

**MOTIVATIONS FOR THE PUBLIC'S USE OF MOBILE JOURNALISM AND ITS
IMPACT ON THE CULTURE OF IRAQI SOCIETY**

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Abstract

The study aims to know the most prominent cultural and social trends and references and the most important problems related to the concept of mobile journalism, especially at the level of the act of communication and the functions provided by mobile journalism and the most important advantages that are unique to it in the field of media and communication, knowing the reasons and motives that make it possible to use the public in publishing, participating, interacting and communicating, and identifying the most important areas. Its serious repercussions force researchers, interested parties, civil society organizations, and the authorities to take a serious stand in developing studies and research focused on reforming the reality of mobile journalism in Iraq to be a media tributary in the service of society. The study also adopted an analysis approach to determine the reliability and truthfulness of the information and data contained in this research. The research tool (questionnaire) was used on the samples and results were drawn regarding the overall concept of mobile journalism and Using the public to disseminate information, news, various topics, and personal, professional, ethical, and cultural motives that constitute the references and diversity of the categories of Iraqi society.

Keywords: Motivations, Mobile journalism, Influence, Community culture.

Introduction

Result of the amazing innovations in the information network and the emergence of social networking sites, was the birth of the new guest, mobile journalism, which has become able to provide the opportunity for anyone around the world to write and publish images, news, and opinions that he collected from private confiscations, which witnessed more freedom of opinion, expression, and publishing and crystallization. A trend in bold criticism and the characteristics, forms and factors that contributed to its development in delivering media messages and transforming the citizen into a media person. It competes with traditional media outlets by providing diverse news coverage at an appropriate and instantaneous time. It may precede traditional media outlets at a lower cost and with greater security, so that it has become possible to broadcast information and news from the site of events through smart phones. And moving around without drawing attention, in addition to other advantages, mobile journalism has had and will continue to have an impact on the development of the work of traditional media through

participation, interaction and communication by providing them with events and graphic news and their impact on the media, political, economic, social and cultural environment in dealing with hot issues and popular pressure on the work. Authorities and positive and negative societal phenomena, which generated contradictions in the work of mobile journalism and the lack of professional and ethical controls regulating its work and its repercussions on society.

Methodological Framework

Research Problem

Mobile journalism in Iraq has brought about a revolution not only in new media, but also in all related concepts at the professional and ethical levels and various trends through text, interaction, communication and sharing with others. The communicator must always remember that understanding this media phenomenon makes his news, information and images more abundant. Credibility, interest and respect for the public and enriches dialogue and opinion together to achieve the principle of democracy in the service of society. Mobile journalism in Iraq is witnessing more interest, rapid development and effective participation by the public and plays an essential role in shedding light on local, regional and international events. Mobile journalism in Iraq is distinguished in the case of media decentralization. Which was imposed by the new media technology and established the democratic dimension with its nature of pluralism and difference, to establish the concept of the duality of right and duty, within a framework that means effective participation in building the informational knowledge foundation and refers to activating the active public and strengthening democracy, and that the right to media participation as a civil and cultural right contributes to bringing about a radical transformation in mobile journalism. . The developments taking place in mobile journalism have been linked to the emergence of many problems based on a set of ethics and attitudes of the communicating public and their repercussions on the nature of Iraqi society. The most important of these problems that called for a research study to reveal the truth about mobile journalism in Iraq.

1 - The Iraqi public used mobile journalism as a tool to spread its ideas and beliefs and defend its principles with ideological speeches, and it became a major tributary for spreading various ideologies that reflect negatively on Iraqi society.

2 - Spreading and promoting terrorist ideas, recruiting terrorists, supporting terrorist operations financially and morally by individuals, groups and organizations, and publishing everything related to terrorist criminal actions and behavior towards their victims in order to weaken the morale of Iraqis to confront terrorism. Thus, mobile journalism provided a great service in support of the forces of infidelity and shadows.

3 - Spreading rumors and increasing media shading without oversight, led to much division and hatred and sowing seeds of discord among the people of one country. The rumors varied in their goals, purposes, and repercussions on Iraqi society.

4 - Publishing and promoting moral violations, including violating the right to privacy, the right to private property, and the right to copyright, and the violations practiced by some people by publishing immoral pictures of their victims and exerting material and moral pressure. These violations constituted a dangerous reality for the structure of Iraqi society and the emergence of Western cultural concepts that are far removed from our Arab and Islamic culture.

In the face of these problems and the multiplicity of media sources for mobile journalism, such that every citizen has become a directed media that contradicts the basic function of the media, and in the absence of a legislative law as well as the absence of an ethical charter, these sources are obligated to carry the professional and ethical values and norms they carry, and the absence of these factors contributes to a state of The chaos in this media scene, and the fact that mobile journalism in Iraq established a media era characterized by freedom and lack of control, away from government censorship, makes this new media outlet open to options: either media chaos or media imperialism that serves the interests of certain entities, groups, and individuals at the expense of others.

Research Importance

The importance of the topic is related to subjective and objective reasons. Subjective reasons: My personal desire to evaluate the subject of the study in the field of mobile journalism and its repercussions on Iraqi society, study its advantages, and collect information about that media outlet, its audience interacting with it, and the political, security, social, and cultural challenges it is experiencing after mobile journalism has become a subject of interest and use by segments of Iraqi society. Objective reasons: Given the position of mobile journalism, the interest and widespread use of this media medium preferred by many to obtain news and information through a new media environment for Iraqi society through a wide electronic space and with new templates that include text, images, audio and video files, and how the public deals with media content requires... Study and research , By opening the horizons and future of the relationship between mobile journalism and the changes in Iraqi society. Among the reasons for the importance of the subject of the research study are the academic specialization and the relationship between mobile journalism and the Iraqi public and its various segments, which vary according to the social, cultural, psychological and scientific factors and the extent to which the media content reflects the values and principles of ethics of Iraqi society, in addition to the novelty of the topic presented for research. To understand the aspects surrounding mobile journalism and its relationship with society.

Hypotheses

The research study sets the following hypotheses to prove or deny them in order to find facts related to the research phenomenon.

- 1 - There is a relationship between gender and the use of mobile journalism.
- 2- There is a relationship between age and the use of mobile journalism.
- 3- There is a relationship between the study and the use of mobile journalism.

Search terms

Mobile journalism: A new media term concerned with collecting and disseminating news using a smartphone or tablet, and covering and broadcasting news, carried out by people testing how to produce journalistic materials using their mobile phones. It depends entirely on building skills and having the desire to explore alternative media to those used in traditional journalism. 1 (Caroline Diana Lewis, 1993, p. 3).

Media use : is a broad category of activity that uses media and communication technologies in political and social movements. Media activity includes publishing news on websites, conducting audio and video investigations, disseminating information about protests, and organizing campaigns related to media and communications policies

Media motivation: which refers to complete readiness for all visible or hidden behaviors, through which the communicator provides an internal media environment of varying strength, through which all psychological or physical goals are reached, and how to respond to a group of influences. 2 (Al-Razan Jamal, 2009, pp. 51-52).

Media influence: refers to the actual power exerted by the media message, resulting in a change or reinforcement in the beliefs of the audience or individual.³(Nabil Ragheb, 1999, p. 354 (

The first topic :The historical origins of mobile journalism

The modern concept of mobile journalism

The modern concept of mobile journalism is that it is the process of collecting news and disseminating it using a smartphone or tablet. It is a new trend in covering and broadcasting news and is expected to become a prevailing pattern. Indeed, we are witnessing an amazing development in which the public produces journalistic materials using their mobile phones and is based entirely on skills and possession. The desire to explore alternative media to those used in traditional media. Editors must realize the opportunities provided by mobile journalism and exploit them to be able to adopt innovative methods. There are different levels of practice. On the one hand, there are high skills that use the latest devices, applications, and the best phones to produce multimedia media content. 4 (Al Jazeera Media Center, 2016, p. 2).

Features, characteristics and methods of mobile journalism

Definition: Mobile journalism is a form of new emerging media for telling news stories and various topics of interest, where the public uses their smartphones and tablet computers to collect, edit, and distribute news using technical tools such as digital cameras, video cameras, or laptop computers equipped with a broad wireless connection. Scope or smart phones. The term (mobile journalist) is used as a media expression used locally and globally. It is multimedia journalism that exists on various electronic platforms, including social networks, communication applications, and communication programs with many unique interactive functions and capabilities. 5 (Nisreen Hassouna, 2015, p. 15).

Forms of mobile journalism

3 - Participation: Creating a highway for sharing and dialogue of information and long-distance means of connection to personal activities, each from his or her place. 6 (Fares Elias Abdel Qader, 2017, p. 9).

Forms of mobile journalism: News forms and contents are diverse because they have an influential role in building a democratic society that guarantees freedom of opinion, publication, and distribution. The most important of these forms are:

First, blogs: It is one of the most important forms of interactive system used in mobile journalism. It is a personal website that is a page on the network that displays a dated blog post, arranged in ascending chronological order to enable the public to refer to a specific blog post. The term “bloggers” refers to people who write blogs, implement blogging programs, and are able to communicate. Easily communicate with others in their social networks, as blogs represent self-organized social systems that (Al-Mousawi Jawad et al., 2011, p. 30).

Phenomena that accompanied mobile journalism

- 1- Breaking the monopoly of traditional media on news sources and coverage.
- 2 - The emergence of a class of amateur publishers who are not specialized in media and have become professionals in using mobile journalism.
- 3 - The emergence of new platforms for dialogue. Any individual in society has been able to send, receive, interact, follow, inquire, and comment freely and with great speed.
- 4 - The emergence of mobile journalism media from audience to audience through dialogue, participation and interaction regarding important news, events and issues.
- 5 - The emergence of new cultural and media contents.
- 6 - Participate in setting the agenda in shedding intense light on issues that traditional media do not shed light on, which makes these issues a concern for society, to think about, discuss and address.
- 7 - Fragmentation of the audience: With the enormous diversity and great diversity that is unprecedented in history, the audience has begun to fragment into small groups instead of the case of the broad audiences of traditional media. 8 (Al-Shamimari Muhannad Abd al-Rahman, 1431 AH, p. 156).

The second section: Mobile journalism and traditional media, effects and variables

The relationship between mobile journalism media and traditional media has been formed, and despite the ambiguity of this transitional phase, three trends can be observed that agree, despite their differences, that the media environment has changed and that the public is the biggest winner within the ongoing trend of change, which may open the way, due to technical development, to possibilities and achievements. The three trends are huge and fast growing.

The first trend: It exaggerates the positive effects of mobile journalism, and views it not as a means of freely expressing opinions, exercising the right to communication, and achieving democracy and popular oversight, but rather as a means of social change, empowering marginalized groups to achieve justice and participation, and supporting public participation in internal and external public issues. Here, the supporters of this trend say that mobile journalism is a fifth power that is superior to the fourth power in that it is not subject to the influence of advertising, monopolies, or the control of the gatekeeper, and is also capable of participating with global issues and creating a public opinion that can support opportunities for local, regional, and international peace. Supporters of this trend believe that new media and mobile journalism will replace traditional media. That is, the relationship between the two parties is one of clash and replacement, and the differences between public mobile journalism and traditional professional media will disappear, as all citizens practice media side by side with journalists and

media professionals. Hartley says that journalism, as we know, may in fact be a transitional form, as it appeared in the context of the conflict. Between the possibilities of democracy and the technological capacity to do so. The technological development of the Internet has removed barriers to publishing and allowed more people to practice journalism, and Hartley confirms the idea that journalism is a human right. He adds that this idea is not new, but rather has strong roots in the model of democracy. The second trend: It opposes the idea of public media and mobile journalism, stresses the necessity of professionalism and professionalism, and challenges the accuracy and credibility of the content provided by mobile journalism. This is evidenced by hundreds of incidents committed by bloggers, violations of property rights and privacy, inaccuracy, and the promotion of rumours. The judiciary has looked into many of them, and some accuse the media of The public via mobile phones is propaganda for the individual, as some people misuse new media, including mobile journalism, to promote themselves and their business without supervision.

The proponents of this trend, including media professionals and university professors, believe that communication technology and the development of the Internet have provided great opportunities for public participation in the production and circulation of content, interaction with the media, and free expression of opinions, but these possibilities and opportunities do not justify the replacement of professionals by amateurs or the closure of media colleges or institutes. Under the pretext that practicing media is a human right, specialization is required and there is no substitute for professionalism in producing and circulating news and discussing public issues. The third trend: The proponents of this trend start from the premise that there is no traditional media outlet that does not rely on communication technology, the Internet, and new media, and also that there is no blogger or activist on the Internet.

It does not use traditional media, and therefore opportunities for coexistence and perhaps cooperation between the two parties are possible and desired. Gilmore says, "Very many things have changed, but the basic logical premise from which the media's direction is based has not changed. I believe that we are currently living in the age of digital information, an era in which people can control the news. Delmore does not mean that amateurs will replace professionals, and I do not want that to happen. We want an ideological system." Prosperous for every team. Thus, the relationship of cooperation and participation between the traditional media and the mobile press media replaces the relationship of confrontation and the attempt to deny the other, and both parties work to present the facts and all points of view without censors or gatekeepers, and without either of them interfering in the freedom of the other. 9 (Mohamed Shoman, 2012, pp. 13-15).

Mobile journalism and changes in the community environment

The variables in the environment of Iraqi society and its relationship with mobile journalism, which includes social capital, which means the characteristics of individuals in society such as the degree of culture, awareness, educational attainment, level of income, and other features that make society enjoy strength and the ability to withstand in the face of crises similar to the crises that many countries have been exposed to. The mobile journalism audience can be divided into: 1 - The illiterate audience: This is the part of the audience who read and write but are not inclined to understand, interpret, or in-depth the topics. This audience is looking for entertainment as well

as excitement, as it does not have intellectual tendencies and is not inclined to participate, think, or express an opinion.

2 - The utilitarian audience: They are those who tend to integrate with society and the media, participate in dialogues and interactions, want to progress continuously, and are the most involved in mobile journalism.

3 - Intellectuals: The least group of the public is interested in opinion, viewpoints, and public opinion regarding hot issues, news, and events. They do not care about material things. They are thinkers and creators. This part of the public is not opposed to social life, nor is it social and self-centered. It considers itself among the elite. 10 (Al-Haidari Abdullah Zein, 2009, p. 11).

The features of this culture are that digital and communication have begun to shape social relations in such a way that social interaction has not been achieved except by using technical media, rather than by paying attention to the content that will be conveyed. These manifestations of control over the ideas and topics presented are evident in the field of using programs, systems, applications and tools for interaction between... The sender and the recipient, and between the user, the content, and the content¹¹ (Bushra Ismail Jamil, 2011, p. 15).

Types of mobile journalism users

There are three types of users of media forms in mobile journalism via social networking sites: The first category: represented by the marginalized popular classes who lack knowledge and education, and who use entertainment, rumors, and popular and political jokes, which provides them with immunity and lack of legal accountability, because the process of transmitting jokes and rumors does not include the name of their owner. The second category: represented by the category of elites, whether they belong to political parties or civil society organizations. Due to their possession of the wealth of knowledge, educational level, and distinguished social position in society, they constitute the basic foundation in using mobile journalism to disseminate their topics, and they often carry different directions to influence the recipient audience to persuade them with media messages. The third category: It is represented by the group of young people who have university degrees and other groups with an acceptable level of education, and who suffer from the marginalization of the authority. Talking about issues of public affairs, exposure to the problems of people locally and internationally, intellectual concerns related to societal issues and issues, communication of ideas, and talking about issues of public affairs have become concerns. On a daily basis, on the mobile journalism interface, to create events that have the potential to change reality. 12 (Mohamed Abdel Hamid, 2009, pp. 94-95)

Uses and motivations for mobile journalism

Studies indicate that social media is still a source of controversy and debate regarding the nature of its uses, as well as the change in trends. It has played an important role in mobilizing the masses and empowering them to form visions and achieve change. Today, a large group of active social media users is constantly shifting, depending on the nature of the stage, from trends of a social nature to trends of a political nature. On the other hand, it was clear that the government's reactions were varying towards media messages and their need for communication. Mobile

journalism is a means of digital communication. The needs and motives for use are related to jobs.

- 1 - The functions of digital communication, given that mobile journalism is one of its means.
- 2 - Media functions, considering mobile journalism as a media tool.
- 3 - The motives of the sending and receiving audiences, their needs, and their trends in mobile journalism.

Although researchers and those interested in the field of media agree on the failure of traditional media to meet the needs and motives of the public under the influence of power and capital, the main motive is to support alternatives to traditional media to carry out the roles in which those old media have lost their credibility and the functions in which they are no longer trusted. The approach is The reason for the motives and needs in the work of experts and researchers remains stable in explaining the audience's relationship with these digital means and providing the opportunity to meet the motives and needs.¹³ (Andrea Bressen and Bruce Williams, 2012, p. 241).

The importance of mobile journalism appears in meeting and satisfying needs, and in general, what the recipient expects in social media can be enhanced to meet his cognitive and emotional needs, which are.

- 1 - Within the framework of the benefit referred to by Schramm, we find that mobile journalism is a behavior that confirms the individual's adherence to his trends that achieve the maximum benefit for him while avoiding the punishment of the authority.
 - 2 - The function of self-defense, which reflects the individual's commitment to defending the images and ideas that have been formed about himself and rejecting anything else. This clearly appears in the behavior of dealing with minorities and intellectual and religious fanaticism.
 - 3 - The function of expressing values, and instead of waiting to achieve satisfaction from other new sources, he performs them himself, whether within the framework of the group or society, and the level of self-satisfaction with these values rises.
 - 4 - The cognitive function: the individual sender and recipient search for it themselves by searching websites, encyclopedias, and forums and linking them to their recorded ideas in constructing meaning and interpretation with others.
 - 5 - The function of determining personal identity, supporting personal values, supporting behavioral patterns, identifying with the values of others, and self-actualization.
 - 6 - The function of social cohesion, national unity, and preserving the moral values of society.
- 14 (Ayasrah Thaeer Mutlaq, 2016, p. 4).

Mobile journalism has succeeded in achieving the goals of using the public and their motivations to seek actual diversity of opinion, to have a kind of challenge towards others, to develop their beliefs, and to benefit from the new media environment and in ways that facilitate them in reaching their goals, and the sophisticated use of the social media network. It gives users the opportunity to create a diversity of opinions and reveal and clarify any ambiguity of an idea or perspective through discussion and dialogue. It makes it possible to exchange conflicting visions or seek news from a variety of sources that usually do not agree with everyone's opinions. ¹⁵ (Ghazi Khaled Muhammad, 2016, p. 241). There are auxiliary factors that directly affect the use of mobile journalism and its broad space, in addition to the right to obtain information, news,

issues and the latest developments on the local, regional and international scene, giving the public the opportunity to express their humanitarian concerns to demand rights and address societal phenomena that represent the greatest concern for those in charge and those receiving communication. Such as .

1 - The instability of the political system, the critical circumstances that the state is going through and the challenges it faces through the atmosphere of contradictions, loyalties, interests and agendas that stand in the way of the stability of the state's sovereignty. These conditions have led to an increase in publishing and blogging in the field of social media to express their positions regarding this.

2 - The presence of ethnic, sectarian contradictions, sectarian conflicts, and the dismantling of the fabric of national unity and intellectual, ideological, and nationalist groupings, given that Iraq is a country with diverse national, religious, and intellectual spectrums, has made these differences an increase in the level of communication for response, accusation, shading, propaganda, and psychological warfare.

3 - The war on terrorism, its causes, repercussions and results have made the topics of terrorist news, exposing it, confronting terrorist ideology, and supporting terrorist operations, as the use of mobile journalism in both directions was one direction that fights terrorism and confronts it, and the other direction supports terrorist operations, as mobile journalism has become a double-edged sword, both negative and positive, towards terrorism topics. Intellectually and ideologically extremist.

4 - Ideologies, media discourse and agendas carried by issues of popular concern that reach from behind the borders and the conspiracies it carries that attempt to weaken the state and the people, mobile journalism has been made an ideological arena in the media messages of those involved in communication and its impact on society.

5 - The high level of poverty for important segments of society and the increase in these groups has made an important motivation for many to demand improvement of their living conditions.

6 - The presence of social, economic and environmental risks and geographical nature gave the impetus to put pressure on decision makers to correct and reduce these phenomena.

7 - The absence of freedoms and demands for rights guaranteed by the Iraqi Constitution.

8 - The disparity in the distribution of social and economic benefits among the classes of Iraqi society, which made there a clear class distinction that made civil society organizations and human rights activists publish their blogs through mobile media to work to support the oppressed and marginalized classes and pressure the authorities to pay attention to their bitter reality.

9 - The role of external regional and international colonial powers that deepened the state of weakness and division made it necessary for academic competencies and university professors to confront these influential forces. 16 (Al-Debisi Abdel Karim Ali, 2017, p. 12).

The third topic: trends, ideologies, methods, and repercussions on society

Trends: trend and research in its nature

Trends: Attitude and research into its nature are a subject of controversy and disagreement between psychologists and sociologists. The term trend is the concepts related to the individual, the private trend that distinguishes him from others and at the same time on a group scale, the general trend and has become a meeting point between the two sides through psychology and

society. Redikic's definition of attitude is that it is an acquired organization that has the characteristic of relative continuity of the beliefs that an individual holds towards a certain topic or situation and his preparation for a response that is preferable to him, positive, negative, or general. The attitude includes many components, the most prominent of which are: The cognitive component: This component includes the beliefs that the individual believes in and the values and principles that he is keen on and adheres to. It also includes evidence, judgments, information, and objective facts about various issues.

The emotional component: This component includes the emotional and emotional aspects that relate to the topic of the trend, the feelings of love and hate that the individual or audience directs towards the topic of the trend. The behavioral component: This component includes the behavioral tendency toward the subject of the trend. If it is positive, its substance is the mental tendency to adhere to and defend it, and if it is negative, its substance is the mental tendency that leads him to refrain, abandon, and warn. These components combine to form the audience's attitudes when expressing various contents and topics in mobile journalism, and clearly embrace the reality of the response. The acquired and emotional response to a specific incident or idea, whether positive or negative, about a subjective fact that emanates from the individual and defines its image of his nature clearly and publicly to produce the internal relationship between individual trends and social values. 17 (Hamida Sumaisim, 2004, p. 98). It is one of the most important trends among the audience of communicators and recipients in mobile journalism, which is clearly evident in the various topics, news, articles and issues they publish, which constitute the important role of the new media and the danger to the individual and society, among the most prominent of which.

Democratic practice and reform

Contemporary international political, economic, technological and media variables, which characterized the new media field, created the necessity to carry out democratic practices through political life, mobilization, participation, formation of political awareness, reform, pressure on the authorities, transparency in government work, and the maintenance of human rights guaranteed by the Iraqi constitution. The public was allowed to practice media through their journalism. Press Mobile phones, and the participation of the communicator and the recipient in the media process has become easier thanks to the so-called integration phenomenon, which refers to digital use. Mobile journalism has provided a wide opportunity for the phenomenon of blogging and electronic publishing for categories and groups outside the ruling elite, communicating their voice to others through the new virtual newspaper sites, news sites, forums, and political sites. For some elites, politicians, clerics, and the ordinary popular public in producing information in the democratic process. Which helped to create a kind of citizenship and roam freely in the field of virtual democracy without restrictions and red lines through contacting the authority and reducing its authority, spreading awareness of rights, mobilizing demands for reform, and disseminating innovative democratic ideas. 18 (Al-Mousawi Jawad et al., 2011, p. 56)

Forming public opinion

Public opinion, from its broad perspective, is a collective agreement on political issues and various social and civil phenomena, reached by the groups that make up the larger society. These groups can vary from small entities to international groups and societies. Understanding public opinion helps focus on the process of the role of dialogue and study as pivotal elements in describing and evaluating public opinion. Jurgen Habermas's concept focuses on communicative activity and rational dialogue on diversity of views as essential elements. Mobile journalism has the ability to influence citizens' feelings regarding a wide spectrum of issues and events that are closely related to citizens' trends, and they make an evaluation to determine the general trend, which starts from very negative to very positive, and these influences may be direct or indirect, media and publishing in journalism. The mobile phone and its methods create a new level of awareness for the individual regarding the issues at hand, and this leads to interaction, dialogue, discussion, and expression of opinion. 19 (Max McCombs et al., 2012, p. 10).

The impact of mobile journalism on shaping public opinion: The tremendous development in new communication technology and the expansion of its applications, especially mobile journalism, has provided the ideal opportunity to express and express different opinions and points of view, even if they conflict with the opinion of the majority. This development has been represented by the availability of discussion, dialogue, and chat rooms on the social network. Social media, through which interlocutors exchange opinions and points of view, in addition to the spread of forums and media sites, to comment on the facts of events and issues taking place in the world in general and Iraq in particular. Mobile journalism, media sites, and communication and interaction tools on the social media network are considered an essential source of information, revealing issues and problems, and expressing visions and viewpoints. The more these sites are used among members of society, the more levels of participation will increase and the circle of forming public opinion will expand. 20 (Mohamed Abdel Hamid, 2009, pp. 267-268).

The intellectual invasion and its effects on Iraqi society

Diversity of media messages, their content, media, and applications used on mobile phones . It attempts to establish non-Islamic customs and traditions that belong to a specific thought and culture that has special values, customs and traditions, and that they often contradict the thought, culture and traditions of the Islamic nation and contravene the values and interests of society and work to distort customs and values and portray them as signs of backwardness and evidence of reactionism, and that openness and progress can only be achieved through rejection. By changing values and customs, they are trying to consolidate Western customs and traditions, including many websites, chat rooms, blogs, and entertainment sites in mobile journalism. 21 (Al-Ajami Abdullah Moawad Rashed, 2009, p. 387).

Ideologies and agendas

The concept of ideology is a set of beliefs and ideas that affect our view of the world, and we can say that it is a set of values and feelings that we adhere to greatly and through which we see reality, and these beliefs and ideas are often very close to us to the point that we do not feel their

existence. We think that our ideas are the true reality, even if they are wrong, because the mind makes you believe that they are the truth because they are part of a set of ideas that you believe in. There are many ideologies that emerge in the use of mobile journalism.

- 1 - Ethics, which are ideas related to right and wrong behavior.
- 2 - Political, such as democracy, aristocracy, monarchy, elections, equality.
- 3 - Cognitivism, which talks about the nature of truth and a means of finding it, such as science versus fanaticism and ignorance.
- 4 - Legal, which talks about laws and how to implement them correctly.
- 5 - Economic, which talks about the distribution of wealth.
- 6 - Races and breeds, talks about the existence of races, slavery, and racial discrimination
- 7 - Religious, which is the most dangerous in our country, Iraq, and talks about religions, sects, differences, and sectarian conflicts. 22 (Al Jazeera Strategic Center, 2018, p. 3).

All of these ideas share, interact and dialogue among the public to form the basic structure of information that is published in mobile journalism, which constitutes a theater for cultural and religious conflicts and dangerous tools behind which there are agendas that try to create crises, stir up confusion and mistrust of others, and drag the country into conflicts between segments and segments of Iraqi society.

Extremism, terrorism, and media engagement

Terrorism is considered a contemporary phenomenon that the individual, society, and state in Iraq and the world suffer from. Although the phenomenon is as old as humanity and has been known to humanity since ancient times, it has spread in recent decades at a rapid speed, especially after the regime change in Iraq in 2003, and the results and serious repercussions at various levels in the structure Iraqi society. Mobile journalism has become one of the main tools used by terrorist elements and their organizations to spread their misguided ideas, spread a spirit of fear and panic among the ranks of the Iraqi people, and use the ugliest terrorist images, methods of deception, media misinformation, and psychological warfare to dismantle the unity of the Iraqi fabric, weaken national unity, and encourage national, religious, and sectarian conflicts. It helped them in doing so. The media coverage that terrorist events receive and the dissemination of their statements and ideology provide them with a great service represented by recognition of them and their demands. They have a public and media presence and a presence in people's minds and thoughts and in public opinion in a way characterized by excitement, redundancy, exaggeration and exaggeration. Their media presence is in the coverage of mobile journalism and their demands for public opinion, which means Recognizing them, their cause and their theses. 23 (Arab League Union, 2015, p. 1).

Manifestations of terrorism in mobile journalism

The forms, contents and media content that terrorist groups carry out in the virtual world are diverse, including publishing pages in mobile journalism and across social networking sites, applications and multimedia, which allow them to freely present their extremist ideas to create an atmosphere of conflict, division, chaos and insecurity in the environment of Iraqi society, and among the most important manifestations of terrorism are.

1 - Exchanging and disseminating terrorist information through social media networks. The meeting of terrorist groups in a specific place has become difficult on the ground due to the security measures taken by the security authorities that have tightened the noose on them. The path to mobile journalism has become easy due to the low costs of communication, in addition to being characterized by confidentiality. Not to be pursued and to know their whereabouts.

2 - Communication, concealment, and movement from one place to another according to changes. r terrorist groups on social media pages to publish pictures of killing, bloodshed, and beheadings of many innocent people, with the aim of weakening the resolve and jihad against these terrorist organizations and creating an atmosphere of terror and fear in Iraqi society. 24 (Hassan Turki and Salam Jassim Abdullah, 2015, p.)

3 - Planning and coordination by collecting information and carrying out terrorist operations in a central manner.

4- Obtaining funding by presenting their religious orientations and extremist ideas, through which they receive money from individuals, companies, organizations, and even countries.

5 - Recruiting terrorists. This is done through the publications and blogs of many terrorists that practice propaganda and brainwashing methods and promote their extremist ideas and beliefs, to recruit new terrorists to join terrorist groups.

6 - Issuing terrorist statements about the causes, motives and results of dirty terrorist operations directed at members of Iraqi society.

Rumors and mobile journalism

As a result of the developments that accompanied mobile journalism, which constitutes one of the important tools for social media through means, multimedia, and new media applications, given the multi-dimensional role it plays, political, economic, social, and cultural, it at the same time carries or promotes media content as one of the sources of threats to the security of the individual and society. By some people resorting to publishing and misusing content to spread malicious rumors and lies, what is striking is that rumors have benefited more than ever from modern means of communication through media messages in mobile journalism publications.

The concept of a rumor is merely a fast-moving message that aims to cause confusion or chaos to achieve goals, most of which target the security of society, because it plays on the emotions and informs the public about the news and an attempt to create a targeted influence for its promoters in times of crisis. 25 (Jean-Noel Cafrier, 2007, p. 15).

The relationship between rumors and mobile journalism

It has been clearly confirmed that the spread of rumors clearly in societies is one of the characteristics of the era of the technological revolution and the innovation of modern communication technologies, especially mobile journalism, because everything that takes place in a virtual world is dealt with on the basis of information, regardless of whether it is true or false, useful or harmful, and that the information is not Its production was limited to a specific party, organization, or individual, until it became possible for anyone who possesses some communication skills to be a producer and spreader of rumors across the wide space of mobile journalism. In light of the abundance of rumours, the problem of difficulty for those who receive

this information in mobile journalism to distinguish True from false and truth from rumor. Social media has become one of the tools of mobile journalism that is used negatively to spread rumors. Users of rumors in mobile journalism resort to concealment or through false identities, which are popular with many people, making rumors a fertile environment for growth and reproduction in mobile journalism, as they target politicians, media figures, intellectuals, and the issues and life phenomena of members of society. 26 (International Politics Journal, 2014, p. 17)

Objectives of rumors in mobile journalism

A huge amount of media messages are spread, including rumors in their content, directed at individuals, rumors directed at groups, and others directed at countries neighboring Iraq, with various goals.

Individual rumors aim to:

- 1 - Distortion of the image of others, images of financial and administrative corruption or illicit relationships, which are produced intelligently using media misleading methods.
- 2 - To drive wedges. This goal is more prevalent than rumors of gossip, the goal of which is to create division among people.
- 3- Satisfying friends who enjoy collecting strange stories and news.
- 4 - Entering the circle of attention of others from the audience.
- 5 - Bringing fame. The person spreads a rumor about himself to achieve this purpose.
- 6 - Fills the empty space of the hadith.
- 7 - Disrupting the successes of others and distracting attention.

At the group level, the goal may be to reduce the burden, justify failure, promote specific products or ideas, or disrupt and compete with companies.

At the country level, rumors take targets such as:

- 1 - Destroying morale, loyalty and national belonging and spreading national conflicts
Sectarianism and the dismantling of the societal structure in Iraq
- 2- Motivating against something to hunt for facts, or withdrawing to cover up facts.
- 3 - Eliminate the credibility of the opponent or disturb the opponent's thinking and draw a halo around the character of the state.

The phenomenon of the spread of rumors in mobile journalism in a striking manner has prompted people not to remain silent and search for effective solutions to confront it. 27 (Amin Reda Abdel-Wajed, 2016, p. 483).

Ethical violations and mobile journalism

Mobile journalism is a double-edged sword, and expanded, unsupervised surveillance and restrictions threaten rights, the most important of which is privacy, which is defined as individuals' control over the extent, timing, and circumstances of sharing their lives with others. Privacy enters as a right that an individual exercises to inform others about aspects of his life, which could be ideas, data, or information. a personality . Due to the increasing interaction of the public with mobile journalism, privacy has become threatened in various forms and is being used to implement malicious methods, one of the most important types of privacy violation.

1 - Surveillance: This is done by tracking, recording, and publishing the public's communication process without their permission or without their knowledge, and tracking the impact of their movements in using mobile journalism, accessing their private secrets, and disclosing them without legal justification.

2 - Hacking: It means aggression against the right to privacy over ideas and information, and it is retrieved, its content is modified, and it is changed in a way that harms its owner without permission from its owner. 28 (Hardo Center for Supporting Digital Expression, 2017, p. 1).

From another point of view, mobile journalism is expressed through social networking sites, where it is characterized by integration, participation, openness, and the absence of borders and censorship. As a result of the great growth witnessed by these social networks, ethical violations have increased in a striking manner in the work of mobile journalism and can be enumerated.

1 - Broadcasting destructive ideas, deviant calls, and corrupt gatherings. This creates a security and intellectual defect, especially since most users of mobile journalism are young people, which makes it easy to tempt them and seduce them with calls that carry nothing but demolition and destruction.

2 - Displaying scandalous and immodest material, used as a form of pressure and blackmail from victims, and may be unreal, using fraudulent methods using effects technology in the montage and photoshop process. There has been an increase in the display of these materials with low and immoral content, which are inconsistent with the culture and traditions of Iraqi society, and which express the collapse of societal moral values, which has caused the emergence of many unacceptable phenomena in society.

3 - Defamation, scandals, harassment, deception, blackmail, and forgery. These are ethics that generally appear in mobile journalism due to the ease of blogging and the lack of regulatory limits. They are often not based on a real document, so their owner does not need evidence, reasoning, or proof. This is offset by the lack of systems and laws that deter these behaviors. Blackmail occurs through publishing photos and video clips that were taken involuntarily, and in another way, the victims are blackmailed financially or physically. Forgery is one of the most common crimes in mobile journalism, as publications, news, and important events are forged to offend people.

4 - Violation of private and public rights, personal privacy or legal privacy, the violation of which is considered a crime whose perpetrator deserves punishment and criminalization. This phenomenon has led to the spread of

The mobile phone, with its social privacy for the person, and the ease of violating and manipulating rights. Privacy is violated through several methods: impersonation of individuals or legal entities. Every individual and legal personality has its own reserved rights, especially for important and distinguished personalities and those with responsibilities in society. 29 (Al-Labban Sherif Darwish, 2015, p. 9).

Strategy to confront ethical violations of mobile journalism:

The painful reality has begun to point to the use of virtual social networks for mobile journalism in crimes of blackmail, theft, impersonation, defamation of reputation, insults and slander, not to mention immoral acts and the dissemination of destructive ideas in society and their impact on the value of work, production, family and social relations. These challenges impose a balance

between the right to use and prevention. Without using mobile journalism in a way that represents a threat to the security of society, which prompts the existence of controls and laws governing the process of use, which requires the inclusion of cyberspace in the national security strategy and the importance of working to preserve and respect public and private freedoms. Privacy, intellectual property, and copyright, by establishing judicial, parliamentary, and constitutional laws and regulations that regulate the work of mobile journalism, establishing rules and regulations, employing a statement of rights and duties, strengthening the role of civil society and the media in spreading awareness among the Iraqi public, activating the role of government and self-censorship in enhancing information security, and the role of new media. In building a healthy society.³⁰ (Al-Labban Darwish, 2015, p. 2).

Which prompted various countries in general and Iraq in particular to develop scientific strategies for cooperation with social networks before they turn into a dangerous tool for crime, including developing many legal legislation and amending what exists, especially in the procedural aspect of investigating and following up on perpetrators, as most violators hide under the guise of names. Today's media communication tools represent the most important means of social and cultural awareness in modern societies. They are exploited by the circles of globalization and the dissemination of their culture to other peoples, while Iraqi media is weak in its technical and human levels and lacks advanced technical methods to confront these challenges. The current circumstances require working in every way to limit the misuse of mobile journalism and its various applications because of their great dangers to moral values. Today, no one can prevent this media from circulating among young people and society, but studies and research can be conducted to find out the impact of these means on the behavior of individuals and groups. In order to develop solid plans that can avoid risks to the individual and society together, the bad use of these means comes from ignorance and a lack of social awareness of the benefits. Being able to obtain them from communicating and obtaining information that fortifies society requires enacting laws and judicial and constitutional systems to confront the phenomenon of moral violations.³¹ (Ali Kamal, 2017, p. 2).

Media professional controls in mobile journalism Technological development in the field of communication has contributed to enhancing media freedoms, but the means of control and surveillance have also developed in different forms. The debate over censorship in the media will continue, as there is no final decision that guarantees the victory of one party over another, even though the level or unity of this censorship has declined greatly due to the new media, including mobile journalism. The three elements, law, freedom, and morality, are not the same in importance, but the absence of one of them threatens the media's message and its proper functioning. Without freedom, the content of the media becomes official evidence. Without laws, the profession becomes open, unprotected and vulnerable to conflict. Without ethics, the media becomes corrupt. Controls decline and the role of the media becomes threatened. The main media observer and critic. One of the problems on which the new media system is based is that it is based on competition at the expense of professional ethics and standards. This is evident in the mobile press's intention to publish pictures of the dead and wounded in various incidents, and to exploit people's tragedies in an effort to arouse public interest by covering events of no

importance. The mobile press confronts censorship with a number of procedures and practices, represented by providing free programs to penetrate censorship and enabling the public to own them. In addition to this, the capabilities of ordinary users and professionals to penetrate censorship have developed with technical developments that institutional security efforts are often unable to keep up with. There is no doubt that some have misused the space of freedom available through mobile journalism and its various applications on social networking sites, which publish incorrect and misleading information to public opinion, some to achieve personal interests and others to destabilize public security and stability. 32 (Al-Bayati Yas Khudair, 2017, p. 2).

Criticism of mobile journalism

Despite all the attention that mobile journalism experiences at the field level and its daily vacations in hunting for news and revealing many facts and incidents related to issues of public affairs, they are linked to certain phenomena and trends, which are reflected in the reality of Iraqi society, both positively and negatively, including diverse intellectual agendas and ideologies with political, security, social, and cultural implications. Such as .

Ideological tension: mobile journalism, the nature of uses, and the diversity of media content. We must not ignore that blogging mostly depends on information coming from the public or from traditional media, which is then sieved to be reformulated for publication and comment on it in order to express an opinion and carry out the process of selecting and separating opinion from news and relying on a model. New with an ideological influence, which pushes the public in the direction of participatory democratic practice that falls into the trap of ideology.

Virtual participatory background: The blogging public in mobile journalism expresses its problems and the problems of society, and the blogging and publishing movement is a passive participatory movement rather than a social activity.

The social negativity of publishing: The ongoing controversy in blogging, that a virtual democracy will replace classical democracy, and that the ideological framework through the slogan of freedom of thought and publishing is about to establish a form of negativity in social interaction. 33 (Al-Razan Jamal, 2009, p. 4).

Positive aspects of mobile journalism

The phenomenon of new media, especially mobile journalism, has been linked to the presence of a number of positive aspects concerned with being a producer, consumer, and publisher of electronic content, and this can be addressed through the following points.

- 1 - Mobile journalism provides oppositional and liberal voices to the public to record news and comments, whether criticizing, supporting, opposing, rejecting, or remaining neutral.
- 2 - Mobile journalism is a means to empower the public to have its say on all issues of concern to society.
- 3 - In light of the democracy of the new media, the user in mobile journalism plays the role of gatekeeper over the news, photos and videos that are recorded and published, in addition to setting and arranging the agenda that determines the priority of the news that is published and arranging the agenda that determines the priority of the news that is published .

4 - The public is characterized by being a free journalist and far from any media or authoritarian pressures.

5 - Mobile journalism presents the truth about events and is less biased towards any party in the news. It allows access to information and is more free in covering events and news, as it goes beyond visions, perceptions and ideas. 34 (Al-Labban Sherif Darwish, 2015, p. 21).

Negative aspects of mobile journalism

The emergence of mobile journalism as a new media is accompanied by a kind of anxiety, fear, and concerns about this medium. This medium is described in its beginning, reality, and future as harming the eyes and reputation of the public, which represents a danger threatening society with disintegration, moral decay, and societal values, and it can be addressed with the following points.

1 - The difficulty of trusting and verifying the authenticity and credibility of the number of data, information, news and media content transmitted through multiple websites and applications in light of the need to continuously enhance the cultural and educational capabilities of the recipient.

2 - Weak control over controls to ensure that the religious, social and cultural values of societies are not affected.

3 - Weak controls on the spread of violence, extremism and terrorism in all its forms.

4 - The imbalance between the volume and quality of the media messages sent and the readiness of the recipient with regard to opinion and other opinions.

5 - Breaking up the circle of recipients and focusing on addressing individuals and small groups according to individual inclinations, trends, and meetings.

6 - Violations of copyright, property and privacy.

7 - Committing electronic crimes such as defamation, insults and slander using modern technologies in montage and dubbing processes. 35 (Nisreen Hassouna, 2015, p. 13).

Laws and legislation against mobile journalism The modern communication revolution has proven that the current laws have become an obstacle to the development of mobile journalism in Iraq. These laws must be issued after a serious study of the needs of society and the data of the communication revolution, and that these laws guarantee freedom of the media, as this freedom contributes to the development of the media and Second: The lack of clarity in the relationship of mobile journalism with the Iraqi Journalists Syndicate, as it is the union body responsible for publishing issues.

Third: Not establishing media codes of conduct that the communicator and the recipient audience adhere to, and investigating and issuing penalties for those who violate those codes.

. This raises the problem of the need to come up with rules and legislate laws that regulate the communication process in order for it to serve society. 36 (Arab Center for Research and Studies, 2018, p. 2).

The Iraqi judiciary and publishing crimes in mobile journalism

The Information Law did not stand in the way of the Iraqi judiciary in dealing with the crimes that spread in mobile journalism. The courts succeeded in settling the cases brought before them through the legislation in force without causing embarrassment or feeling a lack of rules, which is what is credited to the judicial authority in light of the development taking place at the level of crimes. The publication in that media outlet, but this does not replace the need to enact the new media law, which had previously been suspended in the Iraqi Council of Representatives due to a pressing media movement that objected to the type and severity of crimes, which forced the government to withdraw it and postpone its discussion until further notice, which does not seem on the foreseeable horizon. 37 (Iraqi News Agency, 2018).

The future of mobile journalism: Indicators confirm that mobile journalism is the next authority controlling the media in the coming years, especially in light of the development witnessed by communication technology, and that mobile journalism has made the world a glass house that cannot hide news or events from a person, and it will succeed in the reality of the future. Mobile journalism is when the public itself realizes its effective and influential role in bringing about social, economic, political and cultural change through journalism that adheres to values, ethics and professionalism, far from trading in the future and lives of people. This means conveying the truth objectively and not taking sides at the expense of the other, and staying away from speculation and fanatical personal visions of thought. And a certain ideology, and the chaos and obscene language that prevails in its emerging world must be eliminated in order to present reform models worthy of attention, communication, and effective dialogue. 38 (Hardo Center for Supporting Digital Expression, 2016, p. 5)

Mobile journalism is the journalism of participation, dialogue and creativity, the journalism of interaction with events. The public is no longer incapable of playing a role in achieving change in its society. Rather, there are many means through which the individual can express himself freely before governments and their press, which falsifies facts and news and has been able to tightly control the devices. the society . The success of the future of mobile journalism and the development in performing its various roles is due to the availability of many factors, the first of which is:

- 1 - The public's awareness of its effective and influential role in bringing about social, economic, political and cultural change through journalism that adheres to professional values and ethics.
- 2 - The individual's belief in his role in exposing the crimes and persecution to which others in society are exposed, with impartiality, forces the government to change its policies that violate human rights.
- 3 - The public's coverage of mobile journalism should stem from the problems of society itself and cover all its members, away from ideological, religious and other differences that destroy the neutrality of mobile journalism. communication industry, as the new media means Mobile journalism offers new methods of restriction and prevention that did not exist previously. The new press carries many challenges that could afflict mobile journalism as a profession. These challenges are preceded by the issue of ethics, which is a negative aspect, such as the theft of others' copyrights, credibility and trust in much of the news it covers. And information through mobile journalism, which needs to be regulated by law to preserve journalism as a profession, in

addition to the lack of regulatory bodies for mobile journalism in Iraq. In light of the above, the problem of mobile journalism in Iraq has deepened due to important factors:

First: The absence of important and specific legislation that deals with mobile journalism in its various professional, media, and ethical dimensions.

4 - In order for mobile journalism to move towards the future at a steady pace, the chaos and obscene language that prevails in its emerging world must be eliminated and it must be considered an alternative and complementary press to the traditional press.

5 - Mobile journalism's success and the prosperity of its future stems from the fact that it is popular journalism emanating from the public themselves, and this imposes on the public the need for cultural awareness of the extent of freedom and responsibility, which makes it able to convey its voice to a larger society that can stand in solidarity with it and understand its cause, so that it takes its leading place in carrying The flame of science, culture and media, and establishing professional and ethical rules for mobile journalism for a better future.

Chapter Three: Field research procedures

Research Methodology

This study is included in the quantitative methodological studies, which are studies whose results are reached through statistical procedures, that is, they describe or analyze problems and phenomena in their social and cultural dimension, determine their characteristics, examine their nature and variables, as well as study the trends of their growth and development. The qualitative approach was used by collecting information from references. And sources and quantities through statistical tables using samples selected from the research community according to questions that were precisely placed on the samples, and through the answers, the results can be generalized to the community.

Samples

It is the part of the population that was chosen to apply the procedures to it, and then the results are circulated to the rest of the members of the research community. Information was obtained from the samples, which were chosen with great care and according to criteria that achieve differences in characteristics, exposure, trends, and uses. The samples were selected from the study population that It includes users and recipients of the media message in mobile journalism according to the demographic characteristics of the community samples.

field of study

Descriptive studies are considered research studies that have contributed significantly to identifying and revealing media topics and phenomena in particular, and with the development in scientific research methods and descriptive studies, this method has found wide popularity in research that aims to identify the audience, their trends, inclinations, exposure, satisfaction, and motivations for using the media. The new mobile journalism was used to collect accurate information describing the communities of the research community

Questionnaire tool

The appropriate research tool was used, which is the questionnaire form, where a purposeful and sound form was designed whose general coverage includes the elements available in the research objectives, where the questions and hypotheses form a general framework for the elements of the form, meaning that they represent questions that are more specific than the research questions and hypotheses, which enables us to obtain the greatest possible amount of information. Information and data that respond to the study of the research phenomenon.

In this study, the researcher examines the topic of mobile journalism in six (6) axes:

The first axis: Jobs of mobile journalism, advantages of mobile journalism, motivations for using mobile journalism, reasons for the public to participate in mobile journalism, the most important areas of media content in mobile journalism, obstacles and problems in mobile journalism.

The second axis includes the advantages of mobile journalism as a source of information and communication, including its speed in disseminating information, ease of use and low costs, using modern technologies, images and sound, mobile journalism allowing a wide range of freedom of expression, and mobile journalism allowing the exploration of skills, creativity and experimentation.

The third axis includes the basic motivations for using mobile journalism, which include searching for news and information, obtaining news from more than one source, interacting, commenting, and expressing opinions, exchanging news photos and video clips, following up on polls and building public opinion, and highlighting personal talents in the field of media.

The fourth axis includes indications of the reasons for the public's participation and publication in mobile journalism. It includes the individual's feeling of obtaining news and information, the individual's feeling of interaction with society, the individual presents society's problems through blogging and photos, the individual finds freedom to express his opinion, discusses society's issues with others, the individual obtains news that is not published in traditional media.

The fifth axis includes the most important fields of media content available in mobile journalism, including the political and security field, the economic field, the social and cultural field, the religious field, and the sports field.

The sixth axis includes the obstacles and problems that mobile journalism suffers from, including spreading rumors and media shading, contributing to spreading Western culture, promoting terrorist ideology, and spreading operations.

Terrorism, the increase in various ethical violations, the creation of strife and disintegration among the people of one country, the publication of anonymous information, the lack of media rules and conventions regulating the work of mobile journalism. The focus of the hypotheses is the relationships between mobile journalism and demographic variables. The first hypothesis is mobile journalism and the gender variable. The second hypothesis is mobile journalism and the age level variable. The third hypothesis is mobile journalism and the educational level variable for the samples.

Results of the research study

The results of the research study on the subject of mobile journalism in Iraq revealed many topics that the study focused on, depending on the gender, age, and educational level of the users, including revealing the most important basic functions of mobile journalism that it provides, the most important advantages that distinguish mobile journalism that make it different from other media, and knowing the nature of the basic motives. Behind the use of publishing and receiving messages and interaction between users and identifying the reasons for participating through blogging, audio and still and moving images in many different media and sites, revealing and surveying the most important areas of media content used in that press and clarifying the positive and negative effects, obstacles and violations that were directly reflected on the nature of And the life of Iraqi society in all different areas of life, including.

1 - Mobile journalism in Iraq provides the greatest forum for communication, dialogue, dissemination of information and news, knowledge of the most important issues that the Iraqi street is interested in, and mobilization of public opinion towards them towards social, political and cultural change. It has become a great opportunity for individuals to participate without exclusion or deprivation to express their concerns and opinions in establishing the democratic process and demanding legitimate rights through pressure on the three authorities and became a competitor to traditional media.

2 - Mobile journalism has granted more virtual freedom and freedom of expression to the public in many behavioral practices, which is offset by absolute control and hegemony of Western countries to highlight the cultures of those strange countries that are far removed from our Islamic society in Iraq in order to achieve the goals of the countries that dominate our culture and submit to it through cultural invasion. Western globalization, through imitation of negative practices and control of minds, is an attempt to empty it of everything related to preserving the traditions of society and protecting it from the dangers of Western globalization.

3 - Mobile journalism in Iraq contributed to mobilizing the Iraqi street through protests and demonstrations, holding seminars and publishing blogs for many civil society organization activists in Iraq, which accompanied many government decisions and legislation, and supporting the political movement through electoral campaigns and achieving many changes that affected the political and social sphere. And the cultural.

4 - Mobile journalism in Iraq focused on maximizing the benefit of the content it provides from various services to the public and employing trends, visions, policies and ideas that serve society.

5 - Mobile journalism in Iraq has wide popularity and there is a lot of interaction with it from all segments of Iraqi society. What concerns us here is the youth segment, as they are present on the pages of its various sites to get to know each other, find out their news, and publish topics for everything new, but without controls or ethical guidelines. It has exceeded the religious, moral, social and educational constants and has increased. The immoral violations and the use of montage methods to trap victims, which witnessed many family problems and led to murder and suicide among the girls who were victims of these abusers of mobile journalism in Iraq and its repercussions.

6 - The study focused on the fact that our country, Iraq, suffers greatly from the phenomenon of terrorism, and it manifests itself today in many forms, the most dangerous of which is what is

known as the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIS). It has benefited greatly from mobile journalism in Iraq, as the violence it practices against its victims is barbaric and hideous, and it displays pictures and films to the world in various forms. New Hollywood and spectacle, and they began to employ the new media in a unique way. Mobile journalism has become a support and an integral part of the terrorist system through the dissemination of false fatwas, terrorist recruitment operations, the publication of torture and killing operations in their most horrific forms, advocacy, polarization, recruitment, promotion, financing, communication, and concealment through mobile journalism sites and applications.

7 - Mobile journalism in Iraq contains various messages in content, forms, contents and trends that differ according to individual differences in age, gender, educational, cultural, social and religious level. The uses, gratifications and method of exposure to different sites, media and applications vary, negatively and positively, and the extent of their impact on Iraqi society.

8 - Mobile journalism in Iraq has new features and characteristics that distinguish it from the characteristics and characteristics of traditional media, as everyone can participate in it without exclusion or marginalization after the control of traditional media for a long period of time.

9 - The results of the research showed that mobile journalism is witnessing a steady development in Iraq and the world, and that the public prefers to follow news via smart phones. There is also a complementary relationship between mobile journalism and traditional media outlets, as the Iraqi media outlets have allocated paragraphs of important and urgent news, topics, and coverage in their programs through publishers in Mobile journalism, mobile journalism and traditional media can be complementary.

10 - The study showed that mobile journalism in Iraq has increased in objectionable phenomena, namely violations of privacy and public journalistic and personal property, and there is no censor or deterrent to stop these violations. Our study agreed with the study revealed by the Hardo Center for Digital Media Support to put an end to violations of individual privacy and public and personal property in a way that ensures The rights of individuals and groups.

11 - One of the important research results of the study of mobile journalism in Iraq is that there are groups, stakeholders, parties, and opponents of the political process in Iraq, whose pens and poisons are directed by governments, foreign agendas, ideologies, and tendencies that support it, setting their goals to tamper with the security of the state and the security of the Iraqi citizen, to pose a threat to the structure of Iraqi society and those who The most important of these risks.

A - Risks related to extremism and terrorism.

B - Spreading a culture of violence.

C - Risks related to spreading chaos and spreading the culture of overthrowing regimes.

D - Risks related to sectarian and racist strife and the tearing apart of the Iraqi fabric.

H - Risks related to criminal crime and assassinations.

X - The dangers of moral and social violations, defamation, insults, slander, and spreading lies.

12 - Mobile journalism in Iraq. The intensity of rumors on its pages has increased, which has a bad impact on the reception of news and information. Some of the user audiences are not armed with the standards of verifying news or adhering to media ethics. Rather, news and information are published according to what their interests and desires require. Conclusions

Through our research study on the subject of mobile journalism in Iraq and its mechanism of action, we conclude that it is an important media outlet that is no less important than other traditional media outlets. It is the result of the tremendous development in media and communication technology and achieves the goals of the media process in a positive direction to be supportive of the individual and society, and it has negatives that pose a threat to society. As a result of its failure to adhere to the media and ethical regulations, laws, and rules established by the Media and Communication Commission to monitor the media message so that it is a balanced, clear, and integrated media message to serve the community. Among the most important results that the study reached are:

1- The audience of mobile journalism users is diverse and varies according to demographic factors, including gender, age, and educational level. The relationships between these factors and mobile journalism have been proven in terms of use, reasons, motives, problems, and obstacles facing both male and female genders, age diversity, and educational level alike, and there are no significant statistical differences.

2- Knowing the most important forms, applications and multimedia that the public uses are social media applications, including Facebook and Twitter, through which the public interacts and dialogues with each other about the changes in the scene in Iraq, in addition to news applications that provide the public with up-to-the-minute news.

2 - Revealing the most important motives that prompt the public to use mobile journalism, and showing that the public's motives are different, depending on the nature of the user, his inclinations, culture, morals, the ideas he holds, and the nature of the professional and psychological factors affecting the individual.

3 - The study showed that the most important media functions that mobile journalism provides to its audience are the function of communication and facilitating interaction and dialogue between them, and that these media functions have two directions, negative and positive.

4 - Revealing the basic reasons that drive the Iraqi public to practice journalistic work through participation, publishing, and interaction, and they differ depending on the nature of the audience. They are subjective reasons that make the individual feel the need to express his feelings, concerns, joys, and sorrows in order to try to change the reality he lives.

5 - The study revealed that mobile journalism, along with the rest of the traditional media, varies in areas of media content, and shows that there is a variation in the use of the content of the available media fields, including the security and political field, the economic field, the social and cultural field, the religious field, and the sports field. The messages and their content vary according to the audience, its inclinations, culture, and academic specialization. .

6 - The needs and satisfactions that the Iraqi public requires from using mobile journalism. The most important of these needs are the demand for entertainment, entertainment, communication among the public, and participation in supporting societal issues.

7 - It turns out that the most important reasons that call on the Iraqi public to participate in disseminating media messages are creating a wide space of freedom to express their opinion freely and the individual's feeling of deprivation and demanding his legitimate rights.

8 - Statement of views on the relationship of influence and influence between mobile journalism and traditional media, and that there is a relationship of communication and cooperation between

the two parties, and that they work to broadcast media messages, and this is clear through presenting

Traditional media: activities, blogs, photos, and videos from the mobile press audience. Traditional media also works to publish its activities and events through mobile journalism.

9 - Knowing the content trends of the media content of those responsible for communicating in mobile journalism, which consist of different trends, including building public opinion towards the most important issues, as well as contributing to democratic practice and the reform process, spreading ideologies and agendas, spreading Western ideas, supporting terrorism, spreading terrorist operations, spreading rumors, and psychological warfare to spread a spirit of weakness and strife among people. People of one country.

10 - It was shown through the results that many of the Iraqi public prefer mobile journalism as a source of communication and information, due to its ease of use, low costs, and the opportunity to express freely without restrictions, and that it keeps pace with news developments and investigates causes and results.

11 - The study revealed that there are many obstacles and problems that accompany the work of mobile journalism, including the presence of a huge amount of information that lacks credibility and objectivity and provides negative media services, including support for terrorism, repeated ethical violations, and many obstacles and problems, in addition to the absence of laws and media charters that regulate and govern the work of mobile journalism. In Iraq to serve the community.

Suggestions and Recommendations

The proposals and recommendations that the researcher recommends regarding the subject of the research study, including general and specific proposals and recommendations that relate to the nature of the work of mobile journalism in terms of communication, media, participation, interaction, functions, motives and reasons for using mobile journalism, as well as obstacles, problems, professional and ethical rules and regulations. The most important general proposals and recommendations are concentrated on the following points. .

1 - The necessity of activating, educating and directing users of mobile journalism to adhere to the laws and media charters related to respecting and observing human rights and ethics.

2 - Strengthening the scientific and academic effort by opening and supporting the field for researchers and those interested to monitor and follow up the development of mobile journalism in Iraq and evaluate the performance of its work and ways to improve it to serve society.

3 - Giving media colleges, institutes, and departments a broad role by opening intensive training courses on mobile journalism and explaining its features, characteristics, and optimal method of use, which differs from the work of traditional media, by providing a wide space of freedom and expression of opinions in a way that serves society in its positive image.

4 - Involving the Iraqi Journalists Syndicate in a more effective role in creating a new media environment, organizing appropriate mechanisms, and monitoring the work of mobile journalism.

5 - Calling on civil society organizations to play their role in raising the level of the culture of national awareness in broadcasting media messages in the mobile press in a way that preserves

freedom of expression in accordance with protecting the security and unity of society and preserving the customs and traditions of Iraqi society.

6 - Establishing a media observatory consisting of independent committees with powers granted to them by the judicial authority to monitor and monitor violations committed on various websites and applications in mobile journalism and bring the perpetrators to justice.

7 - Legislation of the Media and Communications Commission law includes legal paragraphs that regulate the work of mobile journalism in Iraq and defines the negatives in publishing media content, which stipulates the punishment of violators in a way that ensures the protection of Iraqi human rights from repeated violations in the broad cyberspace.

8 - The Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research called for the necessity of teaching the subject of mobile journalism as a scientific method within the academic curricula for students of the Faculty of Information in general and the Digital Media Branch in particular.

On the other hand, there are a number of special proposals and recommendations that emerged from the results of the research study, in which the researcher is trying to urge users, including professional and amateur media professionals, and new media cadres from the College of Mass Communication students, to correct the working conditions of mobile journalism in Iraq, to be a positive ally with other traditional media outlets, and to create a symbiotic relationship between them. So that the traditional and new media are media that advance Iraqi society.

The special proposals and recommendations recommended by the researcher and which emerged from the results of the study are:

1 - Mobile journalism is a journalism of participation, dialogue, interaction and creativity. The user must realize his effective and influential role in bringing about political, economic, social and cultural change through journalism that adheres to values and ethics.

2- The journalist's deep and strong belief in his role in exposing terrorist and moral crimes, violations and persecutions to which members of Iraqi society are exposed and weakening their media role to protect society from imminent dangers.

3- The necessity of mobile journalism coverage stemming from the problems of society itself, away from ideological, religious and other differences that threaten the unity and security of society.

4- Daring to deal with events from the citizen's point of view in a positive way and not from the point of view of the authorities and its arbitrariness

5- Stay away from rumours, lies and fabrications spread by hidden persons for the purpose of weakening morale and good citizenship, especially in the exceptional difficult circumstances that our country, Iraq, is going through.

6- The future success and prosperity of mobile journalism depends on eliminating chaos and poor and obscene publishing language, providing a model worthy of emulation, and considering it an alternative and complementary press to traditional media that works in the service of society.

7- Users of mobile journalism must adhere to the ethical and professional regulations, rules and laws issued by the Communications and Media Commission, subject abusers to the judiciary, and respect opinion and freedom of expression guaranteed by the Iraqi Constitution.

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