

The Direction of the Caller to Producing Investigative Programs in Iraqi Satellite Channels

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*Abstract---*The investigative programs that have multiple names, are investigative programs or depth programs and researches, etc., which reach the depth of societal phenomena and their issues, and were explained and demonstrated in front of public opinion in the hope of reforming or revealing the hidden and finding treatments, as this study examined a sample consisting of (102) of those in contact in the Iraqi satellite channels, and the study revealed the apparent weakness in the production of survey programs in the Iraqi satellite channels because of the existence of many obstacles that prevent the manufacture of this color of programs, some of these obstacles that are on the governmental and security side and some except T this land factors, self-journalist himself, and that one of the important reasons for the lack of production of this type of programs that represent the satellite channels owned by the ruling parties. The research also concluded that there are some factors if available that would contribute to the development of this programmatic form in Iraqi channels in the future, foremost of which is the provision of a secure journalistic environment and the legislation of laws that provide information and protect journalists from legal prosecutions and threats that affect them due to, as they have shown the study The lack of institutions concerned with setting up training courses to learn the skills of preparing and producing TV survey programs, and the study reached the volumes of many contactors towards producing survey programs as a result of the lack of interest of the media institutions in these programs by and not to encourage public opinion on its production.

Keywords--- Satellite Channels, Iraqi Studies, Foreign Studies, TV Survey Programs.

I. INTRODUCTION

Investigative programs are based on the principle of protecting the interests of society by working to uncover corruption and negative and wrong practices in all sectors up to the truth and present them to the public opinion and the authorities concerned by relying on multiple sources and documents that take into account the accuracy and objectivity in their analysis and interpretation to reach the results to achieve because they are Activation of accounting and accountability procedures, and although this type of program is potentially risky and risky, some people see it as "future journalism" after it has made great strides in the Western media and some Arab media. It is noteworthy, however, that this type of program did not rise to the level of ambition, and some shy actions are described in Iraqi satellite channels as a result of a number of challenges facing those in contact with the production of investigative programs.

II. CHAPTER ONE/ THE METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Research Problem

It has become evident that the global media and the American media are particularly interested in investigative programs, and Arab countries alike in Iraq have preceded specifically in its production of this program from the channels by many years, as the Iraqi media, with their audio, visual and visual means, did not

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give importance to this form of programs, if any Some investigative programs in some satellite channels, however, they did not satisfy the needs of the Iraqi public, and the work produced by some journalists with the support of organizations and networks specialized in this field was unable to touch on sensitive issues and issues and major changes occur to Square Aera oz.

Hence the idea of searching for the existing trends in communication towards producing investigative programs and revealing the most important obstacles and challenges that stand in the way of producing such programs in the Iraqi media.

The main question can be formulated for the research (What are the trends in communication towards the production of investigative programs and the challenges they face?)

The main question is divided into a number of sub-questions as follows:

1. What are the directions of the existing contact list towards the production of investigative programs?
2. What are the challenges that hinder the caller to abandon the idea of producing investigative programs?
3. Disclosure of financial and technical obstacles that hinder the production of investigative programs?
4. What are the agencies that encourage the production of investigative programs?
5. What are the legal, security and subjective difficulties that prevented the production of investigative programs in Iraqi satellite channels?
6. What are the numbers of journalists who received training in producing investigative programs?
7. What factors contribute to the production of investigative programs in Iraqi satellite channels?

Research Importance

The importance of the research can be explained from the following points:

1. Lack of Iraqi studies, as far as the researchers know, dealt with the topic of investigative programs for the novelty of this type of program, and the importance of coming up with a scientific perception of the challenges that stand in the way of the production of this color of programs.
2. The contribution of the research to the development of other research through its proposals based on its hoped-for results, which may reveal new areas that deserve research, especially in the area of television investigative programs.
3. The research contributes by giving indications to those in charge of the media institutions about the reasons for the lack of development in the production of investigative programs. Presentation of finding solutions by the concerned authorities.
4. Investigative programs are one of the most important forms of television programs that contribute to strengthening the efforts of society and the government to uncover many issues of corruption, forgery, neglect and theft in order to address deficiencies.

Research Aims

1. Knowing the directions of the contact person towards producing investigative programs.
2. Knowing the entities that encourage the production of investigative programs.
3. Disclosure of financial and technical obstacles that hinder the production of survey programs.
4. Knowing the legal, security, and self-difficulties that prevent the production of investigative programs.
5. Knowing the number of journalists who underwent courses to produce investigative programs.
6. Knowing the personal obstacles of the caller that limits the production of investigative programs.
7. Knowing the factors that contribute to the development of the production of investigative programs.

III. RESEARCH TYPE AND METHODOLOGY

This research is considered descriptive research that is based on describing scientific phenomena and the surrounding conditions in their environment and the scientific field to which they belong. (Descriptive research does not stop at collecting data and information only, but it is subject to classification, classification,

presentation, analysis, and interpretation of it with high accuracy in order to extract the necessary results and recommendations on the phenomenon addressed by the researcher) (1).

The researchers resorted to using the survey method for the purpose of describing, analyzing, and knowing the attitudes of the sample members of the communicators towards producing investigative programs and the most prominent obstacles that prevent this.

Research Community and Sample

The research community was represented by the communicators in the Iraqi satellite channels, and given the size of the large research community and an extremely exclusive difficulty, the two researchers resorted to selecting an intentional sample from the research community, where (120) forms were sent to the communicators in the Iraqi satellite channels divided between semi-governmental, independent and partisan satellite channels. However, only 102 (102) forms of sent forms, whose answers were received via e-mail, were received by the researchers, so the researchers adapted this number to complete the research sample, and according to experts, it is sufficient to represent the research community in order to reach results that can be generalized to the research community.

Search Tool

The questionnaire: It is one of the most important and most widely used tools for scientific research because it is widely used by researchers in the fields of human sciences. It is a form prepared by the researcher containing a set of questions and delivered to the respondents by hand or sent by mail for the purpose of answering the questions in it (2).

The researchers designed the questionnaire using a number of new measures that are in line with the results sought by the research in addition to the use of previous studies in building other paragraphs of the questionnaire. The questionnaire was presented to a number of experts for arbitration before converting it to an electronic form and distributing it to the respondents.

Validate Search Tool

Truthfulness means that the test is able to measure what was actually designed to measure it, and despite the existence of multiple types of honesty, the two researchers used apparent honesty, and it was reached by presenting the questionnaire to a group of arbitrators

In the light of the arbitrators' opinions, the (percentage) was extracted to know the paragraphs that achieved apparent sincerity, i.e. an agreement rate (80%) or more, and based on the guidance of the arbitrator's professors and their agreement to the paragraphs of the scale, while making adjustments to some of the paragraphs that they referred to, the scale has finalized The percentage of experts agreeing on the scale as a whole (86%).

Previous Studies

Because previous studies are of great importance in evaluating subsequent research for them, by identifying the research problem accurately and also examining the topic from other aspects that were not touched upon by previous studies close to the topic, as well as its contribution in giving researchers a scientific perception of the methodology used and the most important research tool And the extent of the possibility of benefiting from it in the new research, the researchers tried to collect all previous studies close to the research problem that dealt with

investigative programs, but we cannot be certain that we have surrounded them all, but we have endeavored to obtain most of them by providing us with time and capabilities.

First: Iraqi Studies

1- Abdul-Sahib Study (2000) (2)

This study aims to get to know the reality of television investigations in Iraq TV, as well as to know how to write and prepare TV investigations and the extent of the specialization of those in charge of it, and also aims to know the time-space allocated to this art within the space of other arts, as well as the availability of controls and conditions that govern the production of this art And distinguish it from other arts.

Its most prominent results were the lack of interest of those in charge of television management in this art of journalism, as it did not have sufficient space in the broadcasting platform and the quarterly TV program cycle.

The suffering of television investigators from poor technical, technical, and administrative capabilities, which in turn affected the spirit of creativity and impulsivity to complete the investigations.

And the lack of scientific research on television journalistic arts, which would address these arts and seek the views of viewers regarding them, and then raise the level of preparation, production, and presentation to viewers in an acceptable scientific and artistic manner.

2- Study of Al-Sanjari and Abdul Rahman (2015 CE) (3)

The study aims to know the technical methods used in the production of survey programs for the research sample, through the use of snapshots, camera movements and the method of presenting and presenting the material, and also aims to know the extent to which the survey programs meet the scientific conditions and foundations for research, investigation, analysis, and interpretation, as well as monitoring the nature of the topics and the time period allocated to the program.

This study belongs to exploratory research or exploratory scouting studies, and the study relied on the intentional sample, by selecting a survey program (under penalty of liability) that is transmitted through the new satellite channel.

The most prominent findings of the study, the direction of the program, the sample of the research towards the topics that bear ambiguity, in order to detect cases of corruption and corruption with tangible evidence, and other topics such as the existing chaos and illegal practices in government departments, while giving the concerned authorities the right to respond, and those in charge of the program used all kinds of appropriate sources The investigative work of the owner of the problem, the author of the opinion and the expert, especially since the episodes subject to the analysis were to investigate corruption in a number of state institutions.

3- Abbas Study (2018) (4)

The research aims to identify the ways in which investigative programs are built-in Arab satellite channels and the limits and practice of technical methods and aims to reveal the elements of technical construction in investigative investigation programs provided by the Al-Jazeera satellite channel and determine the types of information and interviews that the investigator relies on in investigative investigation programs and also aims to identify Technical processing methods (audio and visual) are among the descriptive studies that used the survey method and the content analysis form.

It became clear from the results of the analytical study that the interrogative title was the most used in naming the episodes of the investigative program and the diversity of the introductions used in the survey programs, commensurate with the nature and issue of the issue that the investigative investigation deals with and its subject. TV investigative investigations, but they differ from our study in the goal which is to measure the attitudes of the contact person towards producing survey programs as well as the difference in the sample and the research community.

Second: Arab Studies

1- The study of McCaw and Fathi (2017) (5)

The study aims to reveal the extent of the Egyptian public's exposure to television investigative investigation programs and its relationship to their level of knowledge of societal issues, by examining the relationship between exposure to survey programs according to the different levels of public interest in following these programs, and also examining the impact of the demographic variables of the Egyptian public on knowledge of community issues as a result of their exposure For TV investigative programs.

The most prominent findings of the study showed that 13.5% of the Egyptian public relied on television investigative investigations programs in the knowledge of societal issues to a large degree, while the proportion of intermediate dependence was 44.2%, and the proportion of low dependence 42.3% and represented the most important societal issues that focus In it, investigative programs from the public's point of view are in the first place (a corruption of officials) with a percentage of 51.8%, while the second place was a phenomenon (drug spread in Egyptian society), followed by issues (social security and terrorism) in the third place, while it ranked Fourth cases (the spread of diseases f In the Egyptian society) 45.5% of the Egyptian public believes that the survey programs enjoy medium credibility, while 28% of them think that they have low credibility, and 26.5% think that they have high credibility.

2- The Hammoud Study (2017) (6)

The study aims to know the importance of television investigative journalism and to learn the principles of its ethics as well as its difference from other journalism. It also seeks to know the extent to which Lebanese channels use television programs in the survey work. This study belongs to descriptive studies, using the methods of analyzing the content and comparison. The results of the study showed that the research sample programs do not provide investigative work that is compatible with the basic conditions and rules of global investigative journalism. The study also showed that investigative journalism in Lebanon is marginalized due to the lack of investigative programs on Lebanese channels and that there is a weakness in the two programs as the content of the episodes contradicts the concept and standards of journalism the world's survey, due to factors such as the following:

1. The lack of investigative programs on the Lebanese channels, due to poor financial capabilities.
2. Absence of training for investigative journalists.
3. The information is not available to the investigative journalist so that it can be easily done.

Third: Foreign Studies

1- Study (Marnie Cordell 2009) (7)

The study aims to find out whether investigative investigations are produced by a network ABC The American is in decline in terms of quality and quality, and is it subject to the conditions and controls of the

survey or not?, The researcher conducted an exploratory study on a sample of the program (the four corners), which is considered by the organizers as a platform for investigative journalism, the researcher analyzed two parts of the information contained in the program according to the concepts Adopted by the authors Aitma and Glaser for investigative journalism.

The study found that nearly half of the materials analyzed and transmitted by the network ABC. It can be counted within the concept of investigative journalism or it rises to this art.

Chapter Two/ Theoretical Framework for Research

1- The Concept of Investigative Programs

The TV program is defined as "an art form that occupies a specific time-space with a fixed name and is presented on fixed, fixed dates daily, weekly, or monthly using all or some of the media arts from listing comments, dialogues, seminars, or interviews" (8).As for investigative programs, they are one of the most important forms of television programs that have a great impact. It includes a number of other journalistic arts, such as dialogue, news, speech, interviews, motion pictures, and static images, and in their entirety, the process of achieving them is very difficult to achieve. Because they need experienced journalists who have high ability, quality, and great experience in the field of preparation, editing, investigation, and knowledge mean denial of DONC's access to information and their ability to analyze, interpret, comment and link information in a sequence that adds to the character of suspense in assimilation events, as well as the public's perception of the journalist that he has lived through a path These events (9) have been described as "a set of television programs that were taken from the investigation, in a visual and audible manner, for example," "A Great Secret - A Silk Thread - Attention ... and others" (10).Therefore, the survey program can be described as a type or form of television, which frames the investigative investigation and adopts it in every detail, so it constitutes the most satisfying and exciting viewer, through the results of its important results, which leads to real changes in the lives of societies such as amending laws and bringing the aggressors and minors to justice. And correct errors (11).Therefore, investigation programs are a type of in-depth investigative television program that seeks to explore the depths behind events and issues of concern to the largest number of people in order to reach hidden facts after adopting hypotheses on the subject and validating and collecting sufficient information about them and the various angles of the investigation issue, and the use of Numerous manuals, documents, maps, and data, use of visual and audio evidence, video and paper, and transfer of information from confidential and public sources, and confidential cameras can be used when necessary.

2- The Origins and Development of Investigative Programs

Literary studies do not specify a specific date for the origins of investigative programs or their creation. So far, it has not been included in UNESCO's ratings for TV programs, or even within the broadcasting rankings of Arab countries and other relevant institutions in this field, but some studies have classified them as television investigation programs. Some attribute the date of its creation to the date of the emergence of investigative journalism in the world, which was not agreed upon by media scholars as well as by itself, but some studies indicate that the appearance of this color of the press dates back to the year 1690, with the publication of the first newspaper entitled "Boston" Polic "in America, by its journalist Benjamin Harris (12), while others see that the investigative investigations published by "Newly Play ", which is like the correspondent of the " New York World "in 1887 AD, the first in-depth appearance of investigative and research journalism when Play claimed

madness to enter a New York women's mental health facility and uncover ill-treatment of patients. The mental institution, while the results of the investigation led to reforms and support for these clinics (13) and its real and prominent appearance maybe with the emergence of the movement of excavators up, as these excavators in their press movement relied on publishing in-depth investigations based on official documents and subject to the supervision of experts, and their movement emerged. As an important force in 1906, then it reached a climax for success and vision in 1911 (14). While others believe that the emergence of investigative programs dates back to the sixties of the last century, in addition to transferring the experience of investigative investigations from newspapers to television, as is the case in the program (The World Now) that was launched from British television stations in 1963 and which used a new method In the ways of obtaining information by planting hidden cameras in the places targeted by the investigation, and the experience was not limited to Britain, but the program (60 minutes) * had a significant impact. For what he provided important investigations in America since its inception in 1968 AD, while some linked the emergence of this color of the print and visual press (as a term) to the Watergate scandal, and the in-depth coverage of Americans. Newspapers and TV stations revealed the corruption of the ruling authority through a series of investigations that were broadcast on the circumstances of the case (15).

3- Challenges Facing Investigative Work in the Arab World

The Arab press still suffers from many challenges that stand in the way of health work in Vienna in the fourth stall, especially two years in the investigative journalism sector and the challenges they face in completing their investigative projects whether they read them with sound or audio and video, and the media literature identified a number of these challenges (16):

1- Challenges Related to Political Pressure

The dependence of the media establishment on the ruling authorities and political parties is one of the most important challenges affecting the nature of journalistic work in general and investigative in particular, and linking the press system with the prevailing political system may determine the form of ownership of the media institution, and determines the type of control imposed To practice journalism, not as defined by legal and professional frameworks.

2- Challenges Related to Economic Pressures

There are many challenges related to the economic aspect that negatively affect the development of investigative work in the Arab media in general and local in particular. Among these challenges is the impact of funding on journalistic practice and the impact of advertising as a funded resource for media organizations, and the institutions 'work runs counter to the desire of funders and advertisers, who are often financial and policy men, to make corporations serve their own interests and businesses, even if they are at the expense of independence, objectivity, and professional journalism, It must adapt it according to its different directions and positions.

3- Challenges Associated with Professional Pressures

Professional pressures are that journalists go beyond investigative work due to sometimes unknown considerations, and sometimes because of the weak capabilities and ability to exercise this type, or because they fear falling into the forbidden because of this type of risk makes many avoid this immersion.

4- Challenges Associated with Legal Pressure (17)

Challenges facing a journalist in his investigative work impose fear of legal prosecutions that may affect him as a result of publishing some secret information and documents or documents that affect state security, or as a result of his weak legal culture or lack of A legal framework regulates the freedom to handle information and legalizes the mechanism for obtaining it, in addition to the threats and other risks that accompany its work.

The results of the field study and its interpretation

Table 1: Shows the Gender of the Respondents

| The ratio | Number | Type |
|-----------|--------|---------|
| 94,1 | 96 | Mention |
| 5,9 | 6 | female |
| %100 | 102 | Total |

The results of Table 1 Showed that the percentage of males in the first rank (94.1) among the respondents working in Iraqi satellite channels, while the percentage of females came in the second rank by (5), and this indicates the small percentage of males. The number of women working in the media field, especially in the field of the list of programs and the category of correspondents and editors.

Table 2: Shows the Characteristics of the Journalists Working in the Satellite Channels

| The ratio | Number | Adjective |
|-----------|--------|--------------------|
| 57,8 | 59 | Reporter |
| 24,6 | 25 | Software developer |
| 17,6 | 18 | editor |
| %100 | | Total |

Through table 2 it was found that the correspondence category came first (50.9%) dissolved in the chapters and programs of the second and third target editor respectively, and the salary rates reached 24.6% and 17.6%, and this indicates the superiority of the preparation as working reporters In satellite channels on other categories.

Table 3: Shows the Type of Institution in which Journalists Work

| The ratio | Number | Media Foundation |
|-----------|--------|-------------------------------|
| 70,6 | 72 | Partisan satellite channels |
| 16,7 | 17 | Independent satellite channel |
| 12,7 | 13 | TV news agencies |
| %100 | 102 | Total |

The results of Table 3 Indicate that Iraqi satellite channels belong mostly to political parties, as they occupied the first rank by 70.6%, among the media institutions in which journalist's work, while independent satellite channels occupied the second rank by 16.7%, while agencies occupied TV news ranked third with 12.7%.

Table 4: Shows the Academic Achievement of the Sample Elements

| The ratio | Number | Academic achievement |
|-----------|--------|----------------------------|
| 50 | 51 | BA |
| 18,6 | 19 | diploma |
| 16,7 | 17 | M.A. |
| 9,8 | 10 | Ph.D. |
| 4,9 | 5 | Preparatory and equivalent |
| %100 | 102 | Total |

The results of table 4 Showed that the first rank was the share of those holding a bachelor's degree from the individuals in the sample, and the second was the share of those holding a diploma at a rate of (18.6). (The

category of holders of a master's degree is in third place with a score of (16.7%), while the category of PhD holders came in fourth with a percentage of (9.8)% . 4.9 (%).

Table 5: Shows the Respondents' Opinions on their Recent Observations about the Survey Programs

| percentage | the number | alternative |
|------------|------------|---------------------------|
| 37,3 | 38 | About a week |
| 36,3 | 37 | about a month |
| 20,6 | 21 | less than one year |
| 5,8 | 6 | More than a year |
| 0 | 0 | I did not see any program |
| %100 | 102 | total summation |

The results of Table 5 resulted in a one-week separation by viewing the survey programs by 37.3% compared to other categories. The hour class came about a month at number two with 36.3%, and it was close to first place, while category less than a year came third with 20.6% and more than one year ranked fourth with 5.8%, while no category was recorded. I haven't seen any program in any percentage, and this indicates that there are good knowledge and follow-up of the survey programs for most of the Iraqi journalists.

Table 6: Shows the Country in which The Research Channel was Viewed

| The ratio | the number | alternative |
|-----------|------------|---------------|
| 65,7 | 67 | Arabic |
| 26,5 | 27 | International |
| 7,8 | 8 | Local |
| %100 | 102 | Total |

It was clear from the results of Table 6 that the percentage of watching Arab channels was the largest among other groups, after winning first place with 65.7%, then international channels came second with 26.5%, while it came in third and last. Local channels increased by 7.8%, and this indicates that the rate of production of programs in them is very low, which made the journalist watch the programs on Arab and international channels.

Table 7: Clarifies whether Respondents Possess Knowledge (Theoretical and Scientific) with Investigative Programs

| The ratio | the number | alternative |
|-----------|------------|-------------|
| 90,2 | 92 | Yes |
| 9,8 | 10 | No |
| %100 | | Total |

The results of Table 7 showed that most of the sample elements have a theoretical or scientific knowledge of the survey programs. Category (Yes) ranked first with 90.2%, while Category (No) ranked second with 9.8%. This percentage indicates, however, that a number of contractors have no knowledge of investigation programs.

Table 8: Illustrates the Methods of Identifying Investigative Programs for Respondents

| The ratio | the number | alternative |
|-----------|------------|------------------------|
| 36,3 | 37 | Academic study |
| 29,4 | 30 | Read on the topic |
| 19,6 | 20 | Participate in courses |
| 10,8 | 11 | The question |
| 3,9 | 4 | Other |
| %100 | 102 | Total |

The results of Table 8 showed that the academic study category obtained the first rank by 36.3%, and this indicates that most of the journalists from the respondents are graduates of media colleges who received

education about investigative journalism, both read and visual, and the reading category on the subject got the second rank At a rate of 29.4%, this indicates that the contact person informs and follows up on the new programs or new program types in the media. Participation in the courses ranked third, at 19.6%, which indicates the percentage of those who contacted who received training and study on this subject are few. Compared to other categories, and The fourth category was ranked in the question by 10.8%, while another category came in the fifth and last rank, which shows that there is a percentage of those in charge who have known about the survey programs in ways other than the mentioned groups.

Table 9: Shows the Production of Programs Survey in Serf - Watt that Work out the Sample

| The ratio | the number | alternative |
|-----------|------------|-------------|
| 68,6 | 70 | No |
| 31,4 | 32 | Yes |
| %100 | 102 | Total |

The results of Table 9 showed that the first rank was no investigative programs in the channels that the callers work, as 70 members of the sample answered (no), which constituted 68.6%, and the second rank was for respondents with (Yes) Where they constituted 31.4% of the respondents, and this percentage indicates that most local channels do not produce investigative programs.

Table 10: Shows the Production of Investigative Programs by the Respondents

| The ratio | the number | alternative |
|-----------|------------|-------------|
| 72,5 | 74 | No |
| 27,5 | 28 | Yes |
| %100 | 102 | Total |

The results of Table 10 showed that the sample members, most of whom did not produce investigative programs before, as they accounted for 72.5% of the sample items ,since most of them work in local TV channels in which this type of program is rarely produced ,and the category of respondents was resolved by (Yes In second place, at 27.5% of the total number of respondents.

Table 11: Shows the Views of the Sample in the Availability of the Issues that Fit the Survey

| The ratio | the number | alternative |
|-----------|------------|----------------|
| 52 | 53 | too many |
| 41,2 | 42 | a lot |
| 3,9 | 4 | A few |
| 2,9 | 3 | Rare |
| 0 | 0 | I did not find |
| %100 | 102 | Total |

The results of Table 11 that there are issues suitable for survey where solved too many class first place and a rate of 52%, while dissolved many class ranked second ,and by 41.2%, and replaced a few category III by 3.9%, has replaced the class Rare in the rank of rare by 2.9%, while the category did not find did not get any percentage. This indicates many issues that are suitable as material for investigative programs in Iraq.

Table 12: Shows the Opinions of the Sample Members on the Most Important Topics that are Suitable for Investigation

| The ratio | the number | alternative |
|-----------|------------|------------------|
| 24,2 | 87 | Corruption cases |
| 19,7 | 71 | Political issues |
| 14,4 | 52 | Social Issues |
| 13,3 | 48 | Economic issues |
| 12,5 | 45 | Crime cases |

| | | |
|------|-----|---------------------------------|
| 11,2 | 40 | Religious issues |
| 4,7 | 17 | Environmental and health issues |
| %100 | 360 | Total |

It was found from the results of Table 12 that the category of corruption cases is one of the most suitable issues for investigation and identified by the respondents, as it won the first rank by 24.2%, and the second rank for the category of political issues was 19.7%, while the third rank went to Social issues by 14.4, and the category of economic cases came forth with a percentage of 13.3, and the category of crime cases ranked fifth by 12.5, while the category of religious cases came sixth by 11.2, and it was the seventh and last rank of the share of environmental and health issues that are suitable for investigation and by 47%.

Table 13: Shows the Opinions of the Sample Members on the Reasons that Lead the Caller to Abandon the Production of Investigative Programs in Iraq

| The ratio | the number | alternative |
|-----------|------------|--|
| 29,8 | 90 | Fear of physical elimination or the threat of the target |
| 21,8 | 66 | The absence of a legal umbrella to protect journalists |
| 20,9 | 63 | Use the policy of intimidation and silencing the authorities |
| 13,2 | 40 | Government agencies are not concerned with the results of investigations |
| 7,7 | 23 | Public opinion is not supported by investigative journalists |
| 5,6 | 17 | There is insufficient skill for journalists |
| 1 | 3 | Others |
| %100 | 302 | Total |

The results of Table 13 showed that one of the most important reasons that drive the caller to abandon the idea of producing programs is the fear of physical liquidation and threats, as this category ranked first with 29.8%, while two categories of lack of legal deception protect journalists. The authorities ranked second and third respectively in the use of intimidation and silencing mouths, with a close-ratio of 21.8% and 20.9% for both, and the authorities occupied interest in the results of the investigations in fourth place with 13.2%, while the fifth rank was the category of public opinion not supporting the press survey at a rate of 7.7%, The sixth rank, the category of lack of sufficient skill increased among journalists and callers to prepare survey programs by 5.6%, while another category came finally 1%.

Table 14: Shows the Authorities that Encourage the Production of Investigative Programs

| The ratio | the number | alternative |
|-----------|------------|--------------------------------------|
| 41,1 | 51 | Independent satellite channels |
| 38,7 | 48 | International or local organizations |
| 20,2 | 25 | There is no encouragement |
| zero | zero | Partisan satellite channels |
| zero | zero | Governmental entities |
| %100 | 124 | Total |

The results of Table 14 resulted in the excellence of independent satellite channels by encouraging them to produce investigative programs after they won first place by 41.1%, followed by international and local organizations in second place with 37.8%, while a number of respondents who were identified by 20, 2% for the category.

There is no encouragement from either party and the categories of partisan satellite channels and government agencies did not get any percentage indicating what indicates that these two groups had no role in supporting and encouraging communication to produce investigation programs.

Table 15: Shows the Views of a Sample of Factors that Contribute to the Development of Production Survey Programs in Iraqi Satellite Channels

| The ratio | the number | alternative |
|-----------|------------|--|
| 26,5 | 67 | Legislation to protect journalists and the right to information |
| 21 | 53 | Provides financial and technical support |
| 15,4 | 39 | Providing development courses in producing investigative programs |
| 13 | 33 | The field was paved by media organizations and journalists were encouraged to produce this type of program |
| 12,3 | 31 | Governmental interest in the results of investigations |
| 11,8 | 30 | Public opinion interacts with the results of the survey programs |
| %100 | 253 | Total |

The results of Table 15 resulted in the protection of the laws of journalists and the laws of the right to obtain information in the first place by 26.5%, and the category of financial and technical support ranked second with 21%, while the development category came. As for training courses in program production, it ranked third with 15.4%, while the third category was approved by media organizations and encouraged journalists to produce programs in third place with 13%. The two categories of government agencies' interest in the results of investigations and public opinion interacted with the results achieved by the survey programs in the fourth and fifth ranks, respectively. Legate close rates 12.3% and 11.8.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

1. The percentage of male callers is greater than the percentage of females in Iraqi satellite channels, and in this way, the satellite channels need to provide opportunities for females to take up their position in the media work.
2. Partisan satellite channels dominate the media landscape in the country, and one of the important reasons for not producing investigative programs in Iraqi satellite channels is that most of them belong to the ruling parties.
3. The majority of respondents who have contact with knowledge and monitor the programs do not interrupt them at regular intervals, most of them close and continue the programs through Arab channels and at least local.
4. Academic achievement of most of those who contacted the testimony of the Alp respondents as Laureus and most of them were aware of a scientific academy for survey programs, and they obtained it in his study or by reading about the topic, and that the production of this type of program or not depends on other factors.
5. There are many cases that are appropriate for investigation, most of which are corruption and political issues, which correspond to what journalists have produced in programs related to most corruption cases.
6. Most of the channels in which investigative journalists work did not produce investigative programs for various reasons, some of them due to the channel's media policy, as well as financial and technical obstacles that have a major role in not producing this type of program.
7. The contact's fear of physical liquidation and the threats it faces, and the lack of legal misleading to protect it, leads him to give up the idea of producing a survey program.
8. Only independent satellite channels and international and domestic organizations are the ones that encourage the production of investigative programs, while party channels and government agencies have not encouraged their production.
9. Governmental authorities' lack of interest in encouraging the production of this type of program and encouraging it by government agencies, which in other countries is considered a catalyst for governments to uncover many corruption cases.
10. There are factors that contribute to the production of this type of program, the most important of which are enacting laws and providing financial and technical support to journalists and putting them in developmental courses in this field.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Intensifying the developmental courses for the contact person to prepare and prepare the survey programs and not having enough information for them.
2. - Legislating laws that protect journalists from prosecution and threats, as well as legislation on freedom of access to information and ensuring access to it when needed.
3. Providing the appropriate environment for the production of investigative programs in Iraqi satellite channels, and encouraging the caller to do so, and financial and technical support.
4. Working to invest in producing investigative programs in independent satellite channels so that we do not encourage party and government satellite channels to produce this type of program.
5. Educating public opinion about the importance of this type of program, and it is one of the most prominent programs that reveal the facts and the most defending the rights of societies.
6. Introducing government institutions and the ruling authorities to the importance of this type of program, which contributes to revealing corruption files, crime cases, and serious files in various areas of life, therefore it is necessary to pay attention to the results of this type of program. A program to achieve the principle of justice between societies, restore the rights to those who deserve them and punish those guilty.

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