

The role of Iraqi satellite channels in urging the audience to participate in 2021 parliamentary elections

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Abstract:

The research seeks (the role of Iraqi satellite channels in urging the audience to participate in 2021 parliamentary elections) to determine the role of satellite channels in the parliamentary elections and the extent of their contribution to urging the public to participate in the elections, to reach the goals of the research. A minute represented that satellite channels had a role in educating the public and urging them to participate in the elections, as well as their importance in election times, especially those channels that deal positively with the issue of the elections, which the results indicated, and the research recommended advice and recommendations of great importance. To urge the public to massively participate politically (in elections) in order to achieve the desired change that the public is looking for.

keywords: Satellite channels, elections , The audience,

Introduction

As a result of the rapid scientific and technological progress that swept the world, the last years of the twentieth century witnessed the emergence of satellite channels and their widespread spread, which led to the transfer of the world to a small global village linked by a single communication network via satellites, the power of satellite channels also grew and competition increased between satellite channels, especially news channels, to attract the public in front of visual devices, through the various political, social, cultural, entertainment and ideological programs it broadcasts, directed to viewers of different ages, and satellite channels publish their messages in their various forms, including objective, vocational, neutral, and other forms, with the aim of increasing the public knowledge of political issues, and this is on the one hand, as on the other side, it is for the sake of passing its goals and policies, as the researcher studied this issue through the entitled address (The role of Iraqi satellite channels in urging the public to participate in the parliamentary elections) to know the extent of the impact of satellite channels on the public to participate in the parliamentary elections, and based on the foregoing, the research was divided into three main axes , topic one includes the systematic framework, (research problem, the importance of research, research objectives, and the type of research and its methodology, research sample, research fields, previous studies).

Topic two dealt with the theoretical framework, which deals in the first section with a historical overview of the emergence of satellite channels, their concept, the development of satellite channels and their objectives, as well as their qualities and characteristics, the positives and negatives of the satellite channels, political participation and satellite channels, as well as satellite channels and their importance in educating the public, while the second section deals with (political participation as well as elections).

As for the topic three , it talks about the practical side of the research, which deals with a survey study on a sample of the public of Thi Qar Governorate through the paragraphs of the questionnaire, and then the conclusions, as well as the most important recommendations that the researcher reached, and finally the sources.

TOPIC ONE

Methodological Framework

First: the research problem:

The research problem is defined as: a question or some of the mysterious questions that revolve in the mind of the researchers on the subject of the research or the study that he chose, which are questions that need an explanation, the researchers seeks to find satisfactory and adequate answers to the problem, and the research problem may be a mysterious situation that needs to be explained and clarified. (1)

The problem of our research revolves around the following question: What is the role of Iraqi satellite channels in urging the public to participate in 2021 parliamentary elections?

From this question, several questions arise, including the following:

- 1- What is the role of Iraqi satellite channels in educating the public to participate in the elections?
2. What is the contribution of Iraqi satellite channels to spreading awareness among the public?
3. What are the favorite programs that Iraqi satellite channels use to support participation in elections from the public point of view?
3. How do Iraqi satellite channels deal with electoral campaigns from the public's point of view?

Second: The importance of research:

The importance of research lies in the importance of the same topic (the role of Iraqi satellite channels in urging the public to participate in 2021 parliamentary elections), and to get to know the role of channels in the parliamentary elections and how satellite channels contributed to the success of the elections; in addition to that, this research is a modern research because it links the

variable of satellite channels in the public and elections, in addition to the researchers desire to work on this topic.

The researchers seeks that this research be from the discreet scientific sources of subsequent research, through its availability to the scientific library.

Third: Goals:

The objectives of the research are:

- 1- Learn about the role of Iraqi satellite channels in educating the public to participate in elections.
- 2- Investigating the contribution of Iraqi satellite channels to spreading awareness among the public.
- 3- Detecting the favorite programs used by Iraqi satellite channels to support participation in elections from the public point of view.
- 4- To reach the mechanism of Iraqi satellite channels dealing with electoral campaigns from the public's point of view.

Fourth: The type of research and its method:

This research is a descriptive study in the study of media phenomena, descriptive studies, and descriptive research is defined as: (one of the forms of analysis and organized scientific explanation, to describe a specific phenomenon or problem and photograph it in quantity and quality by collecting and analyzing data and subjecting it to accurate study) (2).

The researchers relied on the survey approach to reach the results of the research, and the survey approach (is the research curriculum that aims to survey the subject of the study, define it and to determine its reality objectively, enables the researchers to reach the scientific conclusion of knowing its causes and comparison between them and can exceed this for evaluation, depending on what is concluded of the results (3).

Fifth: Search sample:

The researchers relied on the intentional sample that is exposed to the Iraqi satellite channels closely, in order to reach accurate answers that serve the research and its goals, as the audience of Thi Qar Governorate was chosen as a sample of research.

The intentional sample is known: (It is the sample that is chosen for a specific purpose and a specific intention, as it reaches the purposes of the study by the researcher) (4).

Sixth: Research Areas:

1- **The temporal field:** It is the period in which the researchers have completed the research from (1/9/2022 to 31/12/2022).

2- **Spatial field:** Thi Qar Governorate, Iraq.

3- **The human field:** The audience of Thi Qar Governorate, who are closely exposed to satellite channels.

Seventh: Definition of Terminology:

1- **Role:** It is a set of responsibilities, activities and powers granted to a person or team, and they can have multiple roles, for example, the role of the director of preparation and the director of change that one person can play. (5)

2- **The public:** A group of individuals combined by a tendency, direction, shared emotion, or awareness in the unity of interests, so they have a feeling of unity and self-realization, and this feeling varies from audience to audience. (6)

3- **Iraqi satellite channels:** Iraqi satellite channels are known as the satellites that send strong signals that can be received directly through the regular TV receivers connected to a special antenna in the sense that the signal sent from the satellite does not pass the ground stations that re-broadcast on television networks as it is highly frequency, i.e. the possibility of communication between the space sector and the receptions directly without passing the ground stations or any other deportation stations. (7)

Eighth: Previous studies:

First: Iraqi studies:

1- Faris Ismail Faris Study (2021) (8):

The problem of his research revolves around the following main question: What is the relationship of the image that the audience's satellite channel poses with their participation in the legislative elections? It ends after the descriptive study, and the researcher used in his study the survey approach and tool for the questionnaire, and the questionnaire questions include the characteristics of the eye and the nature of its exposure to news bulletins, Likewise, an image formed by the audience, and the researcher reached results that can be summarized as follows. The researcher found that all respondents are exposed to news activity, but the patterns of their viewing are different, the majority of them answered and watched it daily, and one concludes from this that traditional means are appreciated and cared for by some of the respondents, and they are eager to follow the news through their favorite channels to be ensure the validity of the information they obtain regarding daily events and issues, and this was supported by the fact that most of the respondents prefer not to participate in future elections by following their own news, parties, and political bloc, If the percentage of I don't know paragraph rises, and the shape of these paragraphs is the largest percentage, the reason for this is due to the respondents' lack of confidence in the existing parties and participation in the elections, as well as the consolidation of a negative image of the parties in the minds of the public, leading them to believe that participation is useless.

2- The study of Shakir Mahmoud Ayyad Al-Amiri (2018) (9):

The problem of studying in revealing the role of population characteristics in the variation of electoral behavior trends towards participating in the parliamentary elections that will take place in Iraq on May 12, 2018, with the most prominent spatial relations that affected this variation according to the governorates. The study is considered descriptive studies, the researcher used the descriptive and quantitative approaches in dealing with the data after tabulating it statistically and then representing it in a set of quantitative maps for the purpose

of highlighting the spatial variation of the voter population and their desire to participate in the parliamentary elections in 2018 according to the governorates and the extent to which their population characteristics affect this variation. The researcher reached the following results: educational characteristics are related to the subject of the study, since it appeared that most of the residents hold high school diplomas, and bachelor's degrees, as well as the case of the population of employees, and their desire to participate increases, the statistical analysis of the independent variables showed that the relationship was direct between most of the population characteristics and their desire to participate in the electoral process.

3-Yahya Mohammed Mohsin Study (2016) (10): -

The problem of his research has the following main question: The role of Iraqi satellite channels in shaping the trends of university youth toward political issues. The study aimed to measure the role of Iraqi satellite channels in shaping the attitudes of Iraqi university youth towards contemporary political issues from their point of view, by showing the degree of their dependence on Iraqi satellite channels, identifying the issues, motives, and gratifications achieved from that viewing, and showing the differences that are statistically significant on a number of variables. The researcher relied on the analytical descriptive approach, using the questionnaire tool for a sample of 612 units.

The study reached a number of results, including:

- 1- The motives for following up the study sample of Iraqi satellite channels that came at a high level are that they address daily issues and transfer conflicts, political disputes and the speed of coverage of events.
- 2- The study demonstrated that there are statistically significant differences for the role of Iraqi satellite channels in the direction of university youth towards political issues due to demographic factors (sex, age, type of study, stage of study).

4-The study of Hafeed Yassin Al-Batran (2014 AD) (11):

The research problem is centered on the following main question: The role of social networks in activating participation in the 2014 Iraqi parliamentary elections and the research belongs to descriptive studies that contain the survey curriculum in the descriptive and analysis of an

intentional sample of 400 individuals from the general public of the city of Baghdad from social media users who were 18 years and older, and for all educational levels and various economic levels in the manner of the questionnaire and in the interview in collecting the information and the design of a questionnaire divided into several axes that covered the research hypotheses and questions, the research came out with several results, most notably the presence of a statistically significant correlation between the degree of interaction of respondents on social media sites and the motives of utilitarian dependence, and there is a positive correlation between the degree of interaction of respondents on the social media site and their negative and positive attitudes toward participation in parliamentary elections.

TOPIC TWO

Theoretical framework

First: The concept and goals of satellite channels:

The scientific definition of satellite channels is receiving television programs that reach the viewer by installing the reception devices of satellite channels, and following up their programs in his home or by participating in the re-broadcasting stations or by broadcasting these channels indirectly from others. (12)

Others define it as the open space TV channels available to all via satellites and receive from the dishes without subscriptions.

Expat satellite channels are defined as all television programs and foreign and Arab films that reach the viewer directly through the capture dish that acquires it over his house so that he does not pass on censorship and does not provide within the various television services of the state (13).

As for the goals of satellite channels, they are:

There are many goals that satellite channels seek to achieve, and they are like the following (14):

- 1. Spreading awareness and culture:** It is one of the ways that one can reach in his search for a useful program through the cultural channels that are concerned with science, health, environment, advocacy, and other areas of various advice such as medicine, for

example, as a program ask your doctor a valuable program, a wide field for exchange of advice and questions and answering them through the program.

2. A means of entertainment, especially the channels that concern entertaining programs, difficult, funny challenges, and children's programs.

3. **An effective educational tool:** Some satellite channels play an important role in education; during the recent Covid-19, the world witnessed an important role played by satellite channels, and it compensated for the time to students while they were absent from the study seats in education, through a full explanation on platforms that broadcast their educational mission with ease on TV.

4. Satellite channels are also a technological means that are easily available and free of charge for the majority of people around the world, and it is one of the most common means that adults depend on it unlike young people, who resort to following programs and channels via iPad or mobile phones, which is a safe way to some extent- through which children can be monitored and removed from everything that is negative and dangerous.

Second, satellite channels and political participation:

The world is now witnessing a rapid development in the direction of expanding the scope of political participation, and the media plays a major role in consolidating this trend, as communication equipment is used and information is spread in it, which gives greater numbers of people an unprecedented opportunity for knowledge and awareness of the importance of participation in public life, the media has become a partner in protecting democracy. Which requires the media to play functional roles and hold it responsible, including providing information on what is going in the political arena freely to support its credibility with the public and work to develop it on public opinion with the reality of the political community and stimulate participation in various political activities where awareness and participation are linked and then transformed through our societies into modernity and democracy is the ability of the media to approach the issues of society and represent them from a collective point of view and not present them through the organization of the existing system (15).

In this context, the political media plays a fundamental role in strengthening the concepts of political participation through said the house of all participants is called one of the advantages of advanced societies that the individual believes in the importance and values of his participation in political decision -making in serving his community and, in general, satellite channels play with different participation ,which occurs in three main levels: practicing political activity and caring for political life and the marginal relationship in it and at these levels, it is natural that satellite channels are important for those who practice political work as the main source of information that they take on the basis of their positions according to this site, as they work on the political map and face their messages on the one hand, and to cover the activities that they carry out the definition of public opinion on the one hand (16).

Satellite channels can contribute to influencing political participation as behavior by increasing cultural pressure to participate and by increasing the search for political understanding, increasing the group's identity, strengthening political parties, and creating a fair system for vote (17).

Third: The public, political participation and its importance.

Political awareness is the basis for the success and stability of societies, as the political and cultural lack of awareness of citizens threatens to build a democratic society, and that the optimal use of the media supports political awareness, by preparing the appropriate climate for political awareness and qualifying the public in the appropriate form of political participation and in the process of making decisions and political expression (18) .

Political participation is defining those political activities by which members of society contribute to choose their rulers and in its formal policy directly or indirectly, as it means the individual's participation in the various levels of the political system in the political participation of citizens forms primary direct political activities and secondary indirect activities, such as participation in direct political activities, holding a political position, party membership or nomination in elections, voting, discussion of public matters, participation in demonstrations, indirect activities, as they represent knowledge of general problems, membership in development bodies and some forms of work in primary groups, political participation means, in its broadest sense, the citizen's right to play a certain role in the political decision-making process (19).

Political participation is also defined: It is the process through which the individual plays an important role in the political life and has the opportunity to participate in the setting the general goals of that society and the best means to achieve them (20).

The importance of participation is that it is considered a form of education, so citizens teach their rights and duties in full knowledge and great awareness of these rights and lead to more realism and flexibility in their demands and raise loyalty and level of performance and give the masses a democratic right to hold those responsible for their work if they fall short in the performance and will be fully aware of the quality of government performance and also leads to strengthening the relationship of the individual with his society so the citizen realizes the problems of his community and works to cooperate to get rid of these problems and achieve the goals of society, participation is a basic principle of the development of society, real development can only be achieved through participation and its expansion, whether by increasing the number of individuals or social forces, or by multiplying channels, participation began to indicate the political growth of systems, and it transferred them from traditional systems to advanced ones, the importance of participation lies in the contribution of individuals to economic and political life and achieving the goals of society, achieving development, and knowing the methods of achieving them, participation is the best way to develop the democratic personality at the level of society and the individual; therefore, the importance of participation is to make the individual aware of his system and lead to the progress and development of society. and the individual has a role in choosing his deputies, and it is associated with culture, because political culture determines the relationship of the political system to social power and the extent of interaction between the system and citizens (21)

The importance of participation comes from that it is a process to transfer and report the needs of citizens to the government, but it also aims to influence the behavior of the rulers by communicating information about the priorities that the masses prefer, and also from pressure on these rulers according to these priorities and thus the opportunity to participate expands, so the process of exploiting the authority to citizens and feeling alienated with the masses and the values of equality and freedom are achieved, and this leads to general stability in society, which

helps to achieve social, cultural and political conditions for the success of various development plans (22).

Fourth: Early Parliamentary Elections:

At a time when Iraq approaches the sixth elections for it after changing the previous regime in 2003, these elections appear very important from all the previous elections and derive their importance from being at a time and unusual circumstances from its predecessor and that they can answer the questions related to the future of the current political system and its public relationship with it, only break up or communicate with him, the answer to these questions is linked to two basic facts that emerged gradually after the experience of the last parliamentary elections in 2018 and the facts that were nominated from it. Iraq stands at a crucial political crossroads related to society's position on the current political system, and in the previous elections, the public used to go to the polls on the basis of a fair amount of popular investment in the democratic political system, which was formed after 2003, and it is a great investment in the first elections in the beginning of 2005 has gradually declined over the subsequent elections (23).

TOPIC THREE

Applied Practical Framework

Analyzing the results of the questionnaire:

The researchers took a sample of the audience of Thi Qar Governorate, (100) samples from different regions of Thi Qar Governorate, and of different sexes and educational attainments, to know the role of Iraqi satellite channels in urging the public to participate in the parliamentary elections of (2021).

Questionnaire Analysis

The first axis: Demographic Questions

1- Gender:

Table (1) shows the gender of the respondents

| Phrases | Repetitions | Percentage |
|---------|-------------|------------|
| Male | 43 | 43% |
| Female | 57 | 57% |
| Total | 100 | 100% |

From the above results, we can see that the female category is higher than the male category, as women scored (57%), while males scored (43%).

2- Age:

Table (2) shows the age of the respondents

| Phrases | Repetitions | Percentage |
|-----------------|-------------|------------|
| 18-28 | 27 | 27% |
| 29_39 | 14 | 14% |
| 40_50 | 20 | 20% |
| 51-61 | 21 | 21% |
| 62-above | 18 | 18% |
| Total | 100 | 100% |

Table (2) above shows the results of (27) repetitions of the sample, at a rate of (27%), of the respondents who belong to the age groups of (18-28) years, while (21) repetitions of the sample, at a rate of (21%) of the respondents who belong to the age categories are from (51-61) years, while (20) repetitions of the sample, with a rate of (20%), are of the respondents who belong to the age categories from (40-50) years. While (18) repetitions from the sample, at a rate of (18%), are among the respondents who belong to the age categories from (62- above), while (14) repetitions from the sample, at a rate of (%14), are from the respondents who belong to the age categories. (29-39).

3- Marital status:

Table (3) shows the social status of the respondents.

| Phrases | Repetitions | Percentage |
|----------|-------------|------------|
| Single | 27 | 27% |
| Married | 37 | 37% |
| Widow | 14 | 14% |
| Separate | 11 | 11% |
| Divorced | 11 | 11% |
| Total | 100 | 100% |

Table (3) above shows that (37) of the sample of respondents, or (37%), are from the married category. While (27) of the respondents sample, or (27%), are single. While (14) of the sample of the respondents, at a rate of (14%), are from the category of widows. While (11) of sample of the respondents, at a rate of (11%), are from the category of separated , also, (11) of the sample, at a rate of (11%), are from the divorced category.

4- Educational level:

Table (4) shows the educational level of the respondents

| Phrases | Repetitions | Percentage |
|--|-------------|------------|
| Reads and writes | 19 | 19% |
| Primary | 13 | 13% |
| Preparatory | 26 | 26% |
| Bachelor's | 29 | 29% |
| Higher Studies (High Diploma, Master, PhD) | 13 | 13% |
| Total | 100 | 100% |

The results of table (4) above indicate that (29) of the respondents, with a rate of (29%), are from the bachelor's category. While (26) repetitions of the sample of the respondents, with a rate of (26%), are from the primary school category. While (19) repetitions of the research sample, at a rate of (19%), are from the category of reading and writing. While (13) repetitions of the respondents, at a rate of (13%), are primary categories . While (13) repetitions of the research sample, at a rate of (13%), are from the category of postgraduate studies (higher diploma, master's, doctorate).

Axis Two: Coverage of satellite channels

5. How far do you track satellite channels:

| Phrases | Repetitions | Percentage |
|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Always | 31 | 31% |
| Sometimes | 54 | 54% |
| I do not follow | 15 | 15% |
| Total | 100 | 100% |

The results of Table (5) indicate that the category 'Always' scored (31) repetitions, at a rate of (31%), and 'Sometimes' scored (54) repetitions, at a rate of (54%). See Table (5).

6. How long are you exposed to satellite channels per day approximately?

Table (6) shows how long you will be exposed to satellite channels per day, approximately

| Phrases | Repetitions | Percentage |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Less than an hour | 54 | 54% |

| | | |
|--|-----|------|
| From an hour to two hours a day | 22 | 22% |
| Three hours or more per day | 24 | 24% |
| Total | 100 | 100% |

The results of table (6) above indicate that (54) repetitions of the respondents, with a percentage of (54%), chose the category (less than an hour) in the number of hours of watching satellite channels, as it came in the first place. While (24) repetitions of the research sample, or (24%), chose the category (three hours or more per day) in the number of hours to follow satellite channels, which came in second place. While (22) repetitions of the sample studied, at a rate of (22%), chose (from one hour to two hours per day) in the number of hours of watching satellite channels, as it came in the third place.

7. What is the time period in which you prefer to watch satellite channels?

Table (7) shows what time period you prefer to watch satellite channels

| Phrases | Repetitions | Percentage |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| morning period | 28 | 28% |
| Noon | 30 | 30% |
| Evening | 42 | 42% |
| Total | 100 | 100% |

Table (7) shows that the results of (42) repetitions of the research sample, with a rate of (42%), are from the category (evening period). While (30) repetitions of the respondents, with a rate of (30%), chose the (noon period) category. While (28) repetitions from the sample of respondents, at a rate of (28%), chose (the morning period).

8. What are the topics you prefer to follow satellite channels?

Table (8) shows which topics you prefer to follow satellite channels.

(More than one alternative)

| Phrases | Repetitions | Percentage |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Political subjects | 65 | 19% |
| Security topics | 56 | 16% |
| Economic topics | 54 | 15% |
| Social topics | 66 | 19% |
| Sport topics | 46 | 13% |
| Entertainment topics | 54 | 15% |
| Other topics | 1 | 0% |
| Total | 342 | 100% |

The results of Table (8) above indicate that (66) repetitions of the sample studied, with a rate of (19%), are from the category of (social subjects) and it came in the first place. While (65) repetitions of the research sample, with a rate of (19%), they chose (political issues), and it came in second place. While (56) repetitions of the respondents, with a rate of (16%), are from the category (security issues), and it came in the third place. While (54) repetitions of the respondents, with a rate of (15%), chose (economic topics) and it came in the fourth place. While (54) repetitions from the research sample, with a rate of (15%) chose (entertainment

subjects), which came in fifth place. Although (46) repetitions of the sample studied, with a rate of (13%), are from the category (sports subjects), which came in the sixth rank. While (1) repetition of the research sample, with a rate of (0%), they chose (other topics) and it came in the seventh place.

9. How do you see satellite channels dealing with the issue of parliamentary elections?

Table (9) shows how you see how the satellite channels dealt with the issue of the parliamentary elections

| Phrases | Repetitions | Percentage |
|--------------|-------------|------------|
| Positive | 54 | 54% |
| Negative | 20 | 20% |
| I don't know | 26 | 26% |
| Total | 100 | 100% |

The results of table (9) above show that (54) repetitions of the respondents, with a rate of (54%), chose category(positive). While (26) repetitions of the research sample, with a rate of (26%), they are from the category 'I don't know'. While (20) repetitions of the respondents, with a rate of (20%), they are of category(negative).

10. Do the topics raised by satellite channels motivate you to participate?

Table (10) shows whether the topics raised by the satellite channels motivate you to participate in the elections.

| Phrases | Repetitions | Percentage |
|-----------|-------------|------------|
| Yes | 48 | 48% |
| No | 26 | 26% |
| Sometimes | 26 | 26% |
| Total | 100 | 100% |

Table (10) above indicates that the results of (48) repetitions of the research sample, with a rate of (48%), are from the category of (Yes) while (26) repetitions of the research sample, with a percentage of (26%), are from the category of (No) While (26) repetitions of the sample of respondents, with (26%), chose a category (sometimes)

11. Were the satellite channels neutral in dealing with the issue of the elections?

Table (11) shows whether the satellite channels were neutral in dealing with the issue of elections.

| Phrases | Repetitions | Percentage |
|-----------|-------------|------------|
| Yes | 41 | 41% |
| No | 26 | 26% |
| Sometimes | 33 | 33% |
| Total | 100 | 100% |

Table (11) above indicates that the results of (41) repetitions of the research sample, and by (41%), they chose the (Yes) category. While (33) repetitions of the respondents, with a rate of (33%), are from the category (sometimes). While (26) repetitions of the research sample, with a rate of (26%), chose the category (No).

12. Did Iraqi satellite channels contribute to educating the public about the process of political change through the parliamentary elections of 2021?

Table (12) shows whether Iraqi satellite channels contributed to educating the public about the political change through the 2021 parliamentary elections of 2021.

| Phrases | Repetitions | Percentage |
|-----------|-------------|------------|
| Yes | 47 | 47% |
| No | 21 | 21% |
| Sometimes | 32 | 32% |
| Total | 100 | 100% |

Table (12) above shows that the results of (47) repetitions of the research sample, with a rate of (47%), are from the category (Yes), While (32) repetitions of the respondents with a rate of (32%) chose the category (sometimes), While (21) repetitions from the sample of respondents, with a rate of (21%), chose category (No).

13. How do you see the programs presented by the Iraqi satellite channels in urging the public to participate in the elections?

Table (13) shows how you see programs presented by Iraqi satellite channels in urging the public to participate in the elections.

| Phrases | Repetitions | Percentage |
|--------------|-------------|------------|
| Positive | 45 | 45% |
| Negative | 18 | 18% |
| I don't know | 37 | 37% |
| Total | 100 | 100% |

Table (13) above indicates the results of (45) repetitions of the research sample, with a rate of (45%) they chose the category (Yes), While (37) repetitions of the respondents, at a rate of (37%), have chosen (sometimes), While (18) repetitions of the research sample, at a rate of (18%), are from the category of (No).

14. Did the issues raised by satellite channels help to direct the government to create a safe electoral atmosphere for public participation?

Table (14) shows whether the topics raised by satellite channels helped to direct the government to create a safe electoral environment for public participation.

| Phrases | Repetitions | Percentage |
|-----------|-------------|------------|
| Yes | 30 | 30% |
| No | 20 | 20% |
| Sometimes | 41 | 41% |
| Total | 100 | 100% |

Table (14) above shows that the results of (41) repetitions of the research sample, and with (41%), they chose the category (sometimes). Although (30) repetitions of the respondents, with a rate of (30%), are from the (Yes) category. While (20) repetitions of the sample, with a percentage of (20%), chose (No).

15. Did the personalities used by the satellite channels contribute to urging the public to participate in the parliamentary elections?

Table (15) Did the personalities used by the satellite channels contribute to urging the public to participate in the parliamentary elections?

| Phrases | Repetitions | Percentage |
|-----------|-------------|------------|
| Yes | 40 | 40% |
| No | 26 | 26% |
| Sometimes | 34 | 34% |
| Total | 100 | 100% |

Table (15) above indicates that the results of (40) repetitions of the research sample, with a rate of (40%), are of the (Yes) category, While (34) of the respondents, with a percentage of (34%), chose category of (sometimes), While (26) repetitions of the studied sample, with a rate of (26%), had chosen the category (No).

16. How do Iraqi satellite channels deal with electoral campaigns from the public's point of view?

Table (16) How Iraqi satellite channels deal with electoral campaigns from the public's point of view

| Phrases | Repetitions | Percentage |
|----------|-------------|------------|
| Positive | 35 | 35% |

| | | |
|---------------------|------------|-------------|
| Negative | 22 | 22% |
| I don't know | 43 | 43% |
| Total | 100 | 100% |

Table (16) shows that the results of (43) repetitions of the research sample, with a rate of (43%), are from the category (I do not know) and it came in the first place. While (35) repetitions of the respondents, with a rate of (35%), chose the (positive) category, and it came in the second place. While (22) repetitions of the studied, the sample with a rate of (22%), chose the category (negative), and came in the third place.

17. Do the political differences that discuss on satellite channels affect the public's participation in the elections?

Table (17) Do the political differences that are discussed on satellite channels affect the public's participation in the elections?

| Phrases | Repetitions | Percentage |
|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Effect | 55 | 55% |
| Do not affect | 15 | 15% |
| Sometime | 30 | 30% |
| Total | 100 | 100% |

The results of Table (17) above indicate that (55) repetitions of the research sample, with a rate of (55%), are in the (affect) category. While (30) repetitions of the sample studied, with a rate of (30%), they chose the category (sometimes), While (15) repetitions of the research sample, with a rate of (15%), chose a category (does not affect).

18. Did the topics raised by the talk shows help to direct the audience towards political participation?

Table (18) Did the topics raised by the talk shows help to direct the audience towards political participation?

| Phrases | Repetitions | Percentage |
|-----------|-------------|------------|
| Yes | 41 | 41% |
| No | 17 | 17% |
| Sometimes | 42 | 42% |
| Total | 100 | 100% |

Table (18) above shows that the results of (42) repetitions of the research sample, with a rate of (42%) are from the category (sometimes). While (41) repetitions of the sample studied, with a rate of (41%), they chose (Yes). While (17) repetitions of the respondents, with a rate of (17%), chose the category (No).

19. Did the websites of Iraqi satellite channels contribute to educating the public and urging them to participate in elections?

Table (19) Did the websites of the Iraqi satellite channels contribute to educating the public and urging them to participate in the elections?

| Phrases | Repetitions | Percentage |
|-----------|-------------|------------|
| Yes | 46 | 46% |
| No | 19 | 19% |
| Sometimes | 35 | 35% |
| Total | 100 | 100% |

Table (19) above indicates that the results of (46) repetitions of the research sample, with a rate of (46%), are in the (Yes) category. While (35) repetitions of the researched sample, at a rate of (35%), chose (sometimes), while (19) repetitions of the respondents, at a rate of (19%), chose (No).

Research Results :

The search results were as follows:

1. The age categories (18-28) topped 27% of the sample from the other age groups, and the single category of the sample's marital status got 27%, which is the highest of the other groups, and the bachelor's percentage was the highest rate of the sample's academic achievement at 29%.
2. Watching less than an hour had the highest percentage of exposure to satellite channels, at a rate of 54%.
3. Evening times are the highest among other times, with a rate of 42%.
4. The sample follows social issues via satellite channels by 19%, as well as political topics by 19%, among the topics preferred by the sample.
5. The results showed that the audience views satellite channels positively by 54%.
6. Satellite channels motivate the public to participate in the elections by 48%, which is the highest among other options.
7. The satellite channels were neutral in offering with a rate of 41%, which is the highest among the other categories.
8. Satellite channels, according to the sample surveyed, contributed to educating the public about political change by 47%.
9. The satellite channels present their programs positively by 45%, which is the highest among the other categories.
10. The topics raised by satellite channels helped to create the electoral atmosphere from time to time, with a rate of 41%, which is the highest among the other categories.
11. The personalities hosted by the satellite channels had an impact on urging the public to participate in the elections by 40%, which is the highest among the other categories.

12. The sample does not know the extent to which satellite channels deal with electoral campaigns positively or negatively, and the category of I do not know reached 43%, which is the highest among the other categories.

13. The differences raised by satellite channels affect participation in the elections according to the audience surveyed by 55%, which is the highest among the other options.

14. The topics raised by the talk shows helped the audience to participate in the elections sometimes by 42%, which is the highest among the other categories.

15. The satellite channels had a role in educating the public and urging them to participate in the elections with a rate of 46%, which is the highest among the other options.

Recommendations:

The researchers reached a set of recommendations as follows:

1. The Iraqi satellite channels should intensify their programs to urge the public to participate in the political (elections) intensively in order to reach the desired change that the public is looking for.
2. Satellite channels must choose the topics they discuss prior to the elections accurately and not stir up disputes and enter them as a party to the dispute between the participating blocs in the elections in order to preserve their neutrality.
3. Satellite channels must diversify the subjects through the screen and intensify interviews with professional electoral affairs who are not affiliated with the parties.

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