The current and future social image of the political process in Iraq among university students

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Abstract:

The social image achieves a great role in forming a collective approach around the various subjects, groups and various situations of a social, cultural or political nature, so the current study comes as a scientific attempt to use a political phenomenon from a social point of view, which is the phenomenon of the political process in its current and future image. The researcher assisted two scales with two images of the current and future social image, in which they have the psychometric properties that must be provided to measure any phenomenon. The study found that the research sample carries a negative current and future social image, there is no difference between the gender (males or females) and the Specialty (scientific or human) and there is a positive correlation between the current and future social image of the political process in Iraq.

Keywords: Social image - political process - university students

I.   Introduction

The daily follower of the social events witnessed in Iraqi society realizes that the society is taking a dangerous turn. This may affect its values, principles and directions. From the moment that Iraq witnessed many changes. Especially with the start of a new phase of its history that started after 2003, where it was rumored in that period until now that the political process that the Iraqi scene is witnessing differs from its predecessor in terms of the distribution of systems of government (legislative, executive and judicial) in a way that was characterized as they are expressed by democracy that the changes that took place spanned all the joints of the social construction of Iraqi society and perhaps the social and political aspect has been affected in one way or another by this dangerous shift. One of the features of Iraqi society is the sectarian, religious and national diversity that is supposed to lead to a state of coexistence and familiarity, and to be a cultural enrichment factor for society. But this reality can turn or turn into a catastrophe in all the dimensions

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that the word carries, as it has turned into a struggle and hatred between the components of society by the policy of a religious nature.

The emergence of a new political reality that Iraq is witnessing differs from a precedent. This reality has spanned more than 12 years, making us wonder about its social image with society.

The function of the social image works to direct social interaction between different individuals and social groups. Social relations are based on the reference of the mental social image and the evaluation provisions that it contains, which then determine the degree and type of interaction. So if the social image that you carry towards a specific component, group or individual is an image Positive focuses on the characteristics and preferential characteristics of this group or that topic or the interaction between the image holder and the groups that depicted is the interaction is based on familiarity and affection. The opposite occurs when the image is negative as it impedes the interaction process creates social distances between the parties to the extent that Sometimes it leads to conflicts and disputes (Mubarak, 2004, p. 68).

And the fact that the political process is represented by the politicians working in the legislative and executive field, the current research is a scientific attempt to reveal the current and future social image of the political process represented by the politicians who manage this process.

The research importance:

The concept of social image is one of the most important concepts. This is because it is one of the main ways that express the civilizational and social trends that the socialization process generates0. It is also part of the Social Heritage that the individual inherits from the community.

(Davin, 1984, P.5-16; Stewart et al., 1979, P.1).

Our awareness of the issues and individuals is not based on knowledge of their reality. But rather is based on a general theory or expectations that we form around them (assigned and assigned, 2002, p. 225).

Individuals who carry a social image towards a group as lacking ambition, their behavior towards that group will be according to that picture. (Feeldman, 2000, p, 532)

Myers (1986) and Allen (2001) concluded that there is a very strong relationship between image and perception and memory (Myers, 1986, p. 56) (Allen, 2001, p. 1) as well as the Bobenhouse (1988), who focused on the cognitive methods in studying the image, which concluded that the information that is consistent with the images we hold about others, it is realized quickly and preserved in the memory, while the information that is inconsistent with what we carry of the images, it is quickly neglected and forgotten (Eysenck, 2000, P.509-510)

Within the framework of these criteria, Nasir (1979) indicated that the image is affected by the cultural heritage of the societies in which it is formed, as the perceptions of the individuals who live in these societies are colored by this heritage (Nasir, 1979 P.35)

In this context, Nasr (1979) indicated that the image is active in important or distinguished events, so it can be retrieved, fed and reinforced. (Al-Badaina, 1999, p. 42).

As for the ethnic norm, the image reflects the religious and ideological values espoused by individuals who embrace a particular religion or a specific religious belief. They also counted mental representations belonging to a particular sect and not other sects, or it touches a religious belief without other beliefs (Mctiernan & Knox, 1979, p. 44). McTiernan & Knox (1979) found that the image that British university students hold on religious denominations indicates that the mental representations they hold about the Protestant community have largely been associated with those they hold on (The British). The mental representations they hold about (the Irish) were shared with those they held about the (Catholics) sect, and their (sectarian) image expressed that the Irish and Catholics are people "extremists, narrow-minded, and that their rituals do not express The Reality of their faith "(Mctiernan & Knox, 1979, P.49-53).

The university student is considered an important segment in society, and taking care of them is an interest in the whole society, understanding the means of change, building and progress, or the most important energy that underpins any development or progress in the country. And the importance of the university's role in developing a social image as a pioneering national institution that graduates generations, and brings them together in contributing to efforts to preserve social values and instill them in the hearts of students and provide all of its capabilities to support them. Because the university is an experience house as it possesses the experiences and capabilities that qualify it for that.

We can conclude the importance of research with the following: -

In scientific terms:

Researching the study variable (the social image) has its theoretical and scientific importance, because it clarifies the nature of the relationship between the student and the current political institution .In fact this study is the first according to the researcher's knowledge.

- The scientific interpretation of this relationship will greatly reduce dependence on research and studies conducted on such a relationship in other societies that differ in their conditions from the social conditions in Iraqi society if they exist.

The importance at the strategic and planning level:

The importance of research from the strategic and planning aspects is as follows:

The results of this research, and the recommendations and suggestions that it extracts, are considered an important tributary of drawing the strategy of the institutions concerned with this matter in order to take the necessary decisions accordingly and according to the results obtained.

Research objectives:

1- Know the level of the current social image of the political process among university students.

2- Know the significance of the difference in the current social image of the political process according to the following changes:

(Sex - Specialty).

3- Know the level of the future social image of the political process among university students.

4- Know the significance of the difference in the future social image of the political process according to the following changes:

(Sex - Specialty).

5- Know the relationship between the current and future social image of the political process in Iraq among university students, according to gender and Specialty.

Research limits:

The current research was conducted on Al-Mustansiriya University students and the Faculties of Arts and Sciences within the academic year 2017-2018.

Defining terms:

The social image - of the political process

Social image

the social image can be defined as knowing an organization that you obtain from the various means of communication, which is a very simple and generalized abstract image that people carry about their group or about the other group or a specific topic or position in order to help them to classify and nominate so that the individual has a guiding system and his reaction Towards a specific topic (the political process).

The political process

It is the sum of the political interactions that occur between the politicians involved in the political process, which today represent Parliament (the legislative branch) and the Prime Minister (the executive branch) and that have a direct impact on the social, economic and cultural status of society.

II.   Theoretical background:

Social exchange theory

 The theory of social exchange is based on the assumption of a basic theory, which is to achieve a balance between what an individual gives to society and what society gives to an individual (Thibaut & Kelley, 1989, p. 49).

The basic idea from which the theory is based is that individuals weigh or value internally the costs and costs of any social interaction and find in return the result that helps them in deciding their participation or not participating in the interaction. If they find the evidence (positive results) outweigh the costs (negative results) .Then they will participate and continue to interact between them, but if they find the costs outweigh the evidence, they will not participate in it (Wrights man & Peaux, 1981, p. 19).

From a psychological and social point of view, the behavior is calculated according to this theory with remuneration. The behavior that occurs in any social situation entails a reward, as positive social behavior emerges when the reward is favored over the cost, and when the cost increases the negative behavior is favored (Hassan, 2000, pp. 57-58).

Individuals according to the exchange perspective are rational, since they do not participate in the relationships that do not achieve the maximum value for them. They estimate the profits that they expect from their potential exchanges and determine the profit in light of the investment that the person owns in order to be eligible to enter the exchange, and in light of the costs that one must pay, And given his reward (Albrecht et al, 1980, p. 17-18).

If individuals want to participate in a specific behavior and find that the reward exceeds the costs incurred, they will decide to participate, but if they find otherwise, they will refrain from doing that behavior (Harder, 1991, p. 359).

Humans believes that the behavior or activity that the individual performs when it is accompanied by a material or moral reward. The individual who has the behavior or activity will repeat this activity in the desire to obtain more material and moral rewards. And that the rewards granted to the individual in the social activity must strengthen this activity (Homans, 1981, p. 30).

In order to evaluate the consequences of the reward and cost, Homans employed the principle of distributive justice in determining social behavior. The effect of which is that the person expects in his reciprocal relationship that the rewards will be commensurate with the costs. The costs, the higher the costs, the greater the reward, and this distributive justice is violated when the social exchange does not lead to achieving these desired proportions between the rewards and the costs (Shaw & Costanzo, 1985, p. 79), so the rewards that the individual receives should be proportional to the activities in which he participates. When distributive justice fails, individuals will not only feel angry or guilty, but learn to avoid activities that engage them in an unfair exchange (Homans, 1961, p. 232-234).

III.   Theory of personal structures

 George Killy believes that the psychological processes of the individual are determined by the ways in which events are expected. According to this postulate, the individual's expectations of events are what lead to his behavior. If his expectations are optimistic, then he is expected to produce correct behavioral

patterns and behaviors. If his expectations are negative, then he is expected to produce behavioral patterns and wrong or incorrect behavior (Hassan, 2001, p. 107).

The processes that a person performs guide his behavior in the ways in which events are expected. (Kelly) notes that the overall images of personal structures are a system of expectations responsible for the interpretation and clarification of any behavior issued by the individual. So, expectations can explain the reactions and actions of the individual through the method he uses In looking at events, their interpretation, and how they deal with them through self-direction and his own view (Schultz, 1983, p. 328).

Personal structures are predictive in nature in terms of the individual's prediction for the future. Each individual has a specific characteristic in his expectations that it differs from one individual to another, carried out by the individual from activities that direct his expectations towards future events. Any activity of the individual is determined by the ways in which he anticipates events and everything that he predicts in light of the future (Kelly, 1955, P.96) .

The structures from Kelly's point of view are bipolar and that this dual nature is necessary if these future events are to be expected correctly and why noting the similarity between events or an individual is necessary for us to note the similarity as well. Kelly thinks that we need choices like this in our lives because the choice that does not resemble the previous choices determines the individual structural system by returning it to similar experiences and events that the most risky choice leads to the expansion of the system of structures by providing new experiences and events (Duan, 1983, p. 223).

The integrated interpretation of the first and second directions of the current and future social image of the political process in Iraq

The first rule :-

When the members of the Iraqi society realize (the university students) that the political process in Iraq provides them with all the requirements of their livelihood. In other words, that they carry out a certain activity toward the political process that returns to them an activity with rewards and rewards more than the behavior or activity required by them will be. The result will of course be a positive social image of the political process in Iraq, and vice versa if the activity that they carry out for the political process does not return them to the rewards or rewards that they throw or return to them with a little something, and then the result is a negative social image.

The second rule: -

As a result of what happened in the first rule, there will be two-dimensional mental structures. Since the personal structures of the individual are by their nature predictive, they direct the behavior of the individual towards future events, then the expectations that the individual carries for the events are what lead to determining his behavior. So if his expectations are optimistic, then it is expected to be issued He has behavioral patterns and behaviors that are correct, and if his expectations are negative, it is expected that behavior patterns and behaviors would be wrong or incorrect.

The future social image of the political process in Iraq is related to the current events that set a future expectation for the individual towards the specific topic. If events, indicators and data all give positive results to the individual (university student) then the future picture will be positive and vice versa, then the future picture will be negative.

The result for the first and second rule: -

The Iraqi individual (university student) if he has a current positive image, then it is the result of the evidence coming from the subject of the image, which is of course higher than the cost that you need, when the current social image exists in this (positive) formula. As a result of that, there are predictive personality structures that you see there a positive social image in the future, and vice versa is negative in both cases.

IV.   Search procedures:

The present study used the descriptive approach as it fits with the subject and objectives of the study. Because it deals with studying existing events and phenomena available for study and measurement as they are without the researcher's intervention in them, and the researcher can study and analyze them

Research community.

The current research community consists of undergraduate students from Al-Mustansiriya University * Morning Studies and of both genders (20153).

The research sample

The current research sample included the undergraduate students of Al-Mustansiriya University, the morning study in the College of Arts and Sciences from both genders. Its size reached (300) male and female students chosen in the random class method, distributed equally according to the type and college variables by (150) students and (150) students and by (150) for each college. The departments were chosen in a random manner and Table (1) shows that.

Table 1

The structural and applied research sample distributed by gender and college variables

Total	gender		section	Faculty	No
	females	males			
50	25	25	French		

50	25	25	psycholog y	الآداب	.1
50	25	25	English		
50	25	25	Life sciences	العلوم	.2
50	25	25	chemistry		
50	25	25	Maths		
300	150	150		Total	

Search scale.

To achieve the goals of the current research, the researcher built two scales of the social image, a copy of the current social image and the second of the future social image of university students.

Scale instructions.

The instructions are the guide that guides the respondent during answer to the statements for each scale, and it was taken into account that the instructions are easy and understandable. It was confirmed that the respondent must choose an alternative that expresses his true feelings, and that his answer will not be seen by only the researcher, and he was asked not to mention his name.

Correct the scale.

It is intended to place the degree of response for each respondent on each statement of the scale, and then the total score for each scale will be extracted, by adding the degrees of response on the scale.

Response scores were given on the positive and negative paragraphs of the scale in light of the students 'choice of one of the alternatives. To achieve this purpose, weights were given (1,2,3,4,5) to meet the alternatives to the answer (applies to me to a very large degree, applies to a large degree, applies to a medium degree , applies to me a small degree, it does not apply to me) .This is with respect to the positive paragraphs, while the negative paragraphs were given weights (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) respectively, so the highest score obtained by the respondent on the scale of the social image in his two forms is) The lowest grade is (28), with a hypothetical average of (84).

The scale Validity

Validity refers to the degree to which the scale is able to actually measure the property it is supposed to have measured, and in other words, does the scale actually measure what was prepared to measure it?

(Gray, 2002, p.43)

Validity of the building:

This type of Validity was achieved in the scale of the social image in its current and future forms by finding the correlation between the degree of each paragraph and the overall degree of the scale using the Pearson correlation coefficient as shown in Table (2) and (3)

Table (2)

Correlation coefficients between the statement score and the overall score for the scale of the current social image

Pearson correlation	Statement number	Pearson correlation	Statement number
0.218	15	0.220	1
0.305	16	0.198	2
0.151	17	0.201	3
0.327	18	0.330	4
0.642	19	0.232	5
0.619	20	0.130	6
0.546	21	0.244	7
0.432	22	0.240	8
0.588	23	0.384	9
0.304	24	0.151	10
0.152	25	0.265	11

0.384	26	0.276	12
0.431	27	0.366	13
0.142	28	0.166	14

Table (3)

Correlation coefficients between the statement score and the overall score of the future social scale

Pearson correlation	Statement number	Pearson correlation	Statement number
0.557	15	0.020	1
0.72	16	0.260	2
0.607	17	0.198	3
0.636	18	0.015	4
0.640	19	0.321	5
0.454	20	0.285	6
0.600	21	0.319	7
0.500	22	0.216	8
0.500	23	0.293	9
0.152	24	0.265	10
0.384	25	0.276	11
0.431	26	0.366	12
0.142	27	0.166	13

0.520	28	0.163	14

The tabular value is equal to 0.098 at the 0.05 level in the degree of freedom 0.98

Reliability:

Two types of Reliability were extracted for the two standard images:

1. Half spilit technique:

In this method, (300) forms were used, then the statements of the two measures were divided into two halves, then according to the Pearson correlation coefficient between the two halves of the test. After the amendment became (0.78) for the scale of the current social image and (0.66), after the amendment it became (0.79) after the amendment of the future social image.

2. The alpha coefficient of internal consistency:

This method relies on the consistency of individuals' performance from one paragraph to another. (Thorndike & Hygen, 1989, p. 79) To calculate Reliability in this way an alpha equation was used.

Research results:

This part includes an explanation and discussion of the results of the current study according to its goals set out in the first chapter, and a discussion of these results and the recommendations that are based on them and their proposals as follows:

1- Measuring the current social image of the political process in Iraq among university students:

The results of the research showed after applying the current social image scale to the research sample from the university students, which amounted to (300) male and female students. The mean of the current social image scores for the sample of both sexes and those covered by the research is (75.625) and with a standard deviation of (3.556), and when comparing this The hypothetical mean of the scale of (84) is observed to be less than the hypothetical average, and when testing the difference between the two averages using (the T-test equation for one sample) it was shown that it was statistically significant at the level of significance (0.05) degree of freedom (299) and Table (6) illustrates this :

Table (4)

T-Test for the difference between the average scores of the current social image and the hypothetical mean of the scale for the sample of university students

Sig 0.05	Table T value	T value	the hypothetical mean	SD	Mean
دالة	1.96	2.592	84	3.556	75.625

2- To identify the differences in the current social image of the political process for university students according to the gender variable (male - female) and specialty (scientific - human).

To achieve this, the researcher used a binary variance analysis. The calculated value of the sex variable (male - female) reached (0.025), which is less than the attestive value value of (3.84) degrees and degrees of freedom (296.1), and at the level of significance (0.05), and the value reached Calculated Faiya according to the specialty variable (scientific - human) (2.167) which is less than the tabular value of (3.84) at the level of significance (0.05), and from the presentation of those results it became clear that there are no statistically significant differences according to the specialty variable and there are no statistically significant differences according to For the gender variable.

Table (5)

The difference in the current social image of the political process in Iraq from the viewpoint of university students

sig 0.05	F value *	Squares mean	DF	Squares	مصدر التباين
No t sig	0.025	4.083	1	4.089	gender
No t sig	2.167	2459.603	1	2459.603	specialty
No t sig	0.272	44.083	1	44.038	gender specialty
		162.168	296	48001.867	Error

			29 9	50509.63 7	Total

* Table F value is 3.84 at 0.05 level

3-Measuring the future social image of the political process in Iraq from the viewpoint of students:

After the application of the scale of the current social image to the research sample from the university students, which were (300) male and female students, the results of the research showed that the mean of the current social image scores for the sample of both sexes and those included in the research is (78.387) and with a standard deviation of (4,498). The average with a hypothetical mean of the scale of (84) is observed to be less than the hypothetical average, and upon testing the difference between the two averages using (the T-test equation for one sample) it was shown that it was statistically significant at the level of significance (0.05) degrees of freedom (299) and table () shows that:

Table (6)

T-Test for the difference between the mean scores of the current social image and the hypothetical mean of the scale for the sample of university students

sig 0.0 1	Tabl e T value	T value	hypothetic al mean	SD	Sampl e mean
دالة	1.96	2.08 4	84	4.49 8	78.387

4- Identify the differences in the future social image of the political process among university students according to the gender variable (male - female) and specialty (scientific - human).

For this purpose, a method of binary variance analysis was used for the purpose of identifying differences. The calculated value of the sex variable was (0.102) degrees for males and females, and were less than the tabular value of (3.84), with a degree of freedom (269.1) and at the significance level (0.05). Calculated according to the specialty variable (human - scientific) (3.146) which is less than the tabular value of value (3.84) and at the level of significance (0.05), and from the presentation of those results it is clear that there are no statistically significant differences according to the research variables (gender and specialization) and table (9) Explain it.

Table (7)

The difference in the future social image of the political process according to gender and specialty

sig 0.05	F value *	Squares mean	DF	Squares	Item
Not sig	0.102	7.680	1	7.680	Gender
Not sig	3.146	235.853	1	235.853	specialty
Not sig	0.111	8.333	1	8.333	Gender specialty ،
		74.961	296	22188.480	Error
			299	22440.347	Total

* Table F value is is 3.84 at 0.05 level.

5- Identify the relationship between the current and future social image of the political process in Iraq among university students, according to gender and specialty.

To verify this, the researcher used the Pearson correlation coefficient and the T-test for the significance of correlation coefficients. The value of a coefficient between two images of the sample as a whole was (0.453) and the male correlation coefficient (0.460). Comparing the calculated T value of (5.376) with the tabular T value of (1.96) was a degree of significance level (0.05) and a degree of freedom (289) and the female correlation coefficient (0.496) By comparing the calculated T value of (5.333) with the tabular T value of (1.96) and the level of significance (0.05) and degree of freedom (289), the scientific correlation coefficient reached (0.462) and comparing the calculated T value of (6.577) with the tabular T value of (1.96) and the level of significance (0.05) and with a degree of freedom (298) and the human correlation coefficient

(0.437), and by comparing the calculated T value of (5.920) with the tabular value (1.96) and at the level of significance (0.05) and with a degree (298), this explains that there is a statistically significant relationship between two images of the scale of the social image of the process Political changes in gender and specialization, and this relationship is a positive function, and Table (10) illustrates this.

Table (8)

The relationship between two scale images is the social image of the current and future political process

sig 0.05	T		Correlation coefficient between the current and future image of the political process	Number	Sample
	Tabular	value			
sig	1.96	5.376	0.453	300	Total sample
sig	1.96	5.333	0.460	150	Males
sig	1.96	6.233	0.496	150	Females
sig	1.96	6.477	0.462	150	scientific
sig	1.96	5.920	0.437	150	humanity

* The tabular T value is 1.96 at the 0.05 level, with a freedom degree of 298.

V.   Interpretation of the results:

1-   It is noticed from the first goal that the research sample has a negative social image of the political process in Iraq. The mean of the sample is less than the hypothetical mean, this can be explained according to what was mentioned in the theoretical background that the individual weighs between his behavior and the burdens that the political process carries and what it provided from the verdict, he found that the political process in Iraq and its requirements are not commensurate with what it provides to the Iraqi individual. So the result is a negative image towards this process.

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2- There are no differences between males and females in forming a negative image towards this process, and this is clear because the two see the obligations they make in terms of participation in elections, political activity and other requirements of work for the politician that do not benefit them or return them with a few things, so a negative social image.

3- The future image of the political process in Iraq is an image with a negative content and the second theoretical explanation clarifies that, where Kelly's theory believes that the personal structures that were formed in the present have a predictive nature, and since the current social image is negative, the social image will be so.

4 - The male and female agreement that the future image of Iraq will be negative, as they have been personal structures as a result of the circumstances and events with which this matter was interacted, making them expect a negative future for the political process in Iraq.

5-The correlation coefficients that were extracted clarify the relationship between the current and future social image and have shown that the Iraqi individual (university student) has a negative image as a result of the evidence coming from the subject of the image, which is of course higher than the cost that you need, as a result of that are predictive personal structures you see There is a negative social image in the future.

Recommendations:

- The political establishment must do its best to improve its image as soon as possible by providing proofs to citizens by eliminating unemployment and improving the economic, social and cultural situation.

-The continuation of the political establishment and its owners in an approach that gives negative indicators to citizens, which leads to these changes in the political process in any possible way and may be a process of change that takes a non-peaceful approach.

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