Interactive Facebook and its role in shaping Iraqi youth's perception of political crises

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Abstract

This study looks at intuitiveness through Facebook and its job informing youth impression of political emergencies in Iraq. The exploration means to distinguish the restrictions of the intuitive commitment through Facebook in the Iraqi youth's impression of political emergencies, as well as uncovering the degree of the connection of Iraqi youth through Facebook in the political structure, and this examination falls inside the enlightening examination as indicated by its sort. The most fitting review for the review. The analyst depended on a poll and appropriated it among the youthful respondents who use Facebook to uncover the job of collaboration in deciding their view of the political emergencies in Iraq. The review arrived at many outcomes, including:

1.   It was observed that Facebook plays a part in the adolescent's attention to the political emergencies occurring in Iraq. This is because of the wide utilization of Facebook by Iraqi youth.
2.   The outcomes showed the incredible communication by youngsters on Facebook during the event of political emergencies in Iraq, and this demonstrates the degree of the adolescent's advantage in the political angle and recent developments in Iraq, because the political element is definitive in Iraqi life, and raises some questions about its different viewpoints.
3.   The review demonstrated the legitimacy of the theory that the intuitive on the Facebook site assist with framing specific patterns for youngsters in regards to the political emergencies occurring in Iraq.

Keywords: Facebook, shaping and political crises.

Introduction

Person to person communication destinations have turned into a wellspring of data assembling, and have incredible significance to the general population, and critically affect their mentalities and conduct, and have become better than customary media as far as depending on them to get news and connect with them, and because of innovative and data advancement, the public's requirement for media in the entirety of its structures has expanded. Whether it is customary or new, and because web-based media, particularly Facebook, has fostered a great deal and its highlights have expanded because of the enormous innovative turn of events and the development of numerous attributes, most strikingly the intuitive element.

This element is addressed in numerous correspondence designs through the Web, for example, moment correspondence, email benefits, and remarking on themes. The correspondence locales have empowered clients to answer, convey and interface with others who might contrast in language, race, orientation, culture and others, profiting from the component of quickness and reverberation that describes this destination, and, significantly, intelligence is the arranged endeavours in planning new media message destinations, projects and content that permit the beneficiary or supporter of interpersonal interaction destinations however much as could be expected to partake, answer and associate during the time spent correspondence and correspondence with others openly and not mandatory in imparting to content or content in Long range informal

communication locales or the consensus of different sites, and intuitiveness doesn't mean simply being on the Web or informal communication locales, yet in the degree to which people take part in making, changing, or answering substance. Facebook is one of the main people to person communication destinations in Iraq Given its many benefits, like its convenience and the shortfall of the requirement for a particular instructive level, as well as the free enrollment and collaboration in it by the young portion generally and from the two genders. Intelligence is exemplified here, particularly when youngsters partake in the development of content or through direct remarking or sharing of distributions Or attempting to get or get to different data and answer it, whether the reaction is concurrent, prompt or no concurrent, by offering youngsters the chance to answer distributions on the occasion that are helpful for them[1].

The digital means dominate the youth segment to a large extent, and therefore the percentage of their interaction with them increased, which led to a feeling of their virtual presence and their interest in various issues, whether social, political, sports, economic or cultural. The interaction that became based on the relationship of youth with the machine in various fields, especially politics, as a crucial field in the lives of Iraqi youth, because the Iraqi situation can be described as unstable economically and politically, which led to the outbreak of many crises throughout the ongoing political process since 2003. Therefore, the search for a role Instructiveness of Iraqi youth on Facebook in the face of political crises is very important and requires research and investigation.

The research problem and its questions

The issue of the exploration is the absence of lucidity of the job that intelligence plays on the Facebook site in moulding the view of youngsters of the political emergencies occurring in Iraq, and given the complicated circumstances that Iraq is going through and the political and security shakiness, so the scientist attempts to recognize the idea of this job.

The research problem can be embodied by the following main question: What is the role of the interactive via Facebook in the youth's awareness of the political crises in Iraq?

The accompanying inquiries emerge from this inquiry:

1.   How does intuitiveness utilizing Facebook add to moulding youth impression of political emergencies?
2.   What are the intuitive structures that Iraqi youth use on Facebook?
3.   Does association assume a part in shaping specific patterns despite political emergencies, and what is the idea of those patterns**.**

The importance of research

The significance of the examination lies in uncovering the pretended by the intelligent component on the Facebook site in moulding the young's view of the political emergencies occurring in Iraq, which are vital, because they influence individuals' lives, occupations and the idea of their work, and adds to improving the writing connected with this. Particularly since the investigations that managed intelligence are as yet restricted, and this point stays needing more examinations, as well as distinguishing the idea of the young's impression of these emergencies. Tending to the idea of intelligence on Facebook through a field study can prompt generalizable outcomes and along these lines add to the crystallization of an objective view of the connection between the utilization of the intelligent element on the Facebook site and youth consciousness of the political emergencies in Iraq.

Research objectives

1.   Recognizing the limits of the interactive contribution via Facebook in the Iraqi youth's perception of political crises.
2.   Exposing the extent of the interaction of Iraqi youth through Facebook in the political framework.
3.   Explanation of the reasons that drive the Iraqi youth to interact regarding political crises.
4.   Standing on the most important crises that Iraqi youth interact with through Facebook.
5.   Determining the forms of interaction that young people adopt in the site in question.

Research hypotheses

The hypothesis is intended in scientific research speculative statement about the relationship between two or more variables, and hypotheses are written statements that generally or specifically link variables to other variables) [2].

Through the hypotheses, the researcher predicts the results of the study or the relationship between the variables that it deals with, and this means that the hypothesis is a guess or a conclusion that the researcher formulates and adopts temporarily to explain some of what he observes of phenomena and facts.

1. The interaction on Facebook contributed to understanding the youth of the nature of the potential effects of political crises.
2. Interactivity plays a role in shaping young people's attitudes towards political crises.
3. Facebook contributed to providing enough space for youth interaction in the face of political crises.

Research type and method

This research falls within the descriptive research according to its type. The researcher also adopted the survey method as it is the most appropriate for the study by designing a questionnaire and distributing it among young people who use Facebook.

Data collection tools

•   Observation: The researcher relied on scientific observation to follow up the Iraqi youth's use of Facebook and the limits of their interaction in the political framework, especially during the outbreak of crises.
•   Questionnaire form: The researcher prepared a questionnaire form consisting of three axes, as the first axis included personal data, and the second axis included the characteristics and habits of using the Facebook website, while the third axis included the Facebook website and the awareness of political crises, and the form consisted of 24 questions commensurate with the objectives The research and the questions of the problem, being the most appropriate to obtain information related to the

study, were presented to some specialists in the media field to verify its apparent validity and the accuracy of the formulation of the questions.

Research community and sample

1.   Research people group: The analyst distinguished his examination local area with the Iraqi youth who are clients of the Facebook site, which turned out to be clear through the information of field perceptions that it is a powerful site on them, and in different fields, particularly the political ones. legit so the outcomes can be summed up. Then, at that point, he partitioned the areas of the governorate into six locales, considering their managerial divisions. The areas were addressed by the accompanying: Al-Hilla, Al-Qasim, Al-Medhatiyah, Alexandria, Al-Mahaweel, and Al-Musayyib. The specialist observed that the proper size of the example that he picked by the straightforward irregular examining technique is (90) singles, with 15 youngsters for every area.

Research fields

1.   Spatial domain: The researcher took a spatial domain from Babylon Governorate
2.   Temporal domain: The temporal domain is determined by the period during which the questionnaire was distributed and collected, which started in the fourth month of 2021 and ended in the sixth month of the same year.
3.   The human domain: we mean the Facebook users who were studied, taking into account that their ages range from (18-35) years according to the criteria set by the United Nations to define the youth category. This age group was chosen because it is the most vital and influential in society.

The concept of political crises, their characteristics, stages

A.   Political crisis: It is a situation or problem that takes on the dimensions of the political system and calls for a decision to confront it, whether it is administrative, political, systemic, social or economic. Unintentionally, the crisis may be the result of factors that are difficult to control [3].

B.   Characteristics of a political crisis.

The characteristics of the political crisis areas follows:[4]

1.   The prevalence of a state of ignorance and lack of knowledge and the spread of an environment of random confusion in the absence of sufficient and necessary information for the state and government institutions.
2.   Surprising, surprising, high speed and surprising occurrence of political crises and the succession of their conditions and complexities
3.   By its nature, the crisis is complex, intertwined and intertwined, in addition, its data are unclear, and there are many ways and results.
4.   The spread of a state of fear of the unknown, and anxiety about the future due to upcoming crises, as well as anticipation of severe and new crises that have negative effects.
5.   By its nature, the crisis causes a threat, deterioration and weakness in all government institutions in the country.
6.   The cause of the crisis exerts several pressures to escalate the crisis, increase its severity, and tighten the screws on the leaders in the state.
7.   Crises cause a threat to the interests of governmental organizations in the country, security institutions, and various ministries in the country. Crises also lead to instability, the absence of security and the lack of business continuity in various aspects of the country.
8.   The feeling of the senior leadership, ministers and officials in the state of helplessness and lack of confidence in themselves and their decisions, confusion about their behaviour and inability to take new and correct decisions, and a state of doubt hangs over them from the closest people accompanying them.
9.   The crisis causes a loss and collapse of the respect of the governed to the rulers, and it also causes officials to lose their jobs, responsibilities and offices.
10.   The presence of an external force exerts pressure on the higher state administrations.
C.   the stages of the political crisis: Crises of all kinds, including political crises, pass through some stages because the crisis has a life cycle like any other social phenomenon. Crisis Availability of crisis management requirements. The researchers differed in the number of stages the crisis is going through, some have expanded on it, while others have reduced it to three

stages. They also differed in naming each of these stages, although all the names refer to the same meanings. The crisis has seven stages: [5]
1.   Formation stage: It is the stage in which the causes of the birth of the crisis appear.
2.   Birth stage: During this stage, the crisis expresses itself and appears on the surface of events.
3.   The stage of escalation and expansion: the crisis at this stage begins to attract attention due to the widening of the circle, the depth of its impact and the escalation of its pace.
4.   Explosion stage: in which the crisis escalates to such a degree that it cannot be contained.
5.   Maturity stage: It is the stage in which the crisis reaches the maximum degree of severity and impact.
6.   The stage of decline and contraction: during which the crisis begins to fade.
7.   The stage of disappearance: It is the stage at which the crisis ends and nothing remains of it except its impact and results.

Media professionals summarize these stages into three stages:[6]

•   Pre-crisis stage (preparedness).
•   Stage   of   crisis   explosion (confrontation).
•   Post-crisis   phase   (rebalancing   and evaluation).

The third topic: Interactivity in social networking sites

A - The idea of intelligence: Intuitiveness is a fundamental element of sites, and it happens when the crowd takes part in the development of media content through direct change and criticism or even through the production of unique substance. The term intelligence initially showed up in 1954 when Wilbur Schramm alluded to the requirement for A typical encounter between the shipper and the recipient adds to the cooperation and with the appearance of the Web and the spread of its correspondence applications, the idea of collaboration is built up.

Intelligence is characterized as the way to deal with controlling the framework by taking care of it the aftereffect of its past activity and execution .[7] It additionally implies the degree to which members in the informative cycle can trade jobs and endlessly control their normal

talk. Pavlik characterized intelligent bi-directional correspondence between the gathering of shippers and recipients. For considers it to be a corresponding informative interaction in which two gatherings (collector and source) or more take part in a typical talk and control its planning and content to an autonomous and equivalent degree.

Interactive types

Some researchers divide interactions into two types:

A- Direct connection: It is what happens simultaneously and not really in a similar spot, and this happens utilizing exchanges and direct gatherings or utilizing specialized means, for example, phone, email and others

B - Backhanded collaboration: It isn't expected to be momentary and direct, and this is finished utilizing customary mail and circuitous gatherings.

Some scientists recognize two kinds of connection, in particular: human cooperation and the collaboration of the means. The other specialist alludes to human cooperation as more significant than the collaboration of the means, since it is nearer to reconfiguring the fierce correspondence (eye to eye), and it is characterized as a correspondence between at least two clients that happens through a correspondence channel, for example, utilizing the message board, or utilizing mail joins. Electronic, then again, the intuitive means is an intelligent correspondence among clients and innovation and depends on the idea of the actual innovation and the work it allows, such as the use of hyperlinks to move from one news story to another [8].

B - interactive media tools

Interactive media tools are divided into several types, including[9]:

1.   Electronic mail, Email: It is the most unmistakable attribute of organization correspondence, and it is the soul of the Web and sites. Organizing innovation has meaningfully altered how individuals impart and how they trade thoughts and addresses the most involved help on the organization for correspondence between companions, associates, families and others. Email gets its definition from the meaning of electronic means, which are intuitive advances that work through PCs, and work with individual correspondence in the two its individual and aggregate structures. instant messages to people or gatherings)

2.   Discussion Gatherings: An intuitive help given on the Web through which individuals with normal interests can leave public and private messages that can be perused by a PC client, and in this idea, it is a type of individual and aggregate correspondence on the Web, and a sort of Kinds of electronic discourse that permits people to speak with the people who share similar interests and trade thoughts, data, message, pictures, music and video cuts .[10]

3.   Chatting: It is now and then called (web discussion administration). In this assistance, exchange between individuals is done utilizing separately composing phrases, which is called (quick progressive discourse). Maybe two individuals are bantering eye to eye, however, recorded as a hard copy, as the questioner observes straightforwardly the other individual's message, and different forms have been refreshed in the new period that permits discourse with sound tuning in and moment broadcasting of picture and sound utilizing web camera innovation. The discourse might go on for extended periods because of its minimal expense and usability. This assistance is the most famous and broadly utilized and is recognized from different administrations given by the site in that correspondence happens simultaneously, regardless of whether it is in better places.

4.   Roaming components inside the pages: These components establish a fundamental mainstay of cooperation, referenced by Nicholas in his discussion about the essential elements of collaboration in the electronic press, and rely upon the supposed hyperlinks that take more than one picture, they might be:

A. Related links (outside the topic): These links are placed at the end of the topic in the form (Read Also) and one of its advantages is that it leaves the reader diligent in his reading and following up on the topic, and after he finishes reading he can get more information and identify topics that may be a source of the mentioned information and an extension she has.

B. Related links within the context: They are placed within the context with hyperlinks that

transport the user within the site for further information and details of what he reads or watches.

C. Other related sites: This method refers the user to Internet sites, usually to sites specialized in the field to which the published article belongs, thus adding more information to the user.

A. Interactive services for Facebook:

Facebook is one of the most famous social networking sites, and it ranks first on social networks. It was founded by an American student at Harvard University. The purpose of its establishment, in the beginning, was to communicate between friends and maintain their relationship after university.

Facebook achieved great fame and spread in most countries of the world. Its uses and purposes were varied and included many aspects of users' interests, as its beginnings were limited to entertainment, entertainment and social communication. It has a significant impact in bringing about important changes in people's lives.

In the field of media, Facebook has brought about radical and important changes in the communication process. The pioneers of this site are creating events and interacting with each other by commenting on political publications and transmitting them to various groups concerned with political affairs, and Facebook has become a fertile ground on which the idea of revolution and the political change that it brought about Many Arab revolutions in what was called (the Arab Spring).[11]

Facebook interactive services:

Facebook offers a range of interactive services, including [12]

1. The wall page or the board: it is the one on which everything written by the owner of the page or the member of the group appears, including notes, pictures, articles or publications
2. Events Selection Tool: It allows a Facebook member to invite friends to attend a specific meeting, event, or event.
3. Messaging tool: It is through which messages exchanged between friends on Facebook are collected, and this tool was one of the basic means of instantaneous logistical organization, and management of ongoing activities on the ground, whether through alerting with information, or circulating what is agreed upon.
4. Groups: They are the private or public pages that are interested in a particular aspect to which those with common interests or tendencies belong. These groups allow agreement on certain matters that are circulated within the group, and the member has the right to comment, publish and express an opinion
5. There are some interactive services or tools provided by the site, including commenting on publications, self-participation, or sharing topics raised within the site pages by members and others.

Presentation and interpretation of results

The analysis of the questionnaire revealed the following general results:

The first axis: Demographic data

Table (1). Shows the personal data of the respondents

Sequencing	Options	Repetition	Percentage	Ranking
Gender	Male	46	51.11	1
	Feminine	44	48.88	2
	Total	90	100	
Age	25 – 18	42	46.66	2
	35 – 26	48	53.33	1
	Total	90	100	

Academic achievement	Primary	6	6.66	5
	Medium	15	16.66	4
	middle school	34	37.77	1
	Bachelor's	18	20	2
	Higher degrees	17	18.88	3
	Total	90	100	
Social status	Unmarried	33	36.66	2
	Married	48	53.33	1
	separate	7	7.77	3
	Widower	2	2.22	4
	Total	90	100	
Occupation	Employee	38	42.22	1
	Earner	9	10	5
	Student	13	14.44	4
	Housewife	16	17.77	2
	Unemployed	14	15.55	3
	Total	90	100	

Table (1) above showed that the number of males reached (46) young men and constituted a percentage of (51.11%), while the number of females was (44) and they constituted a percentage of (48.88%), and this indicates the clear superiority of males compared to females of the sample surveyed in the city Babylon and this contrasts with the percentage of women in Iraqi society because their percentage is higher than that of men, but their low percentage in the sample may be due to the social sensitivity that prevents them from filling out the questionnaire form. As for academic achievement, the above table revealed that the number of preparatory certificate holders reached (34), at a rate of (37.77%), which is the highest percentage of the sample of the study, while the number of holders of a bachelor's degree was (18) at a rate of (20%), while the total of Holders of higher certificates (17) at a rate of (18.88%), while those who hold an intermediate certificate amounted to (15) and a rate of (16.66%), and the last rank of primary certificate holders were (6), at a rate of (6.66%), and it is clear from the above table that holders of a certificate Preparatory schools are at the forefront in the study community, and these data indicate a high percentage of educated people, which is supposed to be a high rate of political awareness.

It is clear from the above table concerning the jobs and work of the respondents, that the percentage of young employees reached (42.22%), while the percentage of housewives was (17.77%), while the percentage of unemployed youth reached (15.55%), while the percentage of young students was It amounted to (14.44%), and the percentage of profit was (10%), and it is clear from the above table that the largest percentage of the study sample was for the account of young employees, which means that the majority of young people in the study community enjoy economic independence, which makes them more stable and relaxed than the rest of the groups.

The second axis: the characteristics and habits of using Facebook

Table (2). Shows the characteristics and habits of respondents' use of Facebook

Question	Options	Repetition	Percentage	Ranking
Do you have a Facebook account?	Yes	90	100	1
	Non	0	0	2
	Total	90	100	
What is your average daily use of Facebook?	Less than an hour	13	14.44	4
	From one hour to two hours	25	27.77	1
	From 2 hours to 3 hours	20	22.22	3
	From 3 hours - to 4	11	12.22	5
	More than 4 hours	21	23.33	2
	Total	90	100	
What is the extent of your interaction with Facebook about political crises?	I interact a lot	23	25.55	2
	I react	22	24.44	3
	I react a little	27	30	1
	I don't react	18	20	4
	Total	90	100	

2 - What is the average daily Facebook usage?

It is evident from Table No. (2) above, that the percentage of using Facebook by the youth of the city of Babil from (one to two hours) per day amounted to (27.77%), and that (23.33%) of the respondents spend more than (4 hours) on the site Facebook, while the percentage of (22.22%) of those who spend (2-3 hours) per day, as for those who spend browsing (less than an hour), their percentage reached (14.44%), and the percentage (12.22%) of those who spend (3-4 hours) hours) per day. From this, it is clear that the majority of young people spend (from an hour - to two hours) using Facebook, which came in the first place, and it is a short period, and therefore their interaction rate may be weak on Facebook, and therefore their awareness of the political crises in Iraq is low.

3- What is your interaction with Facebook regarding the political crises?

The results of the research indicated in Table(2) above, that (30%) of the respondents interact weakly on Facebook during the outbreak of political crises, and that (25.55%) came in favour of (I interact a lot), while I got (I interact). On the percentage of (24.44%), and occupied (No interaction) on (20%) of the respondents. It can be concluded from these data that the largest proportion of the respondents interact on Facebook in a small way when the political crises erupt in Iraq.

The third axis: Facebook and the awareness of political crises

Table (3). Shows the limits of youth's perception of political crises through interaction on Facebook

Sequencing	Options	Repetition	Percentage	ranking

In your assessment, did Facebook provide enough space for youth interaction in the face of political crises?	Yes	40	44.44	1
	Both	19	21.11	3
	To some extent	31	34.44	2
	Total	90	100	
What are the contents frequently posted on Facebook during political crises?	Election results crisis	39	43.33	1
	The crisis of the assassination attempt on the Prime Minister	28	31.11	2
	The crisis of sectarian strife in the city of Muqdadiya	23	25.55	3
	Total	90	100	
Did Facebook contribute to providing Iraqi youth with information about political crises?	Yes	24	26.66	2
	To some extent	45	50	1
	no	21	23.33	3
	Total	90	100	
In your assessment, did the participation and interaction of Iraqi youth through Facebook contribute to highlighting the role of social networking sites?	Yes	34	37.77	2
	To some extent	42	46.66	1
	no	14	15.55	3
	Total	90	100	
In your opinion, have certain trends crystallized for young people about the crises as a result of the interaction on Facebook?	Yes	29	32.22	2
	To some extent	45	50	1
	no	10	11.11	3
	I do not know	6	6.66	4
	Total	90	100	
In your opinion, what is the extent of the interaction of Facebook in providing young people with correct information about political crises?	contribute weakly	31	34.44	1
	It contributes very much	30	33.33	2
	contribute significantly	11	12.22	4
	Don't contribute at all	18	20	3
	Total	90	100	
Did the interaction on Facebook contribute to clarifying the media	Yes	31	34.44	2
	To some extent	38	42.22	1

misinformation about the crises?	do not contribute	11	12.22	3
	I do not know	10	11.11	4
	Total	90	100	
In your opinion, did the interaction on Facebook help in forming certain trends about political crises?	Yes	38	42.22	1
	no	12	13.33	3
	To some extent	31	34.44	2
	I do not know	9	10	4
	Total	90	100	
What is your assessment of the level of interaction of young people on Facebook during crises?	Weak	11	12.22	3
	Large	61	67.7	1
	medium	18	20	2
	Total	90	100	
What crises have you discussed the most with other Facebook users?	Election results crisis	44	48,88	1
	The crisis of the assassination attempt on the Prime Minister	30	33.33	2
	The crisis of sectarian strife in the city of Muqdadiya	16	17.77	3
	Total	90	100	
What are the problems of your interaction on Facebook regarding local crises?	Entering a link that deals with a specific crisis	42	46.66	1
	Share a text, photo or video	20	22.22	2
	Commenting on posts related to crises	13	14.44	4
	Bring up a specific crisis for discussion with friends	15	16.66	3
	Total	90	100	
To what extent did users care about crisis topics published on Facebook?	Great interest	44	48.88	1
	little attention	36	40	2
	they do not care	10	11.11	3
	Total	90	100	
	Yes	30	33.33	2

	To some extent	32	35.55	1
Did the interaction of young people on Facebook contribute to clarifying the nature of political crises?	no	12	13.33	4
	I do not know	16	17.77	3
	Total	90	100	
In your opinion, what is the importance of the interaction of young people on Facebook regarding political crises?	Important	32	35.55	1
	very important	28	31.11	2
	not important	16	17.77	3
	I do not know	14	15.55	4
	Total	90	100	
What is the nature of your interaction on Facebook when political crises erupt?	Comment on the news	47	52.22	1
	save post	13	14.44	3
	I like the choice	19	21.11	2
	Share post	11	12.22	4
	Total	90	100	
Was Facebook a role in the perception of young people to the political crises in Iraq?	Yes	51	56.66	1
	Sometimes	28	31.11	2
	no	11	12.22	3
	Total	90	100	

4 - In your assessment, has Facebook provided enough space for youth to interact in the face of political crises?

Table (3) showed that the (yes) option got (44.44%) from the study sample, while (34.44%) went to the alternative (to some extent), and (no) got (21.11) from the respondents And we can note from the table that the largest percentage of the youth's answers was by choosing the alternative yes, regarding the Facebook website providing sufficient space for youth interaction in the face of the political crises in Iraq, and thus it can be said that the Facebook website provides its users with sufficient freedom to interact with political crises.

5- What are the contents that are frequently posted on Facebook during political crises?

The results of the research, according to Table (3) above, indicate that the most frequently published content is the crisis of

election results with a percentage of (43.33%), while the assassination attempt on the Prime Minister reached (31.11%) of the respondents, and the crisis of sectarian strife in the city of Muqdadiya came with a percentage (25.55%) of the study sample, and therefore the repeated publication of the content of the election crisis came because the elections are what determine the form of the ruling political system

6- Did Facebook contribute to providing Iraqi youth with information about political crises?

Concerning providing the Facebook site to Iraqi youth with information about political crises, it was found from Table No. (3) that (50%) of the respondents chose (to some extent), and (26.66%) of them chose the option (Yes), and the respondents chose the alternative (No) at (23.33%) and it is clear from the data that Facebook participated in a certain percentage in providing young people with information about

political crises and that it did not provide them with information to a large extent.

7- In your assessment, did the participation and interaction of Iraqi youth on Facebook contribute to highlighting the role of social networking sites?

It is clear from the data of Table (3) above, that (46.66%) chose the alternative (to some extent) in the contribution of the Iraqi youth's participation and interaction on Facebook in highlighting the role of social networking sites, while the alternative (Yes) got a percentage of (37.77%), while (15.55%) came to the alternative (no), and it is clear from the data in the above table that the ratios are close in the extent of the participation of Iraqi youth and their interaction on Facebook in highlighting the role of social networking sites, and the researcher attributes this convergence to

8- In your opinion, have certain trends crystallized for young people regarding crises as a result of interaction on Facebook?

The data of Table (3) indicates that (50%) of the respondents chose the alternative (to some extent), while the alternative (Yes) got (32.22%) of the respondent's answers, and the percentage (11.11%) went to the alternative (No), and many respondents and their percentage (6.66%) chose the alternative (I don't know), so it can be said that there are no real trends for young people towards interaction on Facebook.

9- In your opinion, what is the extent of the interactive contribution of Facebook in providing Iraqi youth with correct information about political crises?

Table (3) above indicated that (34.44%) of the respondents confirmed that interactivity (contributes weakly) to providing young people with correct information about political crises, while some respondents (33.33%) indicated that the alternative (contributes very significantly)), and (20%) of the respondents did not see any contribution to the interactive by choosing the alternative (does not contribute at all), while the option (contributes significantly) got (12.22%) of the study sample, and according to the respondents' answers, there is great convergence between the interactive contributions in the site Facebook in providing the Iraqi youth with correct information about political crises in a weak way, and its contribution is very large,

which indicates a contradiction in the respondents' answers due to the reliance on other means to obtain information besides social networking sites.

10 - Does interactivity on Facebook contribute to clarifying media misinformation about crises?

The results of Table (3) above confirmed that (42.22%) of the sample chose the alternative (to some extent), while the alternative (yes) came at (34.44%) of the sample, while some respondents (12.22%) confirmed that they did not The contribution of the interactive on the Facebook website to clarifying media misinformation about crises, and the option (I don't know) came to a rate of (11.11%) of the sample.

According to the above data, the largest percentage emphasizes the contribution of interactiveness to some extent in clarifying media misinformation about political crises

11 - In your opinion, does interactivity on Facebook help in forming certain trends about political crises?

We note from Table (3) above that (42.22%) of the sample confirms that interactivity helps to form certain trends around crises, which is the largest percentage, while (34.44%) of the respondents chose the alternative (to some extent), and did not see (13.33). %) of the sample any role for interaction in shaping trends on the Facebook site, while the alternative (I don't know) got a percentage (10%) of the sample surveyed, and according to the above data we can see political trends for Iraqi youth during crises

12- What is your assessment of the level of interaction of young people on Facebook during crises?

The field study confirmed, according to Table (3) above, that (67.7%) of the sample confirms that the interaction of young people is great on Facebook during crises, which is the largest percentage of the sample surveyed, and (20%) of the sample chose the alternative (medium), While the interaction of young people was weak according to the answers (12.22%) of the sample, so it can be said that Facebook is an important means for the transmission and emergence of ideas and

opinions about the political crises taking place in Iraq

13- What are the crises that you discussed the most with other users on Facebook?

The majority of respondents, according to Table (3) above, with a percentage of (48.88%) of the sample, saw that (the election results crisis) is the most discussed crisis with other Facebook users, and the alternative came (the crisis of the attempted assassination of the Prime Minister) with a percentage of (33.33%) of the sample, while (the crisis of sectarian strife in the city of Muqdadiya in Diyala governorate) got (17.77%) of the sample, and according to the above data, the crisis of election results is the most important and discussed and discussed by users on Facebook because it will determine the shape of the ruling political system in Iraq, as well as the attachment of many of the tasks and entitlements of interest to individuals, and the length of time spent in Iraq.

14- What are the forms of your interaction on Facebook regarding local crises?

The results of the study, according to Table (3) above, showed that (46.66%) of the sample interact through the Facebook website by (entering a link addressing a specific crisis), while (22.22%) of the sample form their interaction by (sharing a text or image), and it is clear from the above table that (16.66%) of the sample interact (by putting up a specific crisis for discussion with friends) and the alternative (commenting on publications) got 14.44% of the sample, Therefore, it can be said that the majority of the interactions on the Facebook site are by entering a link that deals with a specific crisis

15- To what extent do users care about crisis topics published on Facebook?

The data of Table (3) above revealed that there is great interest (48.88%) of the study sample in crisis topics published on Facebook, while the interest is less (40%) of the study sample, and the percentage of those who do not care about crisis topics reached Facebook (11.11%) of the sample. Therefore, issues related to crises are the focus of attention of young people due to the nature of the ruling political system in Iraq and the instability of the political situation in it

16- Did the interaction of young people on Facebook contribute to clarifying the nature of political crises?

The results of Table (3) above indicated that 35.55% of the sample chose the alternative (to some extent) with the contribution of youth interaction on Facebook in clarifying the nature of political crises, while the alternative was chosen (yes) by (33.33%) of the sample. As for those (who do not know), their percentage was (17.77%), and a percentage (13.33%) confirmed that the interaction of young people on Facebook does not contribute to clarifying the nature of political crises by choosing the alternative (no), so it is clear from the above data that the percentages are close in the respondents' answers about the contribution of The interaction of young people on Facebook in clarifying the nature of political crises due to the overlapping crises and political instability that the country is going through.

17- From your point of view, what is the importance of the interaction of young people on Facebook regarding political crises?

It is noted regarding this question that 35.55% of the study sample confirmed that the interaction of young people on Facebook regarding political crises is (important), while some respondents and their percentage (31.11%) chose the alternative (very important), and some respondents answered and their percentage is (17.77%) that this interaction is not important, and some respondents and their percentage (15.55%) do not know the limits of the importance of the interaction of young people on Facebook regarding political crises by choosing the alternative (I do not know).

18- What is the nature of your interaction on Facebook during political crises?

The results showed that the nature of the interaction of young people (52.22%) was represented by (commenting on the news), while the percentage of those who chose the alternative (liked) was (21.11%), and the interaction (saving the publication) was represented by (14.44%), and (12.22%) represented the interaction (Sharing the publication on the site) When political crises occur, it is clear that the largest percentage of young people express their opinions on the site by commenting on news about political crises.

19- Did Facebook have a role in young people's awareness of the political crises in Iraq?

The results showed that Facebook has a role in young people's perception of political crises in Iraq according to the opinion of the majority of respondents (56.66%) by choosing the alternative (yes), and a number of them and their percentage (31.11%) chose the alternative (sometimes), while those who indicated that there is no role For Facebook, they accounted for (12.22%), It is clear from the above data that Facebook has a role in the youth's awareness of the political crises in Iraq.

Conclusions

1. It was observed that Facebook plays a part in the adolescent's consciousness of the political emergencies occurring in Iraq. This is because of the wide utilization of Facebook by Iraqi youth.
2. The outcomes showed the extraordinary connection by youngsters on Facebook during the event of political emergencies in Iraq, and this demonstrates the degree of the adolescent's advantage in the political viewpoint and recent developments in Iraq, because the political element is unequivocal in Iraqi life, and raises questions about its different perspectives.
3. The review demonstrated the legitimacy of the theory that the intuitive on the Facebook site assist with shaping specific patterns for youngsters in regards to the political emergencies occurring in Iraq.
4. The outcomes showed that the Facebook site gave adequate room to youth cooperation for the political emergencies in Iraq, and this is because of the usability of the site and the elements it appreciates and the interest of youngsters in the political perspective
5. The review demonstrates the legitimacy of the theory that Facebook adds to the's how adolescent might interpret political emergencies and their tendency
6. It turned out that the most often distributed content on Facebook was the substance that managed the emergency of the consequences of the new decisions that occurred toward the start of October of 2021.

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