued that the hypothesis has been correct regarding the impact of the internet on democracy status.

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### پوخته :

ئامانجى ئەم توپىڭىنە ۋە يە برىتتىيە لە زانىنى رۆلى ئەنتەرنىت لە چەسپاندنى دىموكراسى لە جىهان- بەشىۋە يەكى تپورى ئەنتەرنىت كاريگەرى ھەيە لەسەر دىموكراسى بەرئىگاي مىكانىزمى كۆمەلايەتى و سىياسى - بۆ ئەم توپىڭىنە ۋە يە مىتودى شىكردنە ۋە يە چەندايەتى بەكار ھاتوۋە بۆ ۋە لامدانە ۋە يە ئەم پرسىيارە : ئايا ئەنتەرنىت رۆلى ھەيە لە چەسپاندنى دىموكراسى لە جىهان ؟ بۆ شىكردنە ۋە يە پەيۋەندى و پەيۋەستى نپوان گۆراۋەكان ھەريەك لە (scatter plot) و (person's correlation) بەكار ھاتوۋە- سەرەراي ئەۋەش (linear regression analysis) بەكار ھاتوۋە بۆ دۆزىنە ۋە يە گۆراۋە سەر بەخۆكانى دىكە كە كاريگەريان ھەيە لە سە رگۆراۋى پشت بەستۈلە كۆتايدا توپىڭىنە ۋە كە گەيشت بەم دەرئەنجامە ، زياد بوونى تپكراي بەكار ھىتئانى ئەنتەرنىت تپكراي چەسپاندنى دىموكراسى زياد دەبپت-

## ملخص:

تهدف هذه الدراسة الى معرفة دور الإنترنت في تعزيز الديمقراطية في العالم. نظريًا ، تؤثر الإنترنت على الديمقراطية من خلال الآلية الاجتماعية والسياسية. تمت استخدام المنهج التحليل الكمي في الدراسة للإجابة عن السؤال التالي: هل للإنترنت أهمية في تعزيز الديمقراطية في العالم؟ من أجل تفسير والتحليل العلاقة والارتباط بين المتغيرات استخدمت معامل (scatter plot) و (person's correlation)، بالإضافة إلى ذلك تم تطبيق تحليل الانحدار الخطي (linear regression analysis) لكشف المتغيرات المستقلة الأخرى التي لها تأثير على المتغيرات التابعة. ووصلت الدراسة الى النتيجة ، ان زيادة في معدل استخدام الانترنت يزداد في معدل تعزيز الديمقراطية.

