

Applications Of Information Technologies and Their Role in Southern Iraq's Local Radio Stations and Satellite TV Channels' Professional and Censorship Work Development

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Abstract

Applications of information technology are regarded as a fundamental element in the operation of bodies and institutions with a variety of specialties, since these applications have contributed to reduce work momentum, shorten times, and minimize worker effort in both official and non-official institutions. We have observed that there is a deficiency and insufficiency among researchers in their understanding of the duties, responsibilities, and services offered by local radio stations and satellite TV channels, as well as a lack of knowledge of their laws and procedures in many areas and fields related to their specialization, so there was an urgent need to shed light on these aspects through scientific research. In order to determine the research problem, the following two questions must be addressed:

- 1- In performing their duties, what is the professional role followed by local radio stations and satellite TV channels?
- 2- What is the censorship role of local radio stations and satellite TV channels in the southern region on TV shows and news bulletins and the personnel involved in editing, presenting, hosting, and directing?

Introduction

1. *The Importance of the Study*

The significance of this study lies in identifying the tasks and work performed by the radio stations and TV channels in the southern region regarding the technical field, and classifying the software and technological activities that they carry out (objective and technical classification, namely; the quality and forms of the software used in these activities), as well as defining the systems, software and electronic applications in accordance with quality of work and use, and to identify the electronic services that they provide at the level of institutions, as well as to shed light on the methods used in the field of training and e-learning in crisis management, and to indicate the professional and censorship roles of the audio-visual media institutions for the time being.

2. *Objectives of the Study*

The present study aims at to identify

- 1- The professional role followed by local radio stations and satellite TV channels in performing their duties and tasks.

- 2- The censorship role of local radio stations and satellite TV channels in the southern region on TV shows and news bulletins and journalists involved in editing, presenting, hosting, and directing?

3. *Research Questions*

In accordance with the objectives of the study, the study questions are defined as follows:

- 1- In performing their duties, what is the professional role followed by local radio stations and satellite TV channels?
 2- What is the censorship role of local radio stations and satellite TV channels in the southern region on TV shows and news bulletins and the personnel involved in editing, presenting, hosting, and directing?

4. *Limitations of the Study?*

1. **Objective Limitations:** The objective limits are represented in the role of local radio stations and satellite TV channels in the performance of their works, using information technology applications.
2. **Spatial Limitations:** The study covered radio stations and TV channels in southern Iraq, within the study's spatial limitation. (Basra, Maysan, and Dhi Qar) governorates.
3. **Time Limitations:** Calendar years 2021/2022
4. **Form Limitations:** They represent by the traditional and electronic primary and secondary information references.
5. **Language Limitations:** Arabic
6. **Methodology:** By collecting data on the theoretical part, the study followed to the documentary methodology. On the practical part, a descriptive, analytical survey approach was used.
7. **Study Population / Sample**

The current study population and its sample are defined by the personnel of local radio stations and satellite TV channels distributed in the table no. (1)

Table no. (1). *The Study Population of the Personnel of Local Radio Stations and TV Satellite Channels in the Southern Iraq*

No.	Name of Broadcast or Channel	Number of Personnel
1	Al Iraqia (Al Forqan and Iraq Quran) TV Channels	70
2	Al Amal FM Radio Station	15
3	Basra Time Square Radio Station	15
4	Al Rasheed FM Radio Station	20
5	Sawa FM Radio Station	2
6	Shanashil FM Radio Station	20
7	Basra Voice Radio Station	15
8	Alahaad Radio Station	2
9	Al Furat FM Radio Station	20
10	Al Mirbad FM Radio Station	20
11	Hona Al Basra Radio Station	15
12	BBC Radio News	1
	Total	215

According to their job title and the job description, the study sample participants are distributed between the two tables (2) and (3).

Table no. (2). *A Sample of the Personnel of Satellite TV Channels and Local Radio Stations Distributed According to the Job Title*

Job Title	Number of Sample
Head of Department	17
Manager	9
Officer of Unit	21
Administrator	52
Deputy Head of Department	14
Officer of Section	21
Technician	65
N/A	16
Total	215

Table No. (3). *A Sample of the Personnel of Satellite TV Channels and Local Radio Stations Distributed According to the Job Description*

Type of Work	Number of Sample
Broadcaster	45
Editor	26
TV Shows Editor	26
Audio Engineering	20
Correspondent /Reporter	24
Cameraman	16
Director	22
Montage	21
N/A	15
Total	215

8. *Data Collection Tools*

- 1- The study used both electronic and conventional information references.
- 2- Questionnaire

The questionnaire was used as a tool for data collection and analysis for obtaining information related to TV channels and radio stations. The questionnaire, in its initial form, included three axes, each axis includes a number of items, as shown in Table (4).

Table (4). *The questionnaire, in its initial form, of TV channels and radio stations*

No.	Title of the Axis	Number of Items
1	Bibliography Information	6
2	Vocational Part	22
3	Censorship Part	9
	Total	37

Originality of Questionnaire

The questionnaire was given to a number of arbitrators in the field of information and knowledge technologies, as well as a number of communications and media experts, with the aim of confirming and verifying the validity of the questionnaire.

The questionnaire eventually contained (21) items distributed over the three axes after the arbitrators' opinions were taken into consideration, as indicated in Table No (5).

Table no. (5). *The Final Research Tool*

No.	Title of the Axis	Number of Items
1	Bibliography Information	6
2	Vocational Part	10
3	Censorship Part	5
	Total	21

9. *Variables of The Study*

- 1- Independent Variable: Information Technology Applications
- 2- Dependent Variables: Censorship and Professional Role

10. *Validity and Reliability of Questionnaire*

1. To verify the validity and reliability of this questionnaire, the researcher has used Cronbach's alpha equation of internal consistency. This coefficient represents the relationship between the parts of testing. By examining the forms of all (215) male and female personnel, the internal consistency coefficient was found to be (0.808), indicating that the questionnaire has a high level of stability.

11. *Statistical Analysis*

1. Cronbach's alpha equation of internal consistency. This coefficient represents the

- relationship between the parts of examining to measure the tool stability coefficient.
- For the purpose of analyzing the items of the study tool, a score was given for the response scale for each item according to the numbers of the sample participants who chose (agree, neutral or disagree) and this data was processed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences program to extract the weighted mean and percentage weight for each question of the axes questions included in the questionnaire in accordance with to the following equation:-

$$\frac{T_1 \times 3 + T_2 \times 2 + T_3 \times 1}{\text{Total}}$$

The weighted mean = --

Total

Thus:
T1 - Number of those who responded to item B (agree)

T2 - The number of respondents who responded to item B (neutral)

T3- Number of people who responded with (disagree)

Total - the total number of individuals in the sample.

The weighted mean

The percentage weighted = ----- * 100

highest score in scale (3)

12. *The Current Study's Standing in Relation to Previous Studies*

After examining studies addressed the subject of information technology applications in radio stations, TV channels, and other media, it was discovered that there is a disparity in the impact of these applications in these institutions. However, what sets this study apart from previous studies is the definition of the role of local and international media from a professional point of view as well as its censorship role over programs prepared and presented to its audience.

13. *Problems with the study:* The researcher encountered a number of problems, the most significant of which may be the dearth and lack of studies in the field of media and communications, particularly those from other countries. There were also problems getting samples because they were dispersed across three governorates, making it difficult to reach the sample participants.

14. *Definitions*

- Information and communication technology (ICT) refers to a group of components and skills that are employed in the quick and effective collection, archiving, and dissemination of data and information using computer and communication technology to produce something beneficial that aids in the development of societies.(1)
- The media process starts with the informant having knowledge of significant information, or information deserving of publication or transmission. The steps are as follows: obtaining information from its sources, transmitting, handling, and editing, then disseminating it via a newspaper, agency, radio station, or television station to a party interested in it and in receiving its documents
- In the context of communication media, new media is defined as new means, which are based on technologies and on the internet, and they are constantly changing with technological changes. These media include websites, videos and sounds that are transmitted over the network. e-mail, social media platforms, and many other new media, also called interactive media, or direct media, which depend on technical media for their work

A- Literature Review (Previous Studies)

Title of the Study	An Analytical Study of the Visual Satellite Monitoring Data of the Media and Communications Commission
Bibliography Information	Safed Hussam Al-Samouk. Indicators of Monitoring Violations of Iraqi Satellite TV Channels (An Analytical Study of Visible Satellite Monitoring Data of the Media and Communications Commission). Rassid Journal, issue 98 (2013), page 92 -109.
Abstract	<p>It was the outcome of the region's democratic transitions and the rapid international changes that began ten years ago in Iraq. The quick development of a sizable number of satellite TV channels exposed the audience to a variety of media products and practices, some of which hindered the democratic transition processes. The results of a big number of those channels' non-commitment fulfill the expert and impartial requirements necessary for the gradual transition to democracy. Iraq had a significant political shift after 2003, which had a significant impact on the growth and development of Iraqi satellite TV channels broadcasting. In the same way that civil society and the media both play a part in laying the groundwork for genuine democracy in societies going through the process of becoming democracies, the media itself needs to go through preparation procedures in order to effectively deal with the demands of an emerging democracy. The political movement taking place in Iraq and the external challenges it is going through. With the possibilities of benefiting from the media in managing and managing the conflict, there is a need to evaluate the performance of Iraqi satellite TV channels by a competent authority, without detracting from the requirements of promoting freedom of expression.</p> <p>Thus, it becomes clear from the research problem that one of the primary responsibilities of the Media and Communications Commission is to provide binding laws, professional norms, and guidelines for the control of media work and broadcasting in Iraq. In this regard, it has drafted a regulation that lays out the guidelines and requirements for editing the shows that are broadcast by TV channels and radio stations active in Iraq. As to the following: What is the specifics of the issue of the Media and Communications Commission's media broadcasting regulations being broken and violated by Iraqi satellite channels?</p> <p>The researcher employed an analytical descriptive approach, and the study population is represented by depicting, analyzing and evaluating of the properties of a specific group or circumstance, or by researching into the most recent and current facts regarding the nature of a phenomenon, circumstance, or group of people And to identify the patterns of violations committed by these channels, in addition to determining the timing of the media violation, and whether it is related to the peak times of exposure at the public level.</p> <p>The sample was chosen by subjecting the data of 20 violating channels to the analysis, out of 32 channels monitored by the commission, 9 of which were non-violating. While the researcher excluded 3 channels from his research because they are non-Iraqi channels.</p> <p>1- The analysis's findings revealed that 20 Iraqi satellite stations had violated the list of regulations for the country's media broadcasting systems. It featured the Media and Communications Commission's daily monitoring for the entire year of 2012, with a total of 317 breaches. Due to the study's interest on Iraqi satellite TV channels, the researcher will exclude three of the 32 channels being monitored from the measurement process. With 9 channels having no violations detected, the percentage of violating channels is 68.96%. Hence, the figure was 31.04%. This is an important statistic that shows that around two thirds of satellite channels for broadcasting systems are being violated.</p>
Results	<p>2- First place with 168 repetitions went to political and social programs. News shows ranked second with 91 repetitions at a rate of 52.99%. 28.70%. In third place with 16 repeats, or 5.08%, is foreign drama. With 10 repetitions and 3.15%, entertainment TV shows rank fourth overall. With 8 repeats and a rate of 2.52%, the dubbed drama is ranked sixth. The fictional equivalent, meanwhile, is sixth with seven repetitions. Additionally, the rate is 2.20 percent, and there have been 5 occurrences of the breaking news. a 1.57 percent rate. With 4 repetitions and a rate of 1.26%, the condition of the messages is seventh. The ninth and ninth repetitions, with a rate of 0.31%, are both from the news tape and the song. Given the popularity of political and news programs among viewers and the nature of the overall scenario, political and news programs may be progressing as expected.</p>

B- Arab Studies

Title of the Study	
BY Al Yameen Faltah : Information and communication technology and its role in activating the function of human resources management	
Bibliography Information	Information and communication technology and its role in activating the function of human resources management, Arab Journal of Quality Education- Issue 10, Volume 3, 2019
Abstract	Everyone agrees that we are living today with the outcomes of the information and communication technology revolution, in which information has become a pivotal and critical role for value production in society, and a real source for achieving wealth in it. This revolution significantly helped lay the groundwork for a new economy, in which the phenomenon of strategic direction to activate the function of human resources toward knowledge building and another phenomenon more closely related to individual and collective human knowledge and skills, namely the accelerated development of information and communication technology and its placement in the context of the knowledge process of broadcasting, acquiring, and transforming. The main problem is in activating the human resources function in accordance with a new intellectual vision because it is unclear where the wave of this technological revolution will carry it in a world dominated by the digital technology.
Results	The following sectors of human resource development can be regarded to have undergone changes as a result of information and communication technologies: 1- It coined new phrases like "e-recruitment" and "e-work," which are two of its most significant uses and represent the use of information and communication technology to enhance human resources practices and carry out the fundamental management duties of these human resources. 2- The use of information and communication technology has changed the way that institutions oversee the training process. Now, these institutions are referred to as "institutions without borders" as their headquarters and borders are the network that grants high-quality and globally recognized certificates. 3- It established a fresh, knowledge-based structure for the training process' requirements. The majority of the normal technical activities inside the business have been delegated, thus human energies in the modern workplace no longer solely focus on technical issues. Instead, the training model aims to increase intellectual and mental talents.

C- Foreign Studies

Title of the Study	
The effects of information technology deployment on bank performance	
Bibliography Information	MUAAMAL HUSSEIN JWASEIM. The impact of the using of information technology on the performance of private banks. AL-furat al –awsat technical university :Technical Institute of Dewani
Abstract	The banking industry is regarded as one of the most significant economic sectors. Given the recent rapid development of the banking sector, quick action must be taken to improve the performance of the banking system and the standard of the banking services offered in order to meet the enormous challenges that the banking industry must overcome. In order to create systems and methods for providing financial services and innovative new applications for banking services that are efficient and quick in performance in step with the rapid pace of banking services, globalization is the growing role of banking technology.
Results	The level of information technology utilization in the private banking industry became the primary concern of this study. The study aims to measure the use of information technology in a number of private banks in the province of Diwaniyah, represented by (Dar Al Salam Bank, Warka Bank, Elaf Bank, Gulf Bank, Bank of Baghdad).
Recommendations	These banks are employing information technology more frequently. Inviting the banks under scrutiny to focus on information technology and keep up with changes in this area, since it is a crucial and successful component of banking activity

Conceptual Framework
Media and Information and Communication Technology
1- The concept of information and communication technology:

According to studies, one of the greatest advancements in human civilization over the years is information and communication technology. The idea of technology has altered civilizations from traditional to information societies, so that these societies rely mostly on current and advanced technical methods for their daily contacts and depend on information as a fuel for business. One of the most significant applications of this technology in the real world may be those pertaining to the social, cultural, and economic component. This technology has changed from its physical stereotyped picture to the interactive image in the simplest of its matters. (mots-cies, 2015)

Structured components of communication and media technology include a wide range of communication networks, as well as devices with a wide range of functions and capacities for absorbing, storing, processing, and preserving information and data, where the Internet is a significant communication tool and the media network, it serves as an integrated building for the media.

The one who examines the status of the Internet as an important and prominent service in the field of information and communication technology, an important matter may emerge to it about penetrating the temporal and spatial space and its control of many sites. It touches the privacy, moral, cultural, behavioral, social and intellectual. (Makhlouf, 2019).

Information and communication technology is used to process and send media and communication content that is intended to be given in digital, text, audio, audio, and video formats. It organizes a set of techniques and tools, means and systems, and retrieves them for display. (Nasima, 2017)

Also, it is "Information receipt and transmission between two locations are created, stored, and processed electronically. It facilitates the quick, easy access, comprehension, and interpretation of messages while also speeding up their delivery "organization, transmission, and storage of information

Through digitization, remote communications enable the transfer of information from one place to another through the network, and the automated media processes digital information on its own, it is possible to refer to a new concept here that denotes the integration between communications and automated media, through which it is possible to transfer, store, and process information quickly. (Al-Ghagl, 2011).

Modern communication techniques and methods have emerged as a result of the significant and quickening transition in the media and communication fields in recent years. These techniques and methods propagate through new communication functions and features. The most recent transition from homogeneous material and one-way mass communication to two-way communication is interactive communication strategies (Al-Ani, 2019).

By using the definitions provided, we can sum up the idea of information and communication technology in the media field as a set of fundamental elements, which consists of the most crucial component, namely human resources, hardware components, software, data, and communications. All of these components are used to store, process, and transmit information in a variety of ways, whether the information was in audio or in digital text format, among others, in order to achieve the objectives.

2- *Advantages of ICT*

Information and communication technology stands out from other technologies due to a number of features and benefits as follows:

1. Artificial intelligence: As knowledge develops and user chances for inclusivity and production process control are increased, it is regarded as one of the most significant aspects that separate information and communication technology.
2. Configuration of communication networks: The availability of a collection of tools that aid in the creation of communication networks, which increases the flow of data and information between users.
3. Evolution: - This means providing speed as it is the basic pace of the development of

- information and communication technology.
4. Time reduction: Because of how close and neighboring places are attributable to technology, it takes less time to exchange data and information.
 5. Reducing the space: The storage means can support a significant amount of data that can be readily saved and referred to.
 6. Interactive: Information and communication technology users have the ability to give and receive information while simultaneously exchanging roles with other participants in the communication process. This promotes interaction between institutions and people. (Al-Mahdi, 2016).

Definition and the Concept of Information

A new term that entered our Arabic without being recognized by its dictionaries and lexicons was suggested by linguists who are familiar with the word "Al Eilaam" "Information" as a language. It derived from the verb *Alem* "inform" or "*Khaber*", it means to inform or communicate, inform him of the thing, that is, tell him.

The term "media" has a number of different connotations. For example, it has been used in the Middle Ages to refer to advocacy and propaganda, which is the propagation of a call, and it also refers to inquiries, which is the gathering, analyzing, and choosing of news. In Latin, it is equivalent to the word media "*elam*".

It is defined by honesty, accuracy, and a desire to elevate the level of public opinion in intellect, taste, and culture. It also symbolizes the objective manifestation of the collective mindset of the people, their tendencies, and at the same time, both of those tendencies. Additionally, the term "media" refers to a notion that combines the old broadcast with the computer and its networks and the new broadcast represented by communication technology, which is referred to as the new media (Makhlouf, 2018).

The traditional media and communication are based on a fixed system that occurs through individual communication from one person to another, like communication over the phone, or it is from one or a group, like communication over radio and television. However, the media and its new and numerous applications linked to the Internet differ drastically, and the Internet has made it possible for this to happen. Communication of all kinds is challenging to integrate with traditional media like the press, television, and radio since new media publishes through a variety of media and transmits its media material in this way.

Additionally, the public can meet in small groups, exchange knowledge and advantages, and have their views heard throughout the world thanks to the new media and communication tools associated to the digital environment. (Qaqish, 2019).

According to recent study, the current development has given rise to what we might refer to as decentralized media, alternative media, or media with different sources, content, producers, and their purposes as well as a variety of media channels, pressure from competitors, and a range of demands. The Internet's growth as a global media network service has transformed it into a multifaceted institution that regulates the media.

3- *Modern Theories of New Media*

Modern communications technology has advanced quickly in recent years, and the information age, often known as digital technology, has begun to emerge. social networking platforms and the electronic press. As a result, media studies and research seemed to keep up with technological advancement. They also started to appear frequently in media studies that

sought to address a variety of questions, the majority of which had to do with how the public interacts with contemporary technologies and the extent of their effects on the general population and society. (Bakr, 2018)

There are currently no named "new media theories," although there are "new media introduction," "models for the communication process," and "media and communication professionals," as well as non-traditional/ traditional media and new ways.

In addition, academics apply these theories to support new media in their research by taking into account contemporary communication techniques.

There are various methods for comprehending new media. In this section, we draw attention to Crosby's introduction regarding the potential of new media. Crosby writes, "In order to understand the power and inherent advantages of the new media, we must note that the millions of computers that comprise the Internet are based on gathering information, sorting it, and transmitting to the largest number of people. It is also possible for them to conduct the process of direct communication among themselves in an environment that allows each participant, whether a sender or a receiver, equal opportunities of control.

According to (Manovich), in his introduction to understanding the theories of new media, "In order to understand the nature of the new media, we must go beyond the prevailing understanding that generally determines the use of computers in the distribution and presentation of information, and we must look at the integrative role of the computer in all production processes in the media, which has brought about changes." All graphic forms, images, types of drawings, sounds, texts, and effects are produced using computers, and they are enormous in both the nature of communication and the nature of the new messages arising from the new communication process. (Qaqish, 2019)

4- *The Professional Role of Media Organizations:*

Media people and academics pointed out through conferences on the subject of communication and the ability of social networking sites to spread quickly across continents and even enter houses and use the remaining of the media without obstacles, noting that these features do not enable it to cancel professional media.

Taking note of the fact that social networking sites might be viewed as a form of individual media that relies on subjective judgments rather than dependable sources for news. This is what emerged in the state of rivalry and competition amongst social media users in the speed of information transmission to record scoop.

Additionally, since these are people rather than agencies, these methods have lost their legitimacy and have assisted and contributed in the dissemination of erroneous information. This underscores the significance of professional media and communication platforms being integrated. Although new communication TV channels have emerged in recent years, newspapers, television, and radio stations still play an important role in society.

Since professional media, whether audio, print, or visual, is unquestionably more accurate and reliable than social media or the so-called "new media," the government's presence can draw attention to the professional role in media institutions. (Al-Mahi, 2019)

Professional conduct and media work generally depend on two factors:

1. Excitation: It results from an underlying desire and sensation. Undoubtedly, the environment has an impact on excitement.
2. Objective: When a participant in the communication process aims to accomplish a certain goal and succeeds in doing so.

The goal of the communicator's professional conduct is to direct behavior or ideas in a particular way. This is done through relentlessly pursuing knowledge and building connections with the informational units that are acquired. (Gentab ,2012).

Media work requires the presence of professional skills in addition to the ability to implement, so that the person in charge of the communication process can deliver the media message to the audience with a high skill of achievement that differs from just understanding information and understanding principles, as the person in charge of the communication may be familiar with the information and principles. However, it struggles to put it into practice, and it lacks expertise in this area. The definition of skill is "the capacity for application, which includes knowledge of performance and implementation, experience with them, and the capacity for doing them."

In order to accomplish a certain goal, it is also necessary to be able to collaborate with other members of media organizations. Through training, fieldwork, and practice, one can develop these skills.

5- *Censorship Role of Media Institutions*

The media holds a prominent place in the public's opinion. Due to the media's ability to have technical and technical means of high accuracy, it is a free platform through which it can express its opinions and an effective means full of information, reports, and news that enables the individual to know what is happening in the world around it in terms of political, economic, social, and cultural issues, as well as all other different activities. Through the presence of media personalities who have experience and the capacity to uphold the professionalism of media work and work professionally and do not lose sight of monitoring and shedding light on everything that concerns citizens, quality enables it to quickly reach the center of decision-making and events (Al Taaei , 2017).

Censorship can signify several things, including control and restriction. "An attempt to restrict the content of particular news that has to do with the interests of the people or personal group interests" is the definition of media censorship. In other words, it effectively replicates a hierarchical structure in which some people assert their authority over others based on a superior level of knowledge to determine what is appropriate to watch and what should not be omitted.

Censorship includes rewriting a specific text, deleting from the text, adding to the original text, withdrawing, canceling, blocking publishing of the work, adding it to a blacklist, or imprisoning the employer. (Dawody, 2016)

6- *Types of Censorship in the Media Institutions*

First – Administrative Censorship: it includes

1. Control of Materials: it refers to having authority over the exchange, transfer, and return of materials as well as the receiving and storage of goods.
2. Censorship of Humanitarian Efforts: The media industry's activities are similar to those of other institutions in that they involve a lot of mental activity in addition to manual,

creative, and artistic activities like printing and newspaper production as well as administrative activities involving private individuals.

Second: Censorship of the Content of the Media Message:

There are many regulations for censorship of the media message, most notably:

1. The media message achieves its social responsibility and is in harmony with the public interest.
2. In line with the institution's goals, the media message must be of a high standard in terms of science, literature, and technology.
3. It is necessary to abide with the laws governing audio-visual laws, publishing and publication laws, and radio and television laws. (Mahdi, 2020)

The censorship role is important in the content of the media. Censorship of the media means the content of censorship the the media outlet's departure from constitutional or legal controls and legislation from a government agency empowered with the powers to block, close, fine or incriminate the writer of the media message, or whoever holds its franchise or owns it, which is considered a legal breach according to those laws stipulated in the country.

Media Censorship consists of two fundamental types, namely:

First Type / Media Censorship within The Institution

In the most repressive regimes, the media phrase "gatekeeper" functions in three ways:

- A. A statement or item that the censor deems to be against the institution's policy may be added or removed- editing a job posting.
- B. restricting or preventing the publication of a media message that exposes the errors of the government or its representatives in a covert or overt manner that is intended to be published to the public.
- C. Ultimately, the focus was on imposing, picking, and reiterating a media message about others at the appropriate time (self-censorship).

Second type / Procedural government censor

One of the crucial administrative procedures in the media organization is censorship. In addition to playing a supervisory role in the growth and advancement of professional performance within the media organization, it is a dynamic process and an administratively organized activity that aims to follow up on the work and the efficiency of performance and monitor the primary axis through which the failure or success of the organization is measured. From censorship with a supervising team to media content, this kind of censorship has the authority to report the offending institution to legal controls or by legislation thereof, in accordance with the authority of the ruling regime - or in accordance with the constitution specified in the media environment. (Sahid, 2018)

There are numerous sorts and forms of control/censorship, the most significant of which are:

1. Public opinion-based censorship is seen as a type of permanent censorship that persists regardless of how conditions alter and how the political, economic, social, or environmental factors change.
2. Government censorship, and this filtering only applies to serious situations or breaking news stories.

Whether it's government or public opinion censorship, the effectiveness of censorship

aids in the reduction of inciting propaganda and broadcast news that has no connection to reality. In order to eliminate rumors or yellow journalism, media organizations as a whole rely on specific concepts and components. (Mahdi, 2022)

Experimental / Field Study

The questionnaire, which included (215) male and female personnel working at local radio stations and satellite TV channel offices in the southern region of Iraq, was also analyzed as part of the field study. These items will be presented and discussed in accordance with the questionnaire's fields.

- 1- The highest ranking was attained by item 6, which is (the administration seeks to develop programs to keep pace with continuous technical development/ The administration works to create initiatives to stay up with the rapid advancement of technology), with a weighted mean of 2.81 and a percentage weight of 93.66. This ranking shows the administration's efforts to keep up with technical advancements, which helps it provide the best services using high-quality methods.
- 2- The second-placed items in the list was (4), which reads, "The channel aspires to apply contemporary uses of technology in radio (television) work/ The channel aims to employ cutting-edge technological applications in radio and television production. by obtaining a weighted average of (2.77) and a percentage weight of " (92.33).
- 3- Item (7) (workers encourage innovation and innovation in preparation, production and output / Innovation in planning, producing, and delivering products is encouraged by the workforce) came in third place, with a weighted mean of (2.72) and a percentage weight of (90.66).
- 4- The fourth place was item (10), which is (determining the needs of viewers and listeners based on modern electronic applications / Identify the viewers' and listeners' needs based on contemporary electronic applications) with a weighted mean (2.71) and a percentage weight of (90.33).
- 5- As for the fifth place, it was items (1 and 2), which are (employees present new ideas for programs based on advanced technological methods) and (the radio (the channel) keeps away from controversial and controversial ideas / Employees contribute fresh concepts for initiatives using cutting-edge technological techniques. And Radio (channel) avoids away from controversial and debated ideas) with a weighted average of (2.70) and a percentage weight of (90.00), These two items emphasize that the personnel present new ideas for developing programs based on advanced technological methods, and they add to the distance of TV channels and radio stations from ideas that raise controversy and debate.
- 6- In terms of the sixth rank, item (3) (employees have the capacity to present new ideas for advanced technological methods for preparing programs/ Employees are able to propose innovative concepts for cutting-edge technological techniques for creating applications) with a weighted mean (2.69) and a percentage weight (89.66), and in this item, the employees indicate that their radios and channels have modern equipment for direct broadcasting, achieving an important aspect of media work at the moment.
- 7- With a weighted average of (2.66) and a weight percentage of (88.66) , item (9) took up the seventh spot. It states that (an annual evaluation of cadres is undertaken to ascertain the level of their professional performance /Personnel are assessed annually to evaluate their degree of performance in the workplace).
- 8- The eighth position was awarded to item (8). (training courses are held for workers to develop their abilities in media work/ Workers can take training courses to increase their media work skills) Given a weight percentile (2.63) and a weighted mean (87.66).

- 9- Finally, in the ninth place, item (5) was (renewing the needs of viewers and listeners based on electronic applications/ Based on electronic applications, the demands of viewers and listeners are being renewed) with a weighted average of (2.55) and weight percentage (85.00) to connect with the public.

First: Professional Part

The sample participants in this field were asked to respond to ten items about the professional part of local satellite TV channels and radio stations in the southern region. Following the calculation of the proportions of agreed, neutrals, and non-agreed personnel, the weighted means and percentage weights were extracted, as shown in Table (6).

Table no. (6). *Professional Part of satellite TV channels and Radio Stations working in the Southern Iraq*

No	Items	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Weighted means	percentage weights	Rank
-1	Employees contribute fresh concepts for initiatives using cutting-edge technological techniques.	159	49	6	2.70	90.00	5
-2	Radio (channel) avoids away from controversial and debated ideas	157	53	4	2.70	90.00	5
-3	Employees are able to propose innovative concepts for cutting-edge technological techniques for creating applications.	154	56	5	2.69	89.66	6
-4	The channel aims to employ cutting-edge technological applications in radio and television production.	174	35	4	2.77	92.33	2
-5	Based on electronic applications, the demands of viewers and listeners are being renewed.	132	71	11	2.55	85.00	9
-6	The administration works to create initiatives to stay up with the rapid advancement of technology.	185	24	3	2.81	93.66	1
-7	Innovation in planning, producing, and delivering products is encouraged by the workforce.	167	40	5	2.72	90.66	3
-8	Workers can take training courses to increase their media work skills.	146	61	7	2.63	87.66	8
-9	Personnel are assessed annually to evaluate their degree of performance in the workplace.	157	48	7	2.66	88.66	7
-10	Identify the viewers' and listeners' needs based on contemporary electronic applications.	163	44	6	2.71	90.33	4

As we can see from Table (6), the items in this field have acquired the rankings that are listed below:

Censorship Part

Radio and channel staff were requested to answer to a number of items in this subject that dealt with the censorship element of local radio stations and TV satellite channels in the southern region. Following that, it was determined how many people agreed, neutralized, and disagreed with each item. By using the weighted mean and percentage weight formulae, the findings of these two equations were as follows. Table (7)

Table (7). *Censorship Role of Radio Stations and Satellite TV Channels*

No	Items	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Weighted means	percentage weights	Rank
-1	The radio (channel) has rules in place to keep an eye on journalists' and show hosts' adherence to public taste.	190	23	2	2.87	95.66	1
-2	When evaluating the programs that are broadcast, listeners' and viewers' opinions are taken into consideration.	142	62	11	2.60	86.66	4
-3	Using public opinion as a third-party censorship of media programs' adherence to social rules.	136	68	10	2.57	85.66	5
-4	establishing censorship committees for the radio stations (the TV channel) to monitor the fairness and objectivity of the views expressed in the programs	164	38	13	2.70	90.00	3
-5	Before broadcast, news reports and documentation should be verified.	189	22	4	2.86	95.33	2

- 1- First was item (1), which said that "the radio (the channel) uses controls to monitor the

- adherence of correspondents and program presenters to public taste / The radio (channel) has rules in place to keep an eye on journalists' and show hosts' adherence to public taste." It is evident that the media institution creates rules via which correspondents and program presenters are required to adhere to the public taste with a weighted average of (2.87) and the weighted percentage (95.66).
- 2- In terms of second place, item (5) (verification of documents and news information before broadcasting / Before broadcast, news reports and documentation should be verified.) came in with a weighted average of (2.86) and a percentage weight of (95.33), and it demonstrates the accuracy and trustworthiness of news information prior to its broadcast.
 - 3- As for the third place, item (4) (the radio (the channel) forms control committees that follow up on objectivity and impartiality in the opinions and ideas presented in the TV shows / establishing censorship committees for the radio stations (the TV channel) to monitor the fairness and objectivity of the views expressed in the programs) with a weighted average of (2.70) and a percentage weight of (90.00).
 - 4- Item 2, which (considers listener and viewer opinions in rating the programs aired/ When evaluating the programs that are broadcast, listeners' and viewers' opinions are taken into consideration), came in fourth with a weighted mean of (2.60) and a weight percentage of (86.66).
 - 5- The third item, "Dependence of public opinion as an external censor on adherence to social regulations in media programs./ Using public opinion as a third-party censorship of media programs' adherence to social rules." came in fifth with a weighted average of (2.57) and weight percentage (85.66). TV and radio shows

Results and Recommendations

4-1: Results

The following are the key findings concerning local radio stations and satellite TV channels in southern Iraq:

- 1- It is evident to us that the administration seeks to create TV shows to keep up with ongoing technological development, indicating the administration's intention to keep up with technological advancements, which helps to deliver the best services using high-quality technologies and a percentage weight of (93.66). With a percentage weight of 92.33 and a goal of using contemporary technological applications in radio (television) work, the channel demonstrates how dependent radio stations and TV channels are on technological advancements in their respective fields of endeavor. A percentage of (90.66) and this outcome demonstrate how radio stations and TV channels manage their content by relying on innovation and avoiding censorship, particularly in editing, producing, and directing.
- 2- Additionally, local radio stations and TV satellite channels establish guidelines that the radio (the channel) employs to assess how correspondents and TV shows presenters adhere to public taste, and their percentage weight is (95.66). The radio (the channel) constitutes censorship committees that keep track of adhering to objectivity and impartiality in the opinions and ideas presented in the TV shows, and the news information before its broadcast has a percentage weight of (95.33), which shows the accuracy of the news information and the credibility of that information before its broadcast, and a percentage weight of (90.00), and the content of these is a sequence of the actions taken by radio and television media organizations through committees for follow-up.

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