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Universidad del Zulia
Facultad Experimental de Ciencias
Departamento de Ciencias Humanas
Maracaibo - Venezuela

The Exposition of Baghdad University ‘s Students to Islamic Sites via Internet

Shaima Rashed Abed
University Of Baghdad College Of Media

Abstract

Electronic sites have great importance and great benefit, and they represent the link between the recipient and many departments and institutions by providing facilities and services. There are several factors that help websites to succeed, including linguistic content, selection of simple title on complexity, and selection of attractive designs, including Islamic sites and their money, of importance and impact in shaping Attitudes, opinions and cultures of the public. The importance of research is the social dimension that it seeks to achieve by revealing the relationship between the level of exposure to Islamic sites and the implantation and development of Islamic culture in an important, active and vital group of society. Youth category The researcher used the survey method and the questionnaire tool, which was distributed to students of the University of Baghdad to reach the goals of the research.

La exposición de los estudiantes de la Universidad de Bagdad a sitios islámicos a través de Internet

Abstracto

Los sitios electrónicos tienen una gran importancia y un gran beneficio, y representan el vínculo entre el destinatario y muchos departamentos e instituciones al proporcionar instalaciones y servicios. Hay varios factores que ayudan a los sitios web a tener éxito, incluido el contenido lingüístico, la selección de títulos simples sobre la complejidad y la selección de diseños atractivos, incluidos los sitios islámicos y su dinero, de importancia e impacto en la formación de actitudes, opiniones y culturas del público. La importancia de la investigación es la dimensión social que busca alcanzar al revelar la relación entre el nivel de exposición a los sitios islámicos y la implantación y desarrollo de la cultura islámica en un grupo importante, activo y vital de la sociedad. Categoría juvenil El investigador utilizó el método de encuesta y la herramienta de cuestionario, que se distribuyó a los estudiantes de la Universidad de Bagdad para alcanzar los objetivos de la investigación.

Introduction

Religion is an important cornerstone in the lives of peoples and societies. It draws the general guidelines for it and sets the curriculum on which it is going and defines the features of the political, economic, social and cultural system and the form it should adhere to. Hence the importance of Islamic sites and their impact in shaping the trends, opinions and cultures of the public on Its diversity and differences, and thus we note the importance of Islamic sites today in the intellectual and civilizational conflict between Islam and other ideologies. The research dealt with the issue of the relationship between youth and Islamic sites and the extent to which young people are exposed to these sites and do they contribute to the formation of their cultures and backgrounds M and intellectual value.

This research is descriptive studies, and the researcher used the survey method on a sample consisting of (50) male and female students from the University of Baghdad, using the questionnaire tool to reach the research goals.

Chapter One // Theoretical framework

First: The importance of research

The importance of the research is in the social dimension that it seeks to achieve by revealing the relationship between the level of exposure to Islamic sites and the cultivation and development of Islamic culture among an important, active and vital group of society that is the category of youth, which leads to building their personalities correctly and qualifying them for a prominent role in building their country and society.

Second: The research problem

The scientific problem is an event, behavior, phenomenon, or relationship that needs to be explained and described, and among researchers who see it as an intellectual stimulus that calls for an answer in the form of a scientific investigation or verification (1), and the research problem is to answer the following questions:

1. What is the extent of youth browsing Islamic sites?
2. What hours do young people spend exposure to Islamic sites?
3. What are the favorite Islamic sites for young people?
4. What are the services and problems facing Islamic websites via the internet?
5. What are the reasons and motives behind browsing Islamic sites?

Third: The research goal

The research aims to:

1. Knowing the extent of youth exposure to Islamic websites via the internet.
2. Knowing the Islamic sites that are preferred by youth.
3. Knowledge of services and problems facing Islamic sites.
4. Know the reasons and motives behind browsing Islamic sites.

Fourth: Research Methodology

This research is descriptive research and depends on the survey method which is based on the collection of detailed data and it is appropriate to evaluate the statistical results in line with the goals that aim to express data based on the categories that were classified, tabulated, analyzed and extracted indicators (2).

Fifth: The research community

The research community in this study is Baghdad University students, and the researcher chose the research sample by the available sample method to conduct an exploratory study. The sample size reached (50) students distributed equally.

Sixth: Research tools

The researcher used the questionnaire and was designed and distributed to the sample consisting of (50) male and female students from the Univer-

sity of Baghdad to find out the extent of the students' exposure to Islamic sites.

Seventh: Research fields and its limits

1. Spatial domain: represented by choosing the University of Baghdad.
2. Temporal field: It was determined in the period of field study, as it took preparing the form, distributing it to the study sample and retrieving it for one month for the period from 2/12/2019 to 2/1/2020.
3. The human field: It is represented by the students of the University of Baghdad from different colleges and from both sexes, females and males.

Chapter Two // Theoretical framework

First: electronic websites

In the midst of the information and knowledge explosion produced by the Internet, it became impossible to follow all the new information due to its multiplication, day after day, in a way that was not possible before.

The increase in the volume of information use in the management of contemporary human activities has forced the restructuring of our concepts around the doors of their use in multiple sectors and in ways that exploit the distinguished capabilities provided by the digital environment for information (3) and that the web came out to civilian use in 1991, the year in which The first HTML version (4) was witnessed.

Types of websites:

The websites differ in terms of the service they provide to their visitors, those services are the ones that determine the type of the site, as the websites can be divided by determining the types of sites on the Internet from the perspective of the content and content that is broadcast on it (5).

1- Press sites: These sites are purely journalistic, as they were not created by a commercial institution, and did not create a supplement to a media institution, but they were established to play a journalistic role from the beginning, and these sites are distinguished as:

A depends on organizational administrative structures.

B. Depends on professionals in the press field.

C. Focuses on providing press materials in press templates.

Examples of these sites are: Reuters News Agency, Middle East Network site and Akhbar Al Youm website.

2- Complementary media sites: These sites are integrated with media institutions, whether press, radio or satellite, such as paper newspaper sites, the Al-Jazeera website, the BBC website, or CNN, and these sites are charac-

terized by a number of specifications :

A. Promoting the media institution that integrates with it and supports its media role, whether it is a radio, space or journalistic role.

B. Reproduce the content you provide at the core institutions that you support and integrate with.

C. An information or press material not produced in its original institutions is produced only in a small scale, and these materials available in the institution may be reproduced in a manner consistent with the nature of the Internet.

Examples of these sites are: "BBC".

3- Interactive sites: These sites focus on the process of interacting with visitors by:

A written forums and forums.

B. chat rooms.

C. Interactive voice dialogs.

Dr.. Postal groups.

Such sites do not depend on large administrative structures, and are mostly limited to the process of follow-up and control through postal group supervisors or supervisors of dialogue arenas, and these sites do not require competence or media or journalistic expertise for their participants or supervisors, but they need to have discussion skills And personal interaction with visitors of the webmaster.

4- Introductory sites: These sites introduce the activities and activities of the institutions that established them, and they are often non-profit institutions, such as charitable, scientific, intellectual and cultural institutions.

Usually, such sites are satisfied with publishing the Foundation's activities without paying attention to press and media coverage, or even using specialists to cover its activities and activities, and may provide some of the knowledge or information services for those interested, but they are often characterized by the spacing of the site's update period.

5- Commercial sites: These sites are distinguished by the following:

A support for the product that the site sponsors or manufactures or sells.

B. Advertising the product that the company or organization is producing.

C. Helping to sell the product that the website owner produces through network marketing operations.

Dr.. These sites do not contain press materials, either news or informational, and they do not often use media or press templates, and are mostly limited to the definition of the company or institution, the definition of goods and services they provide, and may display products to other companies,

and make commercials for goods and services that often enter In the field of commercial company specialization.

H. These sites do not depend on large administrative structures, and they are often followed up by specialized companies that update the company data or add the required advertisements, and perhaps some employees in the company or institution are trained to carry out the update mission.

And. These sites do not rely on specialized media or press experiences, and some may resort to experts in the field of advertising and advertising, especially in the sites owned by major commercial companies.

Website development:

The World Wide Web actually came into existence in 1991, after CERN laboratories in Switzerland in the same year published their own browser for free on the Internet after organizing a number of their laboratories in Hamburg, Amsterdam and Chicago to service their information on the network.

The web differs from the Internet, so if the Internet is a network of physical devices from giant servers to communication devices and distribution systems and then computers, the web is a huge collection of hypertext documents connected to each other working inside the Internet, and usually includes ports or sites are In conclusion, Web Sites are accessed via the Uniform Resource, or the address of the Web Browser. A website is a set of documents connected to each other by the hypertext system stored from web servers. It is a file located in a computer's hard disk connected to the Internet with its own address. When someone prints the address on his browser, the internet connects it to this file. Each site has a start page that is sent. First, the browser reads it when the site is requested. The site, according to the Arabic Encyclopedia, is an interconnected set of international internet files, which includes files that work through what is called the main page that has a specific address at the top of the site, and the user can start from them for all pages inside Site and outside by hyperlinks in it (6). The Associated Press Guideline guide defines it as a group of pages that are usually linked to each other with a specific header address, Domain Name or Sub Name in the web, and the web page is a document built in HTML / XHTML) that can be accessed through what are called Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP).

Second: the concept of exposure, types of exposure

The communication source aims to send its messages to reach the public

and influence it, as communication depends on the source and the future, and each requires and influences the other, and the audience's reception of the communication medium included in the message is known as exposure (7).

The original in the word exposure in the Arabic language is due to the verb "show", which means showing or showing something (8).

Or a term that means exposure (the verbal or written presentation by the individual of facts and facts, which includes explanation and statement of the idea or topic) (9).

Exposure may be broad, free, or limited by the presence of controls imposed by censorship of viewing, listening or reading (10). Exposure is known (the knowledge of individuals about the news reported by the mass media) (11).

Exposure represents a basic link in the communication process, and it represents the most dangerous and most important of these links, because the goals of any communication activity are not achieved unless there are people who receive the communication messages, if the communication messages reach the public, it is an essential link of the communication process.

2- Types of exposure:

A - direct exposure

It means (the public is exposed directly to communication messages transmitted through the means of communication, as individuals read newspapers, listen to radio, or watch TV directly) (12).

B. Indirect exposure (two-stage flow or two-stage flow of information).

It means that the process of communicating the information broadcast by the means of communication to the public does not take place directly, but rather through two basic stages. The first: the transmission of information from the mass media to individuals who are characterized by social status and who are a source of confidence for many people in addition to their constant follow-up to the means of communication, these They know opinion leaders.

As for the second stage: (Information is transmitted by opinion leaders through direct contact to other people who are less exposed to the means of mass communication and depend on these people who trust them to obtain information) (13), and opinion leaders have proven to be usually the most interested people in the means of communication , And the most exposed to the mass communication messages.

The study conducted by (Lazar Field) and his colleagues showed that the

personal communication variable represents an important mediating factor in the mass communication process, and this variable is called later (the transmission of information in two phases), and these studies confirmed that the focus of this hypothesis are the opinion leaders who represent the mediator in The flow of information from the means of communication to the masses.

C. Repeated exposure:

It means (the exposure of individuals to the communication message repeatedly, which leads to the influence of knowledge, which is the result of the interaction of the media content with the personal experiences of the recipients, but remember the information is diminished if one has no interest or interest in the information).

Dr.. Replacement exposure: It means (replacing the means of communication with another in order to get acquainted with a specific content of the media means, thus it becomes clear that the individual chooses from the media materials what he wants to be exposed to).

H. Spontaneous or arbitrary exposure (accidental):

)It means the public unintentionally exposed to the contents that do not agree with their opinions and beliefs, as scientific research experiments have proven that the ratio of individuals between one-fifth and one-third voluntarily is exposed to information).

And. Limited exposure.

Y. Compensation exposure.

G. Selective exposure.

Chapter Three // Practical Framework

Table No. (1) Distribution of study sample individuals according to gender

percentage	Repetition	gender
50%	25	male
50%	25	female
100%	50	Total

Table No. (1) shows the distribution of the study sample according to the gender of the respondents, as the male and female ratio got equal numbers

according to the nature of the survey study.

Table No. (2) shows the age variable for the study sample

percentage	Repetition	Age
70%	35	(18_22)
20%	10	(22_27)
10%	5	27_and above
100%	50	Total

Table No. (2) shows the age variable for the study sample. The category (18_22) obtained a frequency of (35) with a percentage of (70%). 5) At a rate of (10%). The reason for exporting the age group (18_22 years) is that most of the morning study students have their ages within this age stage.

Table No. (3) shows the extent of students browsing Islamic sites

percentage	Repetition	Categories
64%	32	Mostly
22%	11	Sometimes
14%	7	Scarcely
100%	50	Total

Table No. (3) shows the extent of browsing the study sample for Islamic sites, as the answer (most often) got repetition (32) and by (64%), and the answer (sometimes) was repeated (11) and by (22%), while the answer (rarely) On the repetition of (7) and at a rate of (14%), it is clear from these indicators that a large percentage of respondents are browsing Islamic sites, which gives the researcher an opportunity to identify the motives and reasons for exposure to these sites.

Table No. (4) shows the number of hours the respondents spend daily browsing Islamic sites

percentage	Repetition	Categories
48%	24	Less than an hour
34%	17	One to two hours
18%	9	More than three hours
100%	50	Total

Table No. (4) shows that the category (less than an hour) was first resolved by (24) respondents, at a rate of (48%), and the category (hour - two hours) came secondly to (17) respondents, at a rate of (34%), and finally resolved (more) From three hours) (9) subjects have a rate of (18%), and the appearance of this arrangement for the number of hours of browsing this topic indicates the correlation between browsing time and the time of display of favorite programs in the study sample, which took time from one to two hours.

Table No. (5) shows the periods that respondents prefer in browsing Islamic sites

Percentage	Repetition	Categories
70%	35	Evening period
26%	13	Noon period
4%	2	Morning time
100%	50	Total

Table No. (5) shows the preferred times for browsing Islamic sites. The evening period came first, as it got (35) repetitions at a rate of (70%), and the afternoon period got (13) repetitions at a rate of (26%), and the morning period came third when it occurred On (2) iterations and at a rate of (4%), the appearance of browsing periods in this order is due to the fact that the study sample will be in their lectures and do not have time to browse the sites in the morning period.

Table No. (6) shows the sources of the respondents' identification of Islamic sites

percentage	Repetition	Categories
44%	22	friends
22%	11	Professors
18%	9	the brothers
16%	8	Relatives
0%	0	The media
100%	50	Total

Between Table No. (6), the sources of students' acquaintance with Islamic sites, and the group of friends obtained (22) repetitions, at a rate of (44%). 9) Repetitions at a rate of (18%), and the relatives category obtained (8) repetitions and at a rate of (16%). As for the media category, it did not get any answers, and from the indicators above, we note that the most important sources for identifying Islamic sites with the study sample are friends.

Table No. (7) shows the reasons for preferring Islamic sites compared to other sites

percentage	Repetition	Categories
46%	23	Because they are popular sites
34%	17	I trust the workers on it
20%	10	Because it meets my other needs
0%	0	Others
100%	50	Total

Table No. (7) shows the reasons for preferring Islamic sites compared to other sites, and a category because it is a popular site got (23) iterations by (46%), while the category I trust workers on it got (17) iterations and by (34%). One category because it meets my other needs, I got (10) iterations, at a rate of (20%), while another category did not get any answers, and these indicators give an indication that the respondents are attracted to the most popular websites.

Table No. (8) shows the motives of the respondents browsing Islamic sites

percentage	Repetition	Categories
24%	12	For the latest news
24%	12	To communicate with others have the same interests
18%	9	For more religious cultures
14%	7	To know the fatwas
10%	5	Out of curiosity
10%	5	Others remember
100%	50	Total

Table No. (8) shows the most important reasons and motives for browsing the study sample for Islamic sites, and the category (getting the latest news) got (12) iterations by (24%), while the category (to communicate with others who have the same interests) got (12) Repeatedly, at a rate of (24%). As for the category (to increase from religious cultures), it got (9) iterations and by (18%), and a category (to know the fatwas) got (7) iterations and by (14%), and the two categories (motivated by Curiosity and another mention) they have obtained (5) iterations at a rate of (10%) for each of them, and the contrast of these reasons in exposure to the respondents' selectivity of the materials presented in Islamic sites is strengthened according to the reason for this exposure.

Table No. (9) shows the use of the Islamic sites that respondents browse through multimedia such as audio, image, video, etc.

percentage	Repetition	Categories
56%	28	Always
28%	14	Sometimes
12%	6	Scarcely
4%	2	Start
100%	50	Total

Between Table No. (9) the use of Islamic websites for multimedia, the category (always) got (28) repetitions and by (56%), while the category (sometimes) got (14) repeats and by (28%), while the category (rarely)) It got (6) iterations at a rate of (12%), and the category (never) got (2) iterations at a rate of (4%). From the above we note that the Islamic sites are keen to use multimedia to attract the largest number of followers.

Table No. (10) shows the preferred Islamic sites for the respondents

percentage	Repetition	Categories
60%	30	Egyptian
32%	16	Iraqi
6%	3	Gulf
2%	1	Foreign
100%	50	Total

Between Table No. (10), the preferred Islamic sites for the study sample, the (Egyptian) category obtained (30) repetitions, at a rate of (60%). As for the (Iraqi) category, it obtained (16) repetitions at a rate of (32%). As for the category (Al-Khaleejeia) it has obtained (3) iterations, at a rate of (6%), and the foreign group got (1) iterations, at a rate of 2%.

Table No. (11) Do you consider the topics presented in Islamic sites for all areas of life?

percentage	Repetition	Categories
44%	22	Always
36%	18	Sometimes
16%	8	Scarcely
4%	2	Start
100%	50	Tota

Between table No. (11), the category (always) got (22) repetitions at a rate of (44%), while the category (sometimes) got (18) repetitions at a rate of (36%), and the category (rarely) got (8) Repetition at the rate of (16%), and the category (never) received (2) iterations and at the rate of (4%).

Results :

1. A large percentage of respondents, 64%, are browsing Islamic websites.
2. It is clear from the research data and the respondents' answers that the intensity of exposure to Islamic sites according to the time period is not high, but rather was low, and by 48%, the researchers answer less than an hour.
3. It appears from the respondents' answers that they are exposed to Islamic sites, as they are popular sites, with 46% more than their trust in those responsible for them, and that they meet their needs.
4. The respondents are interested in exposure to the famous Islamic sites to obtain news related to religious culture.
5. The respondents indicate that the Egyptian Islamic sites are preferred by the respondents, at a rate of 60%.
6. The Islamic sites that the respondents are exposed to cover most areas of life according to the answers of the respondents, and this indicates the interest of the sites in presenting general topics and not only religious ones.

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