



# University Youth's use of Social Networking Sites to Obtain Information About Iraqi Political Issues, A Case Study of a Sample of Al-Iraqia University Students, College of Media

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**Abstract**— *This search seeks to know university youth's use of social networking sites to obtain information about Iraqi political issues, A case study of a sample of Iraqia university students, College of Media to reveal the nature University youth's use of social media, determine to what extent provide them with these sites with the necessary information about political issues Iraq, in a period that witnessed many political and security developments and the emergence of massive demonstrations calling for a comprehensive reform of all joints of the state and regained the homeland from the hands of the corrupt and corrupt who owe loyalty and innocence to foreign countries that plunder Iraq's wealth and implement its suspicious agenda on its lands, as well as the beginning of a major global health crisis COVID19 in Iraq had a large share of its repercussions. The researcher used the survey method, and the research methodology necessitated the use of the questionnaire tool to achieve its objectives, and the research stems from a main problem represented by What nature the use of social networking sites by university youth to obtain information on Iraqi political issues?). The research aims to achieve a set of goals, including:*

1- *Determine the most used social networking sites. Building positions on Iraqi political issues by university youth.*

*The research led to a set of conclusions, the most important of which are:*

1- *Most of the respondents use social networking sites and spend a number of hours and at varying rates in order to obtain information related to political issues related to the Iraqi issue, and this follow-up is mostly in the evening, and this is a clear indication that university students after their work ends and take a rest and then They complete their homework, follow up on social media in the evening, as it is like their leisure and rest time. They dedicate part of it to following up on political issues.*

*The researcher also suggested a set of proposals, the most important of which are:*

1 - *The necessity of educating university youth about the pros and cons of social networking sites through university lectures, seminars and the media.*

2 - *It is important to educate university youth about the value of time and invest it in what benefits them and achieve their ambitions, and what is allocated from it to use social networking sites should make them aware of developments and events that can help them achieve those ambitions.*

**Keywords**— *The use of university youth, social networking sites, and Iraqi political issues.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Social networking sites provide all individuals with the opportunity to transfer their knowledge and experiences at all levels, whether researchers, scholars, politicians, innovators, etc., in order to erase all geographical differences by their presence, and be a means of communication to influence the all daily events within an uncontrolled environment, until today, within the prevailing global conditions, they have become a tool for political influence in all the meaning of the word, and one of the most important factors of social change due to the modern means of communication that they provide.

The content of social networking sites has diversified until it is directly concerned with the reality of young people, conveying their interests, problems and stories, as well as broadcasting news related to the political and security situation on the Internet.

Peoples have benefited from social networking sites, which are witnessing a dynamic in development and spread, as they have made them tools to unify visions and trends and mobilize public opinion behind the main political issues that have brought about a radical change in their political scene, and played an active role in fueling the protests of peoples demanding democracy and change. The social role has a prominent and significant role in the events and political changes that affect Arab societies, including the Iraqi society. Its role has emerged in many Arab countries affected by the winds of change that were called the Arab Spring, the popular movement, the Arab revolutions and other names, until it came to naming some Arab revolutions. The Facebook revolution, as happened in the revolutions of Tunisia and Egypt, due to their use of Facebook and other social networking sites and created that locations a different announcement from the media is traditional in subtraction, interaction, speed of transmission of news and supporting it with a lively and expressive image. In emergency circumstances and global events, she was able to interact with these events around the clock, and transmit the event and its details first of all its occurrence and this transmission is accompanied by an amazing speed of spread that cannot be keep up with the traditional media. There is no doubt information is the essence of modern life, and whoever obtains information, controls it, and uses it for his benefit, becomes more capable of development and growth than others, whether at the level of individuals or countries.

Since the end of 2019 and the beginning of 2021, Iraq has witnessed rapid political, security and health developments, whose repercussions and secretions had prominent effects on all joints. The state, as massive popular demonstrations took place in most of the country's

governorates, which began by calling for political reforms, holding early parliamentary elections and improving services, and then developing into demanding the resignation of the government and preventing foreign interference in the country and regaining the looted homeland, which called on the government to take a number of security measures. The most prominent of these is the blocking of the Internet service to stop social networking sites from working, as it was a main tool used by demonstrators to mobilize gatherings, determine the time and place of their launch, and coordinate through it among the leaders of the demonstrations in the governorates, as well as publishing photos and video clips. And the which documents the activities of the demonstrators, their chants and slogans, and the attacks that were sometimes obtained against them by supporters of political parties and unknown armed groups (the third party), and some security elements. The most prominent result of these demonstrations is the resignation of Iraqi Prime Minister "Adel Abdul-Mahdi" and his government, and the holding of early parliamentary elections. Not far from the political crisis, the (Corona) crisis has struck Iraq, like other countries of the world, in light of general corruption - especially the political - that is ravaging the body of the Iraqi state and all its institutions. The Iraqi health sector is witnessing, and a large number of health institutions are out of service.

The research was divided into three sections: the first topic dealt with the methodological framework of the research, while the second topic dealt with the cognitive framework of the research, while the third topic was devoted to the results of the analytical study and their interpretation.

## II. RESEARCH PROBLEM

Social networking sites have become an important factor in preparing the requirements for change in society, by creating awareness in the human view of his society and the world. In the formation of the truth, and the solution of its problems. Social networking sites have imposed their presence in the reality of traditional mass media, as the individual is no longer limited to knowing what is happening in the world by following only paper newspapers and television channels, but he is now able to read, follow and share political events using various social networking sites on the Internet, and obtain information and news at any time and with the least effort and cost, and this behavior is supposed to have different effects and repercussions on the awareness of young people - especially the university and their attitudes towards many topics in various areas of life, but the nature of this information, the extent of use and the degree of

dependence on it need a scientific study that gives results Minutes away from exaggeration or under estimation. The Iraqi society is one of the Arab societies that uses social networking sites for multiple purposes, and these uses vary with the tyranny of political use, and this goes hand in hand with the intense political movement taking place in the Iraqi arena, in which social networking sites seemed to be an active player if not a president. By relying on many of them in political communication.

Massive popular demonstrations took place in Iraq (2019/2020 AD) that included most of the country's governorates, which called on the government to take a number of security, political and administrative measures to reduce the pace of these demonstrations and quell them, most notably blocking the Internet service to stop social networking sites from working, and the most prominent of what These demonstrations led to the resignation of Iraq's Prime Minister, "Adel Abdul-Mahdi" and his government, and the holding of early parliamentary elections.

Therefore, the research problem is determined in question next president: (What is the nature of the use of social networking sites by university youth to obtain information on Iraqi political issues?) This question leads to a number of questions, including:

1. What are the social networking sites that university youth use most to build positions on Iraqi political issues?
2. What are the implications of social networking sites in shaping attitudes and trends regarding Iraqi political issues from the perspective of university youth?
3. What are the political purposes that drive university youth to use social networking sites?
4. Seek the contribution of social networking sites to raising awareness of the Iraqi political issues at hand?
5. What are the reasons for university youth to rely on social networking sites in following up on Iraqi political issues?.

### III. IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

The importance of the research stems from the importance of the topic itself the topic of using social networking sites is one of the topics that have received a big attention by researchers and the practitioners to work in media and who prepares content for political issues and publishes it on that websites, so why does this matter have dimensions? It relates to the political system, societal cohesion and general stability. And the lies the importance this Searching for being searching for a phenomenon evolve and grow very quickly, which is the phenomenon of social networking sites, so that the interest of Iraqi youth to it is

constantly increasing, and the reasons for this The direction, the alert traditional official media and other media to the importance of address fault points difficulties in providing information and adequate news political of interest to young people to be competitive.

The study of social networking sites is of exceptional importance in light of the great political changes that Arab countries are witnessing in people's behavior, the way they obtain information and news, and the way they express their opinions and attitudes towards political issues and issues. It depends as a means of organizing, instigating and communicating in general, because of its important role changing attitudes and influencing attitudes and opinions Young- especially the university - towards the policies of the government and in organizing protests, and in communication between politicians and the general public.

To all of the above is in addition to the scientific benefit that this research provides to the scientific library and to researchers and scholars in the fields of media and politics alike. The importance of this research and this phenomenon is what prompts its study.

### IV. 4. Aims of the study

This research aims to achieving the following objectives:

1. Determining the most used social networking sites in building positions on Iraqi political issues from university youth perspectives.
2. Identifying the effects of social networking sites in shaping attitudes and trends on Iraqi political issues.
3. Determine the ability of social networking sites to push university youth to obtain information related to the political purposes of the Iraqi issue.
4. To reveal the extent to which social networking sites contribute to raising awareness of the Iraqi political issues at hand.
5. Knowing the reasons for university youth's dependence on social networking sites in following up on Iraqi political issues.

### V. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research belongs to a group of descriptive research that is concerned with studying the reality of social networking sites and their handling of events, phenomena, attitudes and opinions, analyzing and interpreting them to know their impact on social and political change in order to reach a conclusion. The benefit the reality, either by correcting it, updating it, or completing and developing it, via use of the survey method for a sample of the students of the college of media at the Iraqia university. The sample survey is one of the best types of survey method that fits

with the subject of this research and the time required to complete it.

The questionnaire tool is used to obtain the necessary data and information regarding the phenomenon of university youth using social networking sites to obtain information about Iraqi political issues.

## VI. THE RESEARCH COMMUNITY AND ITS SAMPLE

The research community is represented by the students of the Iraqi University, represented by the students of the College of Information. An intentional sample was chosen that matches the size of the research in order to represent it the best representation, and works to achieve the objectives of the research. The sample items amounted to (100) items from the morning and evening studies according to their presence in the study. The original community and those who already use social networking sites, and the small sample size is due to the fact that the research community is homogeneous in some demographic characteristics, such as gender, educational level, age. Has been retrieved (94) forms, and neglected six forms.

## VII. RESEARCH AREAS OF INTEREST

1. Spatial domain: It is represented by the college of media, Iraqia university.
2. Time domain: It is determined during the period of distributing and collecting the questionnaire for the period from (1/1-1/3/2020).
3. Human field: Students of the College of Media, Iraqia University.

## VIII. DECENCY AND DETERMINATION

The questionnaire is presented to a group of experts and arbitrators for the purpose of evaluating the questionnaire, as the researcher took their observations, whether by deletion, addition or modification, until the questionnaire reached its current form in this research.

The estimation of the level of stability of the results of the special questionnaire was based on the test method - and retest for all paragraphs of the tool, and this method requires applying the questionnaire to a limited number of respondents (5%) on two times so that the two times are separated by a period of about (14) days. The second time after two weeks, and based on the analysis of questionnaires according to the (Cronbach Alpha) test. It is a statistical equation based on calculating the internal consistency of the paragraphs of the questionnaire, each

paragraph separately, and then the stability of the paragraphs combined. The results of the (Cronbach Alpha) test showed the consistency and stability of the questionnaire items (total stability of the model) amounting to (90%) It is a very good percentage, especially as it exceeds (70%) which is recognized as a safe and acceptable percentage by the majority of statistical analysts. This percentage confirms the stability and stability of most of the results produced by the questionnaire.

## IX. THE COGNITIVE FRAMEWORK FOR RESEARCH

### 1. Social networking sites: concept, features and roles

Social networking sites are among the most prevalent sites in the world, and these sites have attracted the attention of many segments of society, as they provide users with many services, and those who do not have an account on these sites seem to be separated from the world.

Many writers, researchers and specialists dealt with social networking sites by many definitions, some of them defined it as (a group of websites on the Internet that appeared with the second generation of the web, allowing communication between individuals in a virtual community environment that combines Individuals have a common interest, communication is carried out between them through messages or viewing personal files and knowing them and their news and information they made available for display).

It is also known as: (a platform on which the member works and develops and seeks to share with all friends, and is based on interaction and sharing between members, and is characterized by many applications that prompt the member to use them).

(There are those who see by social networking sites are (sites formed through the Internet that allow individuals to provide a glimpse into their public life, and the available opportunity to contact the list of registrants, and express the point of view of individuals and groups through the communication process, and the nature of communication varies from one site to another).

while another went as (Virtual spaces in a network the Internet with which users can create personal pages and use the various tools for interacting and communicating with those they know who have common interests and to present topics and ideas and discussion).

### 2. The advantages of social networking sites

Social networking sites are distinguished from others by several advantages:

1.Global: geographical and spatial barriers are eliminated, and international borders are destroyed, as the individual in the East can communicate with the individual in the West in simplicity and ease.

2.Interactive: the individual in it, as he is a receiver and a reader, is a sender, writer and participant, as these sites give good for the active participation of the viewer and the reader.

3.Diversity and versatility: the student uses it to learn, the scientist to spread his knowledge and teach people, the writer to communicate with readers, and so on.

4.Ease of use: Social sites use icons and images that facilitate the user's interaction, as well as their use of letters and simplicity of language.

5.Saving and economic: economical in effort, time and money, in light of free subscription and registration. A simple individual can own a space in these sites, and this is not limited to the owners of money, or a group without another.

Social media roles: There is no doubt that the presence of social networking sites has achieved a set of tasks and roles, which individuals have benefited from, including:

- 1- Ease of acquaintance and communication between users.
- 2- The possibility of expressing opinions and trends and putting forward and discussing ideas.
- 3- It provided opportunities for individuals and societies to explain their problems and demands that they suffer from.
- 4- Spreading awareness and speeding up the circulation of information and news related to political events and developments and their repercussions.
- 5- Communicating with new cultures to refine knowledge and increase culture.
- 6- Self-expression, as these websites highlight the owner's vision, personality, ideas and interests.

### **1. The political role of social media**

Communication and media technology has affected all aspects of life, as it allowed individuals to new patterns of communication, and these changes brought about societal effects in the structure of contemporary societies, contributing to the creation of new spaces such as individuals in discussion forums and put forward opinions and points of view.

What has been recognized the visible social networking sites a sign that has emerged in our world today as it attracts large segments of society, especially the youth category, as a very influential. In society, with their energy and ability to change and reform, these young people

spend a long time interacting with each other, which leads to strong and direct effects on them, and on various levels, so these sites have become influential in daily events, as it gave them the opportunity to convey their ideas and discuss their political issues, bypassing the limits of time and space to new spaces where there is no censorship.

Young people have an active role within society, as they represent the hope and a prosperous future because they have the ability and vitality to work and interpret towards the preferred goal and what serves the community.

Social networking sites have prompted young people to actively participate in discussing important political issues and express their opinions about them freely and free from government restrictions, these sites can activate the energies available to the human being and direct them towards reform and change and increase the fields of knowledge.

These sites have created different flags about the traditional media in subtraction, interaction and speed of transmission of news supported by a live expressive image, that was able to interact with events around the clock and convey the news firsthand as it has become a prominent role.in policy making, and part no inseparable the political process affects and is affected by it.

Because of the wide spread of these sites, young people tend to spend their time in a world parallel to their real world, where users provide links to each other and gather in different groups that are characterized by dynamics in terms of the number of members and the way they are formed.

These sites have given individuals the freedom to speak and share opinion, thus becoming a platform politically and intellectually. Whatever they rely on, it is used by many political parties concerned with change and its inevitability. Perhaps what happened in the Arab countries in what is known as the Arab Spring is the best evidence of the new media's role in pushing public opinion towards change and became these sites a catalyst for the popular movement desiring change through its role in transmitting a huge amount of information, photos and videos, which contributed to persuading the street to move and demand reform and change.

There are those who believe that social networking sites have become a reliable source of news and updates because most of them come from eyewitnesses without being monitored or edited, thus becoming a source of information and data, emphasizing their importance in political mobilization.

Social media plays a prominent role in achieving the requirements of the political process and spreading

awareness among the different segments of society and raising their awareness of the issues, events, developments and positions that happen in their surroundings, both internally and externally, and this confirms the importance of the role assigned to these sites in the events of political guidance the importance of social networking sites in the political field is increasing via playing the role of mediator in the process of political communication between the official and the public, and between politicians themselves.

The relationship between the communicative process and the political process is a very close relationship, as both systems are affected by and affect the other, although the size of the influence exercised by the political system in developing countries is greater than that of the political communication system, and this is related to the characteristics of developing political, social and economic societies.

The link between media activity and public opinion made it a dialectical encounter with political activity, that is, a relationship of conflict at times, and a relationship of cooperation at other times. Governments own a number of media outlets and guarantee other advocacy that they do not own, but rather provide them with certain facilities or finance them to adopt government policies on ideological or political grounds. It is noted that many politicians (heads of state, prime ministers, ministers, parliamentarians) are keen to participate in new social networking sites, due to their conviction of the importance

*Table (1) shows distribution of respondents according to gender*

Type	Repetition	The ratio
Mention	54	45, 57%
feminine	40	55, 42%
the total	94	100%

illustrates table(3) The male category ranked first with a percentage of( 45, 57 % ), while the female category came in second place with a percentage of(55, 42%).

*Table (2) shows the age group of the respondents*

The age	Repetition	The ratio%
20-22	43	74, 45 %
18-20	29	85, 30%
24 and over	12	76, 12%
22-24	10	65, 10%
the total	94	100%

Show table data (2)The highest percentage was for the age group (20-22) years, and it ranked a 74.45 percent, It is followed by the category (18-20) with a rate of 85.30%.,

of political communication through social networking sites.

In the political field, the media plays an important role in educating the masses and directing them towards a specific behavior, a specific leadership, or a particular current, whether ideological, ideological, or partisan, especially in the field of parliamentary and presidential elections.

The media find themselves in the midst of the political process, as do politicians, but large segments of the public - especially university youth - in developing countries are forced to follow up on political affairs, events and issues day by day, due to the state of instability in society, and as a result of the citizen being directly affected by political changes in His society, politics is what determines the features of other issues and arranges their priorities, meaning that politics determines the nature of life that a citizen lives in his homeland, and it determines his relationship with neighboring countries and societies.

## X. THE RESULTS OF THE ANALYTICAL STUDY AND THEIR INTERPRETATION

### 1. Demographic information

It includes standing on the distribution of the members of the research sample according to gender, age stage, academic achievement, marital status, and work, as shown in the following tables:

what happened age group ( 24qamany years)ranked third with a percentage of 76.12 percent. Finally, it appeared The category age(22-24) years in fourth place with a rate of 65.10%.

*Table (3) shows the study college stages*

Educational level	Repetition	The ratio%
the fourth	31	97, 32%
the second	27	72, 28%
the third	21	36, 22%
The Guardian	15th	95, 15%
the total	94	100%

shows table (3) That first place was for the fourth stage in the rate of 97, 32%, As for the second stage, it was ranked second in the rate of 72, 28% , while resolved third level ranked third in the rate of 36, 22% , finally received stage a Guardian ranked fourth in the rate of 95, 15%.

**2. The extent to which social networking sites are used by patients to get on the information Iraqi political issues.**

Table (4) shows the number of hours of the respondents spend on social networking sites

The number of hours	Repetition	The ratio%
2-4 hours	39	48, 41 %
4-6 hours	34	19, 36%
6-8 hours	15th	95, 15%
8 hours or more	6	38, 6%
the total	94	100%

shows table (4) that Respondents spend separate hours from a most follow social media, it was T1st place for hours (2-4) B Rate 48, 41 %, What the second place was for the number of hours(4-6) and by 19, 36%, and there are those who spend (6-8) daily hours of the respondents and they got third place 95.15 percent, the class (8 hours) ranked fourth and final in the rate of 38, 6%.

Table (5) shows favorite time Respondents to follow social networking sites

favorite time	Repetition	percentage
evening.	48	08, 51%
all	40	55, 42%
noon.	4	25, 4%
A.m.	2	12, 2%
the total	94	100%

From data in Table (5) Respondents favorite time to follow social networking sites it is in the evening time it got first place and by percentage of 08, 51%, and this is a clear indication that university students, after completing their work hours and taking a rest and then completing their homework, follow up on social networking sites in the evening, as it is more like their leisure and rest time. They dedicate part of it to follow up on political issues. As for the respondents who follow up at all times, they ranked second and by 55.42 percent, while the respondents who follow the noon time ranked third and by 25.4%. Finally, the respondents who follow the morning time appeared in the fourth place and by 12.2%, Which As a natural result, students go to their colleges in the morning to study and do not have time to follow social networking sites.

Table (6) shows Respondents favorite place to follow social networking sites

favorite place	Repetition	percentage
the home	62	95, 65%
public places	19	21, 20%
Anywhere	11	70, 11%
the University	2	14, 2%
the total	94	100%

It can be seen from the data Table (6) the favorite place a large proportion of The respondents to follow social networking sites to obtain political information about the people and the Iraqi politician home, and by 95, 65% This indicates that the difficult living conditions and the lack of recreational places designated for these young people, as well as security concerns at times, all made them prefer home to follow these sites from. What is the rate of follow-up from public places? 21, 20%, while rate went down continue anywhere, soreached ratio 70, 11% Finally it turns out that Rate few. Some of them follow from the university and reached 14, 2%, and this is it indicates that the students' preoccupation with their studies does not allow them enough time to follow social networking sites.

Table (7) shows Who does he communicate with? Researcher went for the purpose of discussing political information

Contact	Repetition	percentage
Relatives and friends	42	68, 44%
Classmates	21	36, 22%
Who shares my expertise?	12	76, 12%
Who raise topics for discussion?	12	76, 12%
family members	7	44, 7%
the total	94	100%

Evidenced by the data schedule (7) Communicate with Relatives and friends have harvested on the ratios 68, 44%, and this is an indication that the respondents prefer to communicate with their relatives and friends, perhaps out of love and comfort for them, and this generates and develops trust in exchanging and discussing information related to Iraqi political issues, since the percentage of security and tranquility is supposed to be high in dealing with this category. While a class communicate with

"Classmates" ranked second by 36, 22%, and shared two classes "Communicate with those who participate Jurisdiction" And the "who raise topics of discussion" ranked third, with 76, 12%. For both of them, What contact with "a family members" It ranked fourth and last, with a percentage of 44, 7%. This percentage is consistent with what was stated in the data of Table (6) "the first category", which showed that the respondents' preferred place for using social media is (home), meaning that respondents are in their homes while using social networking sites, i.e. with their families under one roof. Therefore, there is no need to communicate electronically with family members as long as confrontational communication is available.

Concerning the tables (4-5-6-7), the young respondents spend a different time. and, as indicated above, interact with each other through social networking sites, which leads to the occurrence of different effects that may be strong and direct on them, and on different social media. especially in the area of obtaining political information related to local political life, they are at stake within the framework of their daily lives, and these sites have become influential in the world in daily events according to the percentages shown in the tables have the opportunity to move their thoughts and discussion of their political issues transcend the limits of time and place to new spaces in which there is no censorship.

*Table (8) shows the respondents' ranking of the social networking sites they rely on as sources of their political information: (more than one alternative).*

Social networking sites according to the order of the respondents	Repetition	percentage
Facebook	52	37, 35%
Instagram	34	12, 23%
fiber	24	32 , 16%
The YouTube	12	16, 8%
whatsapp	10	80, 6%
snap chat	8	44, 5%
Telegram	4	72, 2%
Twitter	3	07, 2%
the total	147	100%

illustrated by Table (8) Facebook site has harvested on the ratio, Which 37, 35% This may be due to the fact that Facebook is the preferred site for most university youth,

as confirmed by many statistics prepared by specialists in the field of social networking sites, due to the many services that the site provides to its users. What has Instagram lost? came in second place, And in the rate of 12, 23%, what happened fiber on the third place, at 32, 16%, and achieved YouTube fourth place, And by 16.8 percent, Word Press Whatsup ranked fifth, and be cursing 80, 6%, ranked Snapchat ranked sixth, and by 44,5%, while the two signatories are Telegram And the Twitter lost (Their share was the seventh and eighth. And by centigrade fig 72, 2% and 7, 2%, respectively.

*Table (9) shows Bezela Contributions of social networking sites in raising awareness of the Iraqi political issues raised*

The contribution of social media to raising awareness	Repetition	Percentage
Enhanced my information	41	61, 43%
It raised my political awareness	22	40, 23%
It made me search for information and details about it	14	89, 14%
Provide important information about it	11	11% 70
I wanted to follow her more	6	40, 6%
the total	94	100%

From the data of table (9) Social networking sites contributed with a high percentage of approximately 61.43 percent to enhancing the respondents' information, while they were able to raise the level of political awareness among the respondents matter at a rate of 40.23 percent, while the respondents indicated that these sites I made them search for information and details related to Iraqi political issues and by 89,14% , And on the other hand between respondents of social networking sites have contributed to providing important information on these political issues at a rate of 11.70, and finally, the respondents expressed that social networking sites have increased the desire they have in follower Iraqi political issues and by 40, 6%.



Table (10) shows Obstacles to using social media

Obstacles	Repetition	Percentage
distrust of its political implications	39	48, 41 %
Cancel the accounts I follow	24	53 , 25 %
Constant internet outage	23	48, 24%
Preoccupation with studies and other obligations	8	51, 8%
the total	94	100%

Evidenced by the data schedule(10) that class "distrust of its political implications" I ranked first in the rate of 48, 41%, While the category "Cancel the accounts I follow" ranked second, with 53, 25%, What class 'interruption continuous internet" She got third place web 48.24 percent while solved category "Busy study and other obligations" ranked fourth and last and by 51, 8%.

Table (11) Shows respondents opinionsto what is published on social media about Iraqi political issues

Respondents' opinions	Repetition	Percentage
Not everything that is published reflects the reality in the political arena	35	25, 37%
It expresses what is happening in the Iraqi political arena	26	65, 27%
summarize some Iraqi political events	21	34, 22%
Confusion and lack of awareness of political affairs	12	76, 12%
the total	94	100%

The data in Table (11) indicate that the category of "Not everything that is published reflects the reality in the political arena" I have got first place web Rate 25, 37%, This indicates that the respondents are not completely coordinated behind what is published on social networking sites, and they have the ability to intersect the information and verify its validity and then compare it with what is happening on the Iraqi arena on the ground, especially since the large number of mass media and its different content gives a great opportunity

for the respondents to verify the accuracy of the information The politics they derive from social media. While solved category "It expresses what is happening in the Iraqi political arena "Second place" At a rate of 65.27 percent, received category" summarize some Iraqi political events "Third place at a rate of 34.22%, a What class "Confusion and lack of awareness of political affairs", Blast ranked by 76, 12%.

Table (12) shows the political purposes that motivate the respondents to use social networking sites.

political purposes	Repetition	Percentage
See the statements of political leaders	25	59, 26%
Contribute to revealing political facts	22	44, 23%
expressing positions towards political issues	13	82, 13%
Seeing developments in Arab issues and the International	12	76, 12%
Communicate with professionals in this field	12	76, 12%
Communicate with friends on political issues	10	63 , 10 %
the total	94	100%

It is clear from the table data(12) that class "See the statements of political leaders" it won first place at a rate of 59.26 percent, As I got a class "Contribute to revealing political facts" At second place at a rate of 44.23%, While class "expression About my agreement on political issues" Third place With a rate of 82.13%, a What are the two categories? "Seeing developments in Arab issues And the International" And the "Communicate with professionals in this field", lost Shared fourth place web 76, 12% For both of them, Finally came a class "Communicate with friends on political issues" ranked fifth and by 63.10%.

Table (13) shows the reasons for university youth reliance on social networking sites in following up on Iraqi political issues.(Can answer more than one option

Reasons for accreditation	Repetition	Percentage
It has high speed	30	17, 17%
Provides space for free expression	29	57, 16%
Ease of access to information	28	16%
Get to know the	25	28, 14%

different opinions		
Address the needs of the users	16	14, 9%
Increases my ability to analyze political issues	16	14, 9%
Its information is reliable, accurate and clear	14	8%
Participate in making political events	13	42, 7%
Interested in, explaining, interpreting and analyzing political issues	4	28, 2%
the total	157	100%

The data in Table (13) indicate that the category of "It has high speed "I ranked first by 17.17%, a What class "Provides space for free expression It came in second place by 57.16%, while came category "Ease of access to information" Third place in the rate of 16%, and got category "Get to know the different opinions "On the fourth place At 28.14%, and shared two classes Address the needs of the users "And the "Increases my ability to analyze political issues Fifth place and at a similar rate of 14.9% For both of them, What class "Its information is reliable, accurate and clear its share was ranked sixth by 8%, Finally received class "Participate in making political events", And the "Interested in, explaining, interpreting and analyzing political issues ranked seventh and eighth by two percent 42, 7%, 28, 2% Straight.

Table (14) shows what was achieved as a result of relying on social networking sites in following up on Iraqi political issues. (Can answer to a lots of options).

What is the result of accreditation?	Repetition	Percentage%
I became more knowledgeable. Events and political issues	39	54, 21%
Contributed to raising the level of my political knowledge	34	78, 18%
My desire to follow The apolitical events increased	32	67, 17%
I gave information at assignment on current	26	42, 14%

political issues		
affected me in my opinion and political orientation	16	83, 8%
Analyze the causes of the political issues at hand	14	73, 7%
became less hesitant.in expressing my political opinion	12	62, 6%
I participated in a chat, seminars and conferences on political issues	8	41, 4%
the total	181	100%

Table data indicate (14) for the desired results From Reliance on social media In obtaining information on Iraqi political issues, it has won a category "I became more knowledgeable. Events and political issues" first place and 54.21 percent, and got category "Contributed to raising the level of my political knowledge" Second place At a rate of 78.18%, and received category "My desire to follow The political events increased "Third place At a rate of 67, 17%, and came category "I gave information at assignment on current political issues ranked fourth with a rate of 42.14 percent, Then followed by a category "affected My opinion and political orientation "Fifth place and by 83, 8%, a What are the rest of the categories? It has got ranked sixth, seventh and eighth, respectively, according to Their petitions and the pedigree the percentage indicated against each of them, as shown in Table (14) above.

Table (15) shows The role of social networking sites and their impact on shaping attitudes and trends on Iraqi political issues. (more than one option can be answered)

The role of websites in shaping attitudes	Repetition	Percentage
I contributed to modifying my thoughts on certain political issues	29	80, 21%
She made me participate in writing political topics and interact with them	26	54, 19%
You gave me the courage to criticize	23	29, 17%

Form public opinion about the issues you raise	21	78, 15%
Contributed to changing my view of government policy	18	53, 13%
It is the right place to raise current political issues	16	06, 12%
the total	133	100%

useful data table (16)an class "I contributed to modifying my thoughts on certain political issues "I got first place web80,21%This confirms what communication scholars say, which is that social networking sites have the ability to influence the minds of their users by putting forward new ideas, supporting existing ideas and trends, or changing old ideas and trends. While came category "it made me participate in writing political topics and interact with them" Second place "and at 54, 19%,whilehavecategory"You gave me the courage to criticize "Third place and by 29, 17%, What class "Form public opinion about the issues you raise It ranked fourth web78.15%,As the category "Contributed to changing my view of government policy" ranked fifth With a rate of 53.13%,And I got category "Consider the appropriate place to raise current political issues" Sixth and last place by 06, 12%.

## XI. CONCLUSION

It has been concluded that it is a very important to understand the following:

1. Most of the respondents use social networking sites and spend number from hours in varying proportions, in order to obtain information related to political issues related to the Iraqi issue. This follow up mostly in the evening time08, 51%, And the benefit know the time every who does prepare Iraqi political content and when this content was broadcast from a majority serves the party that manufactures the media material. This is a clear indication that university students, after completing their work hours and taking a rest and then completing their homework, follow up on social networking sites in the evening, as it is more like their leisure and rest time. They dedicate part of it to following up on political issues.
2. Researcher seeks to focus on the statement in their view. Regarding the Iraqi political affairs, discussing other people's points of view. This enhances what researchers and specialists go to is that Social Media sites.

It has a high capacity on supply community members with information, including politics, they find a way to communicate with relatives and friends have harvested on the proportions 68, 44%.This is an indication that the respondents prefer to communicate with their relatives and friends, perhaps out of love and comfort for them, and this generates and develops trust in exchanging and discussing information related to Iraqi political issues, since the percentage of security and tranquility is supposed to be high in dealing with this category.

3. It was found that the Facebook site. It is the most used than the rest of the social networking sites on which it depends university youth as a source of their political information about the Iraqis and by37, 35%.This may be due to the fact that Facebook is the preferred site for most university youth, as confirmed by many statistics prepared by specialists in the field of social networking sites, due to the many services that the site provides to its users.

4. ASocial networking sites contributed with a high percentage of approximately 61, 43% to enhancing the respondents' information and the raising the level of political awareness of matter remarkably. This indicates that the respondents suffer from a lack of political information, and they are ignorant of some of it.

5. It turns out that one of the most important purposes and objectives that the respondents seek in following up on Iraqi political issues are: Examining the statements of political leaders, with a rate of 59, 26%,andContribution to revealing political facts with a rate of 44.23%. What indicates that political leaders have a major role in fueling and confusing the Iraqi street through their statements that affect all unstable sectors of the state, not because of the eloquence and accuracy of these statements, but rather for fear of their negative repercussions on society and the lives of citizens, not to mention the increasing desire of respondents to reveal political facts. To find out what is going on around them and hatched in the corridors of politics.

6. Turns out to be the most important reasons for university youth's adoption of social networking sites is their privilege at high speed and by17, 17%, And the RH space adequate to express freely and ratio57, 16%.

### Suggestions

1–The necessity of educating university youth about the pros and cons of social networking sites, through university lectures, seminars and the media.

2–It is important to educate university youth about the value of time and invest it in what benefits them and achieves their ambitions, and what is devoted to the use of social networking sites should make them aware of

developments and events that can help them achieve those ambitions.

3–It is necessary for researchers and scholars to continue writing scientific field research on the university youth's uses of social networking sites, as the nature of these uses and topics of interest change from time to time at a remarkable speed, as well as that the order of communication sites is changing rapidly, sometimes we find that Facebook is in the first place, and sometimes we find Twitter, and so on.

4 - The concerned authorities in the country should find better alternatives than imposing censorship on the uses and their contents, including the initiative to provide public opinion with the political developments that are taking place in the country through news, reports or others honestly and transparently, in order to prevent young people from obtaining this information and events and providing news from Other parties may be inaccurate, tendentious, misleading and unreliable, as the motives for revealing and publishing political facts in public were among the most prominent motives for political use, and this is related to the desire to influence public opinion.

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