The role of ICT information technology on the development of the interaction of Folks and religions in the countries multi nation, Based on the matrix evaluation model SWOT

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دور تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات في تطوير التفاعل بين الناس والأديان في البلدان متعددة الأقطار، استنادا إلى نموذج تقييم مصفوفة SWOT

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الملخص

إن التغييرات التي تم إجراؤها ليست من قبيل الصدفة تمامًا، وليست جبرية بالتأكيد، والآن علينا أن ننتهز هذه الفرصة لإنشاء وتوسيع التفاعل بين المجموعات العرقية. والديانات. وضع وقدرات إيران والعراق وتركيا وسوريا وباكستان والهند وغيرها الكثير ... تضع هذه الدول في مصاف الدول المتعددة الأمة. ومع ذلك، وبالنظر إلى إمكانات البلد في إيران، هناك طريقة لتوسيع التفاعل بين الأفراد، واستخدام الاتصالات وتكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات؛ في هذا البحث، سنقدم أولاً الإمكانيات الحالية، ثم ندرس دور ومكان تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات في تفاعل الأفراد. في هذه المقالة، أولاً، الأسس النظرية والأبحاث في أربعة أقسام: 1. التكنولوجيا وفترة التطور البشري 2. تكنولوجيا المعلومات 3. تقنية الاتصالات في إطار التفاعل 4. ميزة الهوية لتوفير تكنولوجيا المعلومات، تم النظر فيها بعناية؛ الاستمرار في نموذج المصفوفة: التهديدات والفرص والضعف والقوة تحليل دقيق؛ وفي الوقت نفسه، الاستراتيجيات والاقتراحات في النهاية، يتم تقديم المناقشة بعد الاستنتاج. ومن المؤمل أن هذه الورقة، آفاق واضحة لاستخدام تكنولوجيا المعلومات (ICT) كوسيلة إعلامية كبيرة لتحقيق هذا الموضوع وستكون نسخة متعددة الأمة الأخرى فعالة. كانت طريقة الدراسة وصفية-تحليلية باستخدام دراسة المكتبة ونموذج استراتيجية SWOT، يتم استخدام مصفوفة التقييم. تظهر نتيجة البحث أن تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات هي فرصة لتوسيع المشاركة، يمكن أن تلعب دورا.

الكلمات المفتاحية: تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات، التفاعل الإثني والديني، نموذج تقييم مصفوفة SWOT.

Abstract

Important features of the present period of human civilization are the rapid growth of quantitative and qualitative changes The changes that have been made are not completely accidental,not nor definitely algebraic Now, we have to take this opportunity to create and expand the interaction of ethnic groups and religions. Situation and capabilities of Iran, Iraq, Turkey, Syria, Pakistan, India and many more ... put these countries in the ranks of the world multi nation. However, given the potential of the country in Iran, One way of expanding the interaction of the Folks The use of ICT communication and information technology; in this research We will first introduce the existing potentials And then to study the role and place of ICT technology In the interaction of the Folks. In the present article, first of all, theoretical foundations And research literature in four sections: 1.

Technology and the period of Human Evolution 2. Information technology (ICT) 3. The communication feature of IT within the framework of interaction 4. Identity Feature give Information Technology, Has been carefully considered; Continue with matrix model: Threats, Opportunities, Weaknesses and Strengths Precisely analyzed; Meanwhile, strategies and suggestions In the end, the discussion is presented after the conclusion. It is hoped that the present paper, a clear horizons for the use of information technology (ICT) As great media To achieve the subject And a copy for multi nation other will be effective. The study method was descriptive-analytic Using a library study and SWOT strategy model, the evaluation matrix is used. The result of the research shows that ICT technology An opportunity to expand engagement, Can play a role.

Keywords: ICT Information Technology, Ethnic and Religious Interaction, SWOT Matrix Evaluation Model.

Introduction

Ethnicity and issues related to their interaction or opposition, As a major phenomenon in the postmodern age, Has grown exponentially. Dominant modern attitude In the Deconstructing of the irreversible times in the postmodern era, Led to the emergence of a mosaic universe. in today's world, The Aesthetic process, relying on unorganized engineering, Around the tribes is a reverse order. Interaction of peoples has led to the expansion of a variety of services, the creation of job opportunities, Development of infrastructure in most parts of the world, cities and villages Which ultimately brings human development. Ethnic intercourse and integration is one of the most precious and sacred issues And the emphasis on its history, which is rich in culture and rooted in religious beliefs and religious beliefs And the emphasis on it can overcome barriers and contradictions. If we look at the history of the tribes, To a collection of Tribes in Greece, Egypt, Rome, the great Ottoman Empire, Iran, the old Chinese, Abbasid caliphate And so on Each of which in a way, shows the antiquity and prevalence of this thinking among different nations. The presence of attraction and affinity of religion and habits, It has provided this capability in our country and countries like us Being in a row of countries with the least ethnic tension in it. The use of ICT information and communication technology And review the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats that are there And providing strategies based on the matrix evaluation model The use of ICT information and communication technology In expanding the interaction of ethnic and religious in the country.

Theoretical Foundations and Research Literature

1. Technology and antiquitys of human evolution

The history of human progress during the three ages of agriculture, industry and information, As the three waves, a fundamental change has taken place. The ages of agriculture continued with the goal of supplying food And it lasted almost thirty thousand years. The era of industry that was then formed As a technological revolution Was raised, Our social structure did not make fundamental changes at all. And the set of social arrangements that make up the pillars of the community, As with the main methods of accumulation and application of technical knowledge, Mainly left intact And electric technology did not take us out of the industrial cycle This wave solved only the problem of the tools and materials that needed it at the time It lasted for about 500 years.

Another change wave Which began after the Second World War and is still ongoing As the third technological revolution And this is the wave of transition from agricultural, mechanical and electrical technology to intellectual and informational technology. This wave is related to the information age Introduced by the presence of the computer And is rapidly expanding and progressing And the area of information and communication technology has been heavily affected.

Internet is the most iconic symbol of this era; the purpose of the creation of this era, fulfilling human information needs through computer and Internet, Together with World Wide Web Database and WWW Spider Networks, This need is nearly eliminated.

Now we are riding this wave there should be opportunities for explaining and interacting with and coherence of ethnic groups and religions, we've made the most use.

The use of information and communication technology today It is considered as one of the main keys to the development of countries, especially the Third World countries. ICT refers to technologies that have technical innovations and their task is to create a convergence of information and communication between communities and Residences. By creating such an efficient elationship between humans, nations and religions and groups and organizations, in the form of a system, they can play an important role in the utilization, distribution and collection of information. (ESCAP, 1996: 214) The purpose of using ICT is to provide access for all people, communities and religions to information and scientific resources, The presentation of the findings is the use of others' experiences (PHELAN, 2002). Technology involves collecting, processing, and distributing information   Using the combination of computers and communications, has been implemented remotely, It is also a collection of hardware, software and thought ware Circulation of information And exploiting it is possible. ICT are considered as the most important dynamic drivers for creating interactive opportunities it also provides the opportunity for growth and development, especially in marginal, underdeveloped and forgotten areas. In other words, Information and communication technology, due to its dynamism, is not statically defined; rather, it combines the following topics: 1. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is a strategy. 2. A set of concepts and ideas.   3. A set of tools. 4. Innovation is vital, and human presence in its design and implementation is indispensable for its definition.

2. Information technology (ICT)

Information technology is a prominent feature of the last decades of the twentieth century. Information technology is intrinsically different from the point of view of all of the experienced human resources. What can be found in other technologies has somehow been correlated with the strength and physical strength of the human body. Creating engines to increase the pressure the creation of the automotive industry to boost and accelerate the mobility of humans and other industry examples, each in turn is available to add to one of the physical dimensions or one aspect of human abilities. But information technology is clearly a continuation of the evolution of the human mind. What has been remarkable in this technology increasing the capability of collecting and processing information from one side and strengthening the power of analyzing and evaluating data is amazing on the other. But this technology did not only transform the way information and processing, but also affected other areas of civilization and human culture. The fields of politics, economics, culture, law, and many other technical and medical fields have been influenced by developments in information technology.   Hence, the term "information revolution" is a semantic term that refers to the intrinsic transformation of the process of information dissemination. The information revolution that took place in the direction of information technology and its interaction with other human spheres, the paradigm could define and explain the information in the evolution and interaction of these domains. This paradigm is important because it is the technology that operates on information, contrary to previous technology information, in which only information on the technology acted. (Castells, 1380: 86 - 98)

However, information technology quickly spread all the technical and experimental areas of human life and was able to find a special place for him. The nature of this technology has been closely linked to the minds of humans. In other words, information technology, in the first field of its emergence, created a serious development. Hence, the look at other scenes of human life, both at the technical and medical levels and at the human and artistic levels, has also been transformed by the evolution of this phenomenon.

It can be clearly stated that globalization was a serious consequence of the information age And the emergence of new and evolving humanistic concepts led many of the resistance to be blurred and weakened by the phenomenon of globalization, in the wake of the widespread communication that the information revolution created. Aside from the fact that information technology brings with it many advantages and powerful advantages, It is pleasing to human beings in some aspects; But suddenly, societies found that their choice was denied. (Castells, 2, 1380: 90) In other words, they found themselves in the hands of a very powerful giant, who seemed to have no alternative to following it.

And they must tolerate it in a way. Information technology, in terms of its nature, More than any other technological category was intersected with the levels of human thinking software. This collision was due to the fact that technology, on the one hand, expanded the range of information instantaneously And, on the other hand, the processing power of this data has been expanded vastly. Both favorable advantages in one direction were positive and inevitable, and in another direction, the problem was created. The issue of the creation of a huge amount of information And the deployment of free flow of information in the information networks, Surprisingly, the information was made available directly to individuals. Because in the past Analysis, evaluation and review of information in their specialized branches required a suitable structure or organization, The powerful processing of information has led individuals to replace complex systems individually And from the analysis and evaluation of existing mass data, they can gain special knowledge And they use their lives in different scenes.

The author of the article does not attempt to address all the various aspects of this complex phenomenon in the shortest detail and it is the responsibility of the readers. By studying the resources available in this field, they understand the nature of this phenomenon more than ever. The unique feature of the information revolution, which is the origin of information technology Converting information into a valuable commodity and a kind of human capital. In the past not so long ago, capital was called liquidity-generating assets. But information technology quickly puts information into high value assets And on the one hand, it has made new developments in creating economic efficiency And, on the other hand, reduced production costs further. Castells pointed out well To increase profits in a given financial environment and at market rates, There are four main methods: Reduce production costs, increase productivity, expand the market and accelerate return on investment. In all of these ways, new information technologies are essential tools. (Castells 1380: 1, 117)

With this attention It can be seen that the nature of information technology has evolved completely differently from other technologies And because of that, its functions are very different from other technologies. Depending on the nature of this phenomenon, The functions of information technology have also strongly influenced social domains. Other areas, such as defense, military and security Another feature of this technology, such as "information warfare," has been affected Or the role of information technology in the field of defense and security decision making has become more pronounced. (Kalhor, 1380: 152) In short, we can say Information technology has caused many changes in at least two realms. The mental arena of human life is the same field where thought-making can exist and grow And in this way, it is much more important than the real one.

Perhaps the most important point of the cross between these two phenomena That is, information technology and soft power, In this mental arena is the life of humans. Soft power is in the same mental arena of human life. Soft power is based on the capture and shaping of human minds, Naturally, it can not take advantage of information technology opportunities. The use of information technology is not only a tool for its use, Today, information technology can be used to manage the phenomenon of soft power. Therefore, it should be noted that "soft power management" What does it mean? And what authority does it have And how information technology interacts with these elements is how it functions.

3. Characteristics of communication technology information in the framework of interaction

The first feature in Information Technology (ICT)is the communication feature. ICT has succeeded in its first steps By transforming the sex of communication, from wave communication to data communications, Disconnect the content of the communication from the waves and seize the data. This has led to inclusive, fast, and interactive communications.

Given that the first step in the realization of soft power was to communicate with the audience And this connection should be more inclusive, faster and cheaper, Information technology was able to Provides this position Connecting masses directly to site administrators and networks And convey messages to the audience at a widespread and content-optimal level. This technology has been able The communicative feature of the international community, From the form of isolated countries And

instead of empowering governments to establish communication and management, Weaker and even faded. This was caused That management of the minds of the level of a particular group, an organization or a government, will be transmitted to the level of a network. But since this connection is shaped in the context of interactive communication, A kind of networking society is formed where interaction is the main characteristic of society. Any power that can somehow manage and control this interaction It can form and manage soft power in it.

Castells pointed to this point: "Computer connectivity will play an increasingly important role in shaping future culture And the elite who make it Increasingly, in a emerging society, it will have structural privileges. Therefore, computer communication is revolutionary in the communication process And by virtue of which it will be created in culture. " (Castells 1380, 1: 418)

Castells refers to this concept Including the interactive communication feature in a networked community, on the one hand, And on the other hand, it emphasizes the elite that shapes this structure Have a degree of structural advantage or superiority; Although Castells clearly does not explain structural superiority But we can conclude His point is that this type of excellence is a privilege in managing and presenting the thoughts of these elites.

However, interactive communication brings audiences out of a silent audience And makes it possible for him to engage with networks and sites, But this interaction does not mean intellectual overthrow And it is not even possible to speak of the kindness of exchange domination. However, the feature of the communication technology of information in its interactive framework Will create a kind of management platform for the soft power performers In this bed can revive the media element in soft power in its new form and interactively And benefit from it.

Undoubtedly interaction in the audience will create the feeling that they are not in a position of passivity. And they can take an active part in these communications. At this stage, managing soft power through the use of information technology techniques and opportunities, such as software opportunities, It can manage the scope of its audience within the framework of this interaction in response to its demands. The exploitation of elements such as the virtual world, obscurity, email communications, and ... Other types of these are opportunities, without some even feeling their passivity. The structural superiority of elites in the free flow of information and information technology brings these concepts to the fore before anything else.

4. Identity attribute of information technology

As has been said, information technology has directly affected the human mind. One of the most important issues within human societies is their identity and attachment to this identity. Until soft power management fails to penetrate its soft minds within the cells of society, it cannot compel any society to accept its unconscious consciousness of its own ideas. By developing a platform for new identities, instead of traditional, social, religious, ethnic, and cultural identities, Allows soft power to slow down and weaken past identities by managing its soft identity identity elements. This will make it easy for the emerging societies to accept that their interests are credible and without originality. And cannot play an essential role in modern international equations. To this end, they embrace the open role of a global citizen in place of a national role. As if, like Castells, in agreement with Giddens, we believe in some kind of identity in modernity, or if we accept that there is a certain identity, There is a history for each nation and ethnicity that distinguishes them from others. But the point is that how information technology creates identity over a new build, and how does this identity play a role as a core component of soft power management? In other words, how does information technology work in the destruction or collapse of identities on the previous fabrication or in their serious shaking? And how can it create a new identity that is the basis for accepting soft power management? This question may be interpreted as one of the most fundamental and most recent questions of the information age.

Because what resists radical changes in societies is identity. To overcome the status of identity resistance, this soft power requires a kind of identity breakdown. The age of information, with topics such as confrontation with nationalities And the geographical boundaries and the emphasis on the

human element and the originality of individualism, have become the object of collective identity. And tries to force them, by breaking down this fundamental and serious bastion in the minds of humans, to unconscionably meet the demands of soft power holders. This is not possible as long as there are elements of coping and confrontation in societies and individuals. Or it has a low realization rate. By providing a global identity instead of nationality and putting human identity in place of identity and attempting to consolidate transnational identity, instead of national ethnic identities, soft power managers will be able to engage in a cultural, media, modern identity The result of information technology is to replace the national and traditional identity of societies. If this replacement occurs, to a large extent, soft power companies have been able to automatically expect their audience to pay their bids without having to pay too much. It is clear that the acceptance of external identity and identity strangers with an insider's identity will not be easy. By providing a global identity through the creation of global communication, information technology defines a new identity and continually brings this identity to the attention of its audience at various stages. The new ideology, newly thought-provoking ideas, challenging traditional national and national beliefs, will be the achievements of using information technology for soft power managers.

Of course, it should be noted that soft power can not be continuously and permanently shared by some of the world's most powerful political economic powers. Sometimes this power is available to a religious, ethnic or national leader so that he can pursue his own interests by connecting with his audience. The most obvious of these is the exploitation of the Zapatistas from the Internet network and the mass media that Castells rightly points out. The Zapatistas, in communicating with the world and the Mexican community and gaining the hearts of the people and intellectuals, set up a weak local insurgency center The scene of global politics was driven by the same technology. (Castells, 1380: 2, 109)

In this way, an insurgent group can also introduce its identity to the world by establishing a continuous and continuous connection, and it can not be argued that the networking of societies in the modern world is only on the path to the realization of the goals of the soft power holders. But this phenomenon is not permanent and permanent. The structural advantage of the elite in using this platform is not a point that can easily be ignored. In other words, the dominant tendency in the field of soft power management will remain for those who can benefit from these privileges and direct and manage their soft power in their desirable direction. Creating a new identity for audiences is a unique feature of which information technology provides management and soft power managers with the breadth of communication, wide audience access, processing, and quick analysis.

Research Methodology

Descriptive-analytic method has been used to achieve the goals of the research. Subsequently, SWOT model was used to analyze the strengths, weaknesses, threats and opportunities of the ICT in this area. The logic of the approach is that an effective strategy must minimize the strengths and opportunities of the system to the maximum and the weaknesses and threats. This logic, if applied correctly, will be a great success for choosing and designing an effective strategy. In this way, first, the goal is to assess opportunities and threats on the one hand and weaknesses and strengths on the other, and this model is one of the strategic tools of matching the strengths and weaknesses of the system with the opportunities and threats of the external system (Table 1 and 2) So, first, according to the studies, on the internal and external factors, the opportunity to identify the weaknesses and strengths of opportunities and threats, in identifying the application of ICT in the interaction of ethnic groups and religions, and to eliminate or reduce the weak points and improve the strength points And opportunities, strategies and strategies are presented. In general, the purpose of this article is to examine the strengths and weaknesses of the country and the opportunities and threats that exist in the field of ICT and interaction between ethnic groups and religions in the country.

Table 1: SWOT matrix and how strategies are defined

Weaknesses W	Strengths S	
WO Strategies	SO strategies	O Opportunities
WT Strategies	ST Strategies	T threats

1 Offensive Strategies SO: This strategy exploits the opportunities by exploiting the strengths.

2 ST Competitive Strategies: This strategy uses strengths to avoid threats.

3 WO Conservative Leaders: The strategy eliminates the weaknesses using opportunities.

4 WT Defensive Strategies: This strategy reduces the weaknesses and avoids threats.

Table 2: Threat matrix, opportunities, weaknesses and strengths. 1

WO Foreign Growth Strategy	SO Internal Growth Strategy
WT Defense Strategy Recommended	ST Diversity Strategies Recommended

Analysis of research findings using the SWOT model:

Table 3: Matrix of Attitudes, Objectives and Consequences of SWOT

Works and effects	Targets	The Attitude to ICT Development Through Ethnic and Religious Interaction. Objectives of Exposure
1. Expansion and expansion of intercourse and affiliation among ethnic groups and religions. 2.Stability and security in all areas. 3. Increase the Coefficients of Interactions and Commons in reaching the Unified Ummah. 4. Exploiting the resources and potentials available among all ethnicities and religions.	1. Gullies that lead to lack of expanded interaction in the country using ICT; 2. Reducing negative effects and benefiting from positive effects; 3. Contribute to the issues of affiliation in the country; 4. Helping tribal elites use ICT in the development of interaction between religions and religions. 5. Present and highlight future interactions and future links.	1. Development of ICT as a strategy for expanding the interaction of ethnic groups and religions in the country.
1. The activities of elite and influential ethnic people and prevention of brain drain. 2. The synthesis of sources of power by the potential of the existing ethnic and religious communities. 3. The importance of indigenous and indigenous knowledge and the basis for their participation in national macro-decision making.	1. Formation of activities of all ethnic groups and religions in the future of the country, as a potential and potential in the country; 2. Involve in the decision-making and future of the country and the areas covered. 3. Improving the quality of life of all communities in all ethnicities and religions. 4. Distribution of income fairly among all ethnicities and religions. 5. Provide equal opportunity for all ethnic and alternative religions.	1. Engagement of relatives and religions as a rebuilding policy.

1. Increase the participation of educated youth 2. Establish a cycle of development of religious tourism from local to international; 3. Protection of cultural and religious resources using ICT 4. Increasing the quality of religious tourism services internationally.	1. Satisfaction of existing ethnicities and religions through the provision of ICT services 2. Developing the principles and principles of ethnic and religious beliefs using modern ICT technologies. 3. Assist in introducing ethnicities and religions to develop interaction and convergence in the country. 4.Increase public-private partnerships in this area	1. ICT as a tool for expanding the interaction of peoples and religions.
1. Assisting in the development of modern tourism at the national and international levels.	1. Increasing the quality of life of the society 2. The quantitative and qualitative increase in the use of ICT technology among different ethnic groups. 3. Increasing the provision of services to all ethnicities and religions in the country by putting justice through the use of ICT	1. ICT as a tool for promoting quality of life and expanding intercourse between ethnic groups and religions.

Table 4: The Matrix of Effective Internal Factors in the Development of ICT for the Interaction of Relatives and Religions in Iran

4.a: strengths

strengths	S
There are many potentialities of different ethnic groups and religions in the country.	S1
Linguistic Diversity and Shaming Thoughts of All Nations and Religions in Iran for Advancement and Excellence.	S2
Neighboring Islamic Countries.	S3
Increasing the ability of educated and elite native forces in the field of interaction and affinity and ICT in the country.	S4
The existence of the mosque of the eighth Imam of the Shiites and Masoumeh in the holy cities of Mashhad and Qom;	S5
The 2500-year-old civilization of Iran and the ancient 7,000-year-old Turks (the remnants of Hasanlou, Urartura and Sumerra) and civilization (Medes).	S6
The presence of Iran among many countries	S7
The diversity of ethnicities and religions in some.	S8
There are big cities where the various ethnic groups have been formed.	S9
Special attention to different ethnicities and religions in the perspective of 1404.	S10
Special attention is paid to expanding the interaction of ethnic groups and religions in the country.	S11
The presence of talented, educated and capable forces in all ethnic groups, and their use in the country.	S12
There are about 1,000 government websites in the country.	S13
Creating an ICT Comprehensive Plan for Intercultural Ethnic and Religion.	S14

4. B: Weaknesses

Weaknesses	W
Inadequate and inefficient development of IT in comparison with the more developed countries	W1
Lack of appropriate infrastructure in the field of ICT in cases of expanding intercourse	W2

between ethnic groups and religions	
Lack of sufficient multilingual websites to introduce the potentialities of the ethnic and religious communities in the country	W3
Not using multimedia systems on most websites	W4
Absence of accurate electronic reservation in most hotels in religious centers of the country	W5
Lack of accurate information on the potential of peoples and religions through new systems	W6
Disregarding the benefits of ICT entry into the country's system	W7
Challenges of technological security in the country	W8
Not using new management features in cities and countries	W9
The lack of a coherent program on ICT management in an existing topic	W10
Inadequate provision of information through ICT technology on affinity points and macro goals for interoperability	W11
Uninterrupted neglect to address the challenges of ICT technology in expanding ethnic interaction.	W12
Lack of investment in the field of production and implementation of specialized portals on the Internet.	W13
Not using professional software based on professional analysis and new and modern global data in the structure of ethnic groups and their common roots of history and civilizations.	W14
Mistrust of educated and elite educators and small towns and focusing.	W15
Inadequate introduction of ethnic, national and national cultures, local through national media.	W16
Breaking activities in the field of ICT.	W17
Lack of specialized sites on the introduction of potential	W18
Lack of a strong managerial strategy on the subject	W19

Table 5: Matrix of external factors affecting the spread of ICT in the development of ethnic and religious interactions

5a. Opportunities

Opportunities	O
Avoid the escape of the scholars and escape the ethnic elites	O1
Improve and create a system for preserving cultures and languages	O2
Attention to the formation of the management of ethnic and religious beliefs and their thoughts	O3
Make strong correlation between them	O4
Opportunity to inform about the potential of the country with multiplicity	O5
The basis of the entry and the generalization of the interaction theories	O6
Increasing modern communication and information methods based on the system of unity and integrity	O7
Increasing the power of information in the country	O8
Getting rid of single-minded thoughts and centralism	O9
Increase the security of society	O10
Perform all national and ethnic ceremonies at the ethnic or even national level	O11
Provide accurate and authoritative information on the subject under discussion	O12
Increasing managerial order in management systems in the distribution structure	O13
Strengthening and integrity in elite thoughts	O14
Creating Commerce management and information systems in the subject	O15
Creating new job opportunities and reducing unemployment among all ethnic groups	O16
Creating the integrity of national and supranational ideals	O17

5 b. Threats

Threats	T
Spreading misleading propaganda, against unity and engagement of peoples And religions residing in Iran, from imperialism	T1
Brain drains and ethnic elite abroad	T2
Reducing the number of users interested in ICT in the topic	T3
Spreading propaganda against the Islamic Republic of Iran	T4
Increased ICT capability in competing countries	T5

As shown in Tables 4 and 5,In the field of ICT expansion in the development of ethnic and religious interaction in the country, there are 14 internal strength points against 19 internal weaknesses. And there are 19 foreign opportunities identified against 5 foreign threats. Thus, 33 strengths and opportunities have been identified as potentials against weaknesses and threats as constraints and bottlenecks ahead.Thus, in a concluding note, the strengths and opportunities that exist in developing ICT as a cloud of media in expanding the interaction of the ethnic and religious communities of the country,More than a disadvantage and a threat that requires a coherent managerial planning and accelerated management of the comprehensive ICT plan in the country.Considering the SWOT model, we are developing a strategy in this regard.

Developing Strategic Strategies for SWOT in the Field of ICT Expansion in the Country

Identifying the point of internal strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and external threats is an important step in the strategy development process. Creating a point matrix of strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and threats is a very useful tool for doing this. Analysts can review the factors identified in the SWOT matrix and formulate four different strategies. At the same time, in order to achieve the best strategies for intercourse between peoples and religions, the necessary cooperation in the areas of research, information, development, monitoring of the implementation of the constitution and the rules of the law is necessary.To this end, we will propose strategies for expanding ICT in the development of intercultural and inter-ethnic religions in the country.

1. Offensive Competitive Strategies (SO):

These strategies focus on maximum strengths and outsourcing opportunities And any phenomenon is trying to get more out of the opportunities of the outside world To maximize its strengths and maximize its capabilities and capabilities with these strengths and opportunities, including:

1.1. The use of the civilization and the culture and customs of the ethnic and religious communities in the field of interaction.

1.2. Utilizing ethnic diversity, to strengthen unity in flourishing.

1.3. Using their ethnic potentials and their residence status.

1.4. Enjoying Neighborhood with Neighboring Countries.

1.5. Use of trained native force in management positions and decision making.

1.6. Special attention to the positive effects of ICT on the development of interactions.

1.7. Accelerating the implementation of the ICT Master Plan to introduce various potentialities and cultures.

1.8. Use of Iranian government websites to introduce existing applications in this field.

1.9. Increased quantitative and quantitative sites available to introduce ethnicities and religions and their thoughts and capacities

1.10 Improving the quality of ICT services and paying attention to the effects of using ICT
   1.11. Targeted attention to the existing capacities of ethnic groups and religions in the development of targeted engagement and advertising in this field

1.12. Increased government support and investment in ICT in strengthening the subject

1.13. Increasing the quality and quantity of scientific and educational centers among different ethnic groups and religions of the country

1.14. Increasing the quality and quantity of ICT educational and training centers

1.15. Creating coherent and scientific management plans in the subject area

1.16. The use of indigenous forces in the field of ICT and prevention of brain drain;

2. Contingent or Variable Strategy (ST):

     This strategy is based on the maximum minimization of the diversification into internal strengths and external threats. And based on taking advantage of the strengths of the system to deal with external threats that are: Show more

2.1 Accelerating the ICT Comprehensive Plan in the country to compete with rival and seditious countries.

2.2 Variation in the introduction of religious attractions of the country through 1,000 existing government sites to deal with malicious advertisements;

2.3. The quantitative and qualitative increase of sites to counter threats and malicious advertisements.

2.4. Increasing the range of interactive and intergenerational propaganda to increase engagement and strengths.

2.5. To conduct fast and accurate ICT services for the entire population of the country from different religions and ethnicities2.6 Creating a coherent strategic management through the creation of ICT among culturally responsible organizations.

2.7 New and specialized multi-language web site design.

2.8. Utilize Native Force for ICT initiatives and prevent brain drain.

2.9 Fighting malicious advertising through increased ICT capabilities in the country

3. Revision or Adaptation Strategies (WO):

In this strategy, at least maximization is needed to reduce the weaknesses needed to exploit existing opportunities:

3.1 Special attention to the effects of ICT on the interaction of the majority of the Vedic tribes, given the great potential of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the constitution.

3.2 Conducting meetings and conferences to examine the ICT effects of this cloud media on intercourse between peoples and religions.

3.3 Conduct and co-operate with native educated forces to develop and expand the infrastructure of the country.

3.4 Creating multi-lingual and multimedia websites to introduce peoples and religions potential.

3.5 Creating integrated ICT management as media neo-emperor

3.6 Creating new opportunities for interaction and convergence through ICT.

3.7 Trust in indigenous forces3.8 Coherent activities on ICT in the country on the subject.

3.9 Increased investment in specialized Internet portals.

3.10. To introduce more different ethnicities and religions, and to explore commonality and complementary points in ICT.

4. Defensive Strategies (WT):

These strategies are based on minimum minimization aimed at reducing weaknesses to reduce the threat:

4.1. Trusting ICT graduates and ethnic elites to plan and develop plans to prevent brain drain.

4.2. Provide programs for introducing and synchronizing the potential of different ethnicities and religions.

4.3. Introduction of ethnic and religious diversity as strengths and positive capacity for growth and development.

4.4. Accelerating the use of ICT technology in various plans for cohesion and alliances.

4.5. Providing cultural and religious products for the introduction of ethnic groups and religions.

4.6. Creating ICT management coherence at all levels of the country.

4.7. Develop integrated ICT management plans throughout the country

Conclusion

Iraq, Syria and ... and the most numerous countries of the region are targets that link tribes and religions to different languages and cultures. And they will guide them to understand each other better. ccording to researchers, Islam and shared transcendental goals, leaders and elites, scientists and university professors have been recognized as one of the main motivations of unity, coherence and engagement. The issue of ethnic or religious interactions or their opposition has been costly in history. Accurately in the latest violence and conflicts that are currently replacing the Cold War. Gaps and conflicts between ethnic groups, religions and religions are the most important issue Which can be the source of these conflicts around the world, including occupied Palestine and Gaza, Myanmar, Lebanon, Pakistan, even civil wars in Syria and Iraq, The revolutions of the Arab countries of Egypt and Tunisia, and even Libya, which were a kind of tribal war, the conflict in the Azerbaijani Gharabagh, Chinese genocide in Urumchi, Bosnia, Croatia, Rwanda, Leti and Sudan ... Even in the Syrian civil war, the confrontation of various ethnic groups with the genocide there, Whose encounters with ethnicity, religion, religion and disputes show that they are brutal and provoke conflicts based on the ideas of civilization.(The Clash of Civilizations by Samuel Huntington)

Though experts and researchers Factors such as increasing the world's population and the performance of the West are one of the most important causes of the growth of opposite tendencies in the world.But what more than anything else, the importance of paying attention to relatives and the topic of engagement, The material, spiritual and cultural opportunities that bring about the development of any country, And for this reason, the need for proper policy and planning to use the country's potential in this area is very important. In this way, ICT as the emerging cloud of media can play a key role in expanding the interaction of ethnic groups in the country. Information and Communication Technology ICT is like the new human backbone born in the second half of the twentieth century and is rapidly growing and moving towards the future. In spite of all the opportunities that ICT brings to the improvement of intercourse and intercourse, there are also negative and negative threats.

Opportunities should be used, but the way to deal with or avoid negative aspects can not be ruled out by abandoning technology. Instead, it requires systematic orientation and orientation of ICT areas. It is hoped that a clear, straightforward present article on the use of technology to achieve the objectives of this study, described in the SWOT assessment matrix model, could be fruitful.

Suggested solutions:

Therefore, by comprehensive study, appropriate planning and creation of suitable and advanced fields for the further and better use of ICT, as a media in the postmodern era, is necessary. To provide solutions for the development of ICT in expanding the interaction of ethnic and religious communities in the country:

1. Develop and accelerate the use of ICT technology in expanding the interaction of ethnic groups and religions in the country.
2. The use of global experiences on the use of ICT in the subject under discussion, Using indigenous and educated forces and the position of the country and the positioning of their relatives and their thoughts in the country's administrations and functions.
3. Design and deployment of a comprehensive ICT plan on their relatives and their potential for developing interactions and ethnicities, In line with a clear vision and assignment of responsibilities of different country centers to promote the optimal development of tribal empowerment in ICT and strengthen strengths.
4. Advertise the websites and digital information centers of the country in the field of ethnic interaction.
5. The availability of devices and centers related to cultural affairs, etc., from at least one multi-language web site.
6. Take measures to enable the communication of all their peoples and their elites together.

7. Investing in the production and implementation of specialized portalsAnd the introduction of the potential of peoples and religions and their interaction for coherence, for the sake of excellence in the country.

8. We must maintain unity and acceptance of the specifics and rights of each other Because we are together we are somebody and if we are against or without one,One of the most basic human needs, namely, the need for one's companionship and community, is questioned and humanity is distorted; So let's come and come and ask everyone to seek the ways of excellence in unity, convergence and alignment.

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