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Employing documentaries in the Iraqi satellite channel to reveal the crimes of the former regime

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Abstract--This study is one of the descriptive studies, where the researcher used the survey method, which seeks to provide an accurate and appropriate description of the main and sub-categories of the content of the research for television documentaries on the Iraqi satellite channel, relying on the research questions and objectives to analyze the content of the documentaries according to the approach referred to above. The objectives of the research were summarized to identify the function of the documentary programs in Al-Iraqiya channel to detect the crimes of the former regime, to know the frameworks highlighted by the documentary programs in Al-Iraqiya channel to reveal the crimes of the former regime, to identify the extent of the circulation of events, jobs and roles included in the documentary programs in Al-Iraqiya channel to detect the crimes of the regime. Previous, identifying the solicitations used in the documentaries of Al-Iraqiya channel to reveal the crimes of the former regime. The research reached several results, the most prominent of which was, most of the documentaries or programs did not take their range or resonance in the Arab world or internationally and their role is limited to locally only, that the functions and roles included in the documentary film are news and educate the audience. The use of slogans and symbols in emotional solicitation during the presentation of documentaries, documentaries showed through solicitation of intimidation depicting the seriousness of the problem for the crimes committed by the former regime, documentaries showed many frameworks, but the most prominent of them was the specific framework of a case.

Keywords--documentaries, satellite channels, crime.

Introduction

Documentary programs have gained the public's attention and follow-up on many satellite channels that were shown in them. This interest did not come randomly, but came as a result of several reasons, perhaps the first of which is the real issues raised by these programs, and the close relationship that binds them to the recipient who may watch many daily events go by. in front of him, either by watching it live or by following it on television, but it is different for him if he saw it in its entirety and documented through a film executed in an ideal direction. Documentation is not a recording for some, especially in some Arab countries, and there are those who called it names such as reality films, and others choose films of knowledge or awareness. The current events and the consequent strengthening of human feelings and sympathy among peoples.

The research aims to shed light in a scientific way on the crimes committed by the former regime during the era in which he ruled, through Iraqi television documentaries, as well as identifying the function of television documentaries that reveal the crimes of the former regime in Iraq, and knowing the frameworks highlighted by television documentaries for the crimes of the former regime. In Iraq, and to identify the extent of the circulation of events, jobs and roles included in the television documentaries, and to identify the solicitations used in television documentaries for the crimes of the former regime in Iraq.

The research problem was determined by the main question: What is the function of television documentaries that reveal the crimes of the former regime in Iraq? The researcher followed the survey method based on identifying the main and sub-categories of the research content of television documentaries.

As for the reasons for the researcher's choice of the title, as it enjoys novelty and modernity and the absence of previous studies on this subject.

The most prominent difficulties faced by the researcher are the scarcity of sources that talk about the crimes of the former regime, as well as the difficulty of cooperating with some of those in charge of those programs, as well as the time period in obtaining the study sample from satellite channels. The research consisted of four chapters, results, conclusions, references and sources. The first chapter included the methodological framework, the problem and questions related to the research, importance, objectives, research areas, type of study and its methodology, research tools, research community and its sample, procedural terms, research-oriented theory, honesty and consistency.

As for the second chapter, it includes two sections (the first topic: documentaries and their features, the second topic: television and the formation of stereotypes about crimes).

The third chapter included two topics: (The first topic: the crimes of the former regime according to the Iraqi High Criminal Court, the second topic: the seductions in documentaries). As for the fourth chapter, it consisted of: (analytical study, tables, commentary on tables, results, conclusions, recommendations).

Methodological framework for research

First, the research problem:

The research problem is one of the most important pillars upon which scientific research is based, as the problem in scientific research is defined as a question sentence that asks about the relationship between two or more variables. (Doudri, 2000)

The research problem can be identified by the main question: What is the function of television documentaries that reveal the crimes of the former regime in Iraq?

Several sub-questions emerge from the main question to cover the research problem with its dimensions, as follows:

- 1) What are the frameworks that TV documentaries highlight for the crimes of the former regime in Iraq?
- 2) What is the extent of circulation of events, jobs and roles included in television documentaries?
- 3) What are the uses of television documentaries for the crimes of the former regime in Iraq?
- 4) What are the contents that reflect the crimes of the previous regime in television documentaries?

Second: The importance of research

The scientific aspect: The importance of the research lies in shedding light on these crimes by documentary satellite channels so that they are not repeated again and for future generations to understand the size of the crime and the size of the sacrifice that took place on the Iraqi citizen. The importance from the practical side: achieving a social and educational benefit, in addition to developing the technical side of the specialized satellite channels (documentary).

Third: Research Objectives

The research aims to shed light in a scientific way on the crimes committed by the previous regime during the era in which it was ruled, through Iraqi television documentaries.

- 1) Getting to know the function of television documentaries that show the crimes of the former regime in Iraq.
- 2) Knowing the frameworks highlighted by the television documentaries of the crimes of the former regime in Iraq.
- 3) Identifying the extent of the circulation of events, jobs and roles included in television documentaries.
- 4) Identify the allusions used in television documentaries for the crimes of the former regime in Iraq.
- 5) Identify the contents that reflect the crimes of the previous regime in television documentaries.

Fourth: Research areas

- 1) The temporal domain: the temporal boundaries were limited to the period between 1/1/2022 to 3/31/2022
- 2) The spatial domain: The Iraqi satellite channel represents the spatial boundaries of this study, and this satellite channel was chosen for several scientific reasons as well as subjectivity.

Thematic area: The current study will be limited to the crimes committed by the former regime, a topic of importance to Iraqi society that was shown in television documentaries.

Fifth: Type and Method of Study

Because of its nature, this research is classified within the descriptive research that studies the phenomenon as it is in reality and describes it accurately and expresses it qualitatively and quantitatively, where the qualitative expression describes the phenomenon and explains its characteristics, as well as describes it quantitatively, to give the expression a numerical description that shows the amount of the phenomenon, its size and degrees of connection to different phenomena. (Media M., 2020, page 18). The researcher has adopted the survey method by relying on the content analysis tool to determine the main and sub-categories of the content of the research for television documentaries.

Sixth: The research community and its sample

The study was based on an analysis of the programs that show documentaries of the crimes of the former regime on the Iraqi satellite channel for the period from 1/1/2022 to 3/30/2022, and the reason for choosing this period is due to this channel showing the crimes of the former regime, because of the anniversary of the popular uprising in Iraq , Where a series of documentaries were collected about those crimes and documented in the channel, and that intentional sample was chosen because that channel was the only one in presenting these programs from other Iraqi satellite channels.

Seventh: Research tools:

They mean the tools to be used in obtaining study data, and the method of data collection has been determined based on the nature of the data to be obtained in terms of being statistical or qualitative, and from primary or secondary sources.

A- Observation tool: In the field of scientific research, observation means the careful observation of a phenomenon or a group of it using tools, devices and methods consistent with the nature of this phenomenon in order to know its characteristics and the factors involved in it. (Al-Hamid, Media Theories and Publisher Attitudes, 1997, p. 330)

B - Interview tool: The researcher may need some data and information available only to certain individuals, and therefore it is necessary to conduct an interview and interview them and direct a set of pre-prepared questions to them, either face-to-face, over the phone, or through one of the recognized electronic means. (Kurdi, 2019)

C- Content analysis form: The researcher prepared a form to analyze the contents of television documentaries and included questions about how it was said and what was said, which were presented to a committee of arbitrators from specialists, and the researcher then conducted the analysis process.

Eight: honesty and constancy

1- Honesty: There are many methods and procedures to verify the validity of the content. Arbitrators in health in general. (Al-Hamid, Scientific Research in Media Studies, 2015, p. 628) For the purpose of extracting the percentage of agreement between the arbitrators, the Kendal coefficient was used to identify the degree of agreement between the ranks, where the number of categories is (130) categories.

Honesty = (arbitrators total agreement)/ (number of arbitrators)

= $686/7 = 98\%$, which is a scientifically acceptable agreement

2- Stability: There are two ways to measure stability, which are: (Al-Hamid, Scientific Research in Media Studies, 2015, p. 441).

A - Re-selection, which is the process of the researcher's consistency with himself, i.e. re-analyzing the sample after a period of time and extracting stability between the two tests.

B - The second method is the communication of two or more analysts, each of them working separately to reach the same results if the same classification and the same categories are applied to the same content and using the same rules.

Therefore, the researcher adopted the first method, which is the researcher's stability with himself over time, and the article (15) days was left on the first analysis. next:

Reliability= $m^2/(n_1+n_2)$

Reliability = reliability factor

M = agreement between the two analyzes

N1=Number of categories in the first analysis

N2 = the number of categories in the second analysis

= $(125)^2/((130 + 130)) = 0.96$ Percentage of stability

Documentary programs on TV channels

First: Documentary programs and their features

The beginning of documentary programs or documentary programs, when the Lumiere brothers filmed the moment the workers left the factory and a boy devouring the apple, and when the experience of the cinematographer increased, and cinema turned from craft to art, and after that the documentary programs evolved and evolved into documentary programs, and the documentary programs varied not in their subjects. Not only in its curricula and in its orientations, descriptive and analytical programs were shown, as well as films about the media, films about development and films about the simple people were shown, and social programs were shown. And the interview, then preservation and ending with the disclosure of the human race through its field, which is real life and its substance is human life. (Nassar, 2007, p. 14)

Documentary features

- 1) The most important feature of documentaries is credibility, as it gained the confidence of viewers in the past, but today people are more suspicious of documentary content unless sources and information are available.
- 2) Documentaries are a reflection of reality, not fictional drama. They are real events, issues, people, struggles and emotions based on accuracy.
- 3) The documentary aims to convey a meaningful message. In the past, documentaries were used as a means of influencing viewers for social change.
- 4) The documentary film is less capable of controlling and controlling and it is the opposite of the dramatic film. The documentary film must be filmed in reality because the events are real and the director cannot control the events.
- 5) It is not possible to predict events or determine how they will end, because they are flexible and this makes them more difficult.
- 6) The themes of documentaries are very important because of the specific topics they contain, as well as the circumstances surrounding them that are not fictional.

Second: Television and the formation of stereotypes about crimes

The origin of the term stereotype is STEREOS, which means solid, and TYPOS, which means model. Thus, the literal translation of the term means forms, or rigid. The term was initially used to actually refer to RIGIDITY, DUPLICATION, and SAMENESS. (Schneider, 2004, p. 8). Stereotypes are general or assumed perceptions of a group of individuals, whether positive or negative, which presents a simplified picture of other traits. In addition, the stereotype gives the impression of homogeneity among a group of individuals. Biased expectations create a stereotype effect that does not stop at how people look and how we deal with them, but also goes beyond how we view ourselves and the way we deal with them. (Anderson, 2004, pp. 27, 113–122)

To support this, here's an example: Among the common gender stereotypes is that boys are better at math than girls, which is what parents think of those who hold this stereotype that their daughters are worse at math than their sons and girls who adopt this view that they are low in math. Even if this is not true and only the stereotype is believed to be anti-change and although parents, peers, friends and siblings can influence how the stereotype looks. (Rowley, 2007, pp. 16, 150–168) Therefore, most satellite channels resorted to “establishing websites and platforms for them on the Internet that go in parallel with traditional satellite channels and provide their services of equal importance to the public” (Hashem, 2020).

Third: The crimes of the former regime according to the Iraqi High Criminal Court

Human Rights Watch and other international human rights organizations tried unsuccessfully in the 1990s to prevent the United Nations and governments from establishing a tribunal to try the former regime in Iraq for crimes against

humanity and other serious war crimes. In September 2002, a group of agency leaders decided The US states that if the tribunal is established, it should be the result of an effort led by Iraq, and this decision was announced shortly before the occupation of Iraq. (Fink, 2008, p. 286). It is noted that the coalition authority has established two types of courts, the criminal court and the criminal court specialized in crimes against humanity: (Al-Abassi, 2009, p. 290).

1- Central Criminal Court

When the revised CPA Order No. (13) was issued on July 11, 2003 to establish the Central Criminal Court of Iraq in line with UN Security Council resolutions, including Resolution (1483), whose preamble included the Security Council's affirmation of the need for accountability for the crimes and scandals committed by the former Iraqi regime, as stated Paragraph (3) of the resolution regarding member states from not granting safe haven to members of the former Iraqi regime who are allegedly responsible for committing crimes and scandals and supporting measures aimed at bringing them to justice.

The jurisdiction of the court applies to all matters subject to the jurisdiction of the local courts specialized in felonies and misdemeanours, and the Central Criminal Court, in light of its central jurisdiction, must focus its resources and resources on issues related to the following.

Terror

- Organized crime.
- Government corruption.
- Destabilize institutions, or democratic processes.
- Acts of violence that occur because of racial, national, ethnic or religious affiliation.
- Cases accused of a crime cannot receive a fair trial by the local court. (CICC Law, 2004)

2- Specialized Criminal Court for Crimes against Humanity

Order (48) was issued on December 10, 2003 delegating the authority to establish an Iraqi court. Under this order, the Governing Council was intimidated with the authority to establish a special Iraqi court to try Iraqi citizens and persons residing in Iraq accused of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, or violations For the relevant laws and based on this mandate, the Iraqi Criminal Tribunal for Crimes Against Humanity Law No. (1) of 2003 was issued on 12/10/2003 on behalf of the Iraqi Governing Council. (Al-Iraqi, 2003)

• The Iraqi High Criminal Court

Based on what was approved by the Iraqi National Assembly and in accordance with Article (33) of paragraphs (a-b) and Article (37) of the Law of the Iraqi State for the Transitional Period, the Presidency Council decided in its session held on October 9, 2005 to issue Law No. (10) of 2005 Law The Iraqi High Criminal Court. (Al-Din, 2007, pg. 4006)

The jurisdiction of the court shall apply to every natural person, whether Iraqi or non-Iraqi, residing in Iraq and accused of committing one of the crimes stipulated in Articles (11-12-13-14) of this law, committed from 7/17/68 to 5/01/2003 In the Republic of Iraq or anywhere else, the court looks into crimes related to genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and violations of Iraqi laws stipulated in Article (14) of this law. (Al-Din, 2007, p. 1028)

Fourth: The solicitations used in television documentaries

Specialists identify three main types of solicitations that can be used in media content, especially political ones, and these requests are as follows: using a set of methods or sub-types that can achieve this goal, and based on immediate data, they refute the other point of view with different information Citing information, incidents, facts and references, and building factual and historical sources and references.

The appeals are divided into:

First: Rational solicitation: It is used to address the mind of the public and try to influence it, and then it requires the availability of logical arguments, evidence, proofs and judgments. Opposing opinions and showing negatives that target influence.

Second: Emotional solicitation: It is represented in the use of emotional stimuli and symbols. This type of petition aims to influence the conscience and emotions of the audience, raise its psychological and social needs, and address its various senses to achieve the goals of persuasion, using the herd instinct, presenting the opinion as a fact, meanings of affirmation, forms of organizing actions, and citing sources.

Third: The inducements of intimidation among the public include several types: losing social acceptance, raising negative expectations, and suggesting upcoming dangers. This type of petition is based on raising the recipient's expectations that his behavior will be counted as a common request or lead to a loss of social acceptance. (The Journalist A., The solicitations used in political content, 2018)

Chapter Four: The Field Side

Table (1) shows the functions and roles included in the documentary film

	Jobs	number of repetitions	The ratio %	rank
1-	News and education function	68	44.7	first
2-	Raising awareness of the importance of the issues presented	38	25.1	the second
3-	cultural function	14	9.2	the third
4-	List info	13	8.5	the fourth
5-	Counseling and guidance	10	6.6	Fifth
6-	Strengthening national unity	9	5.9	Sixthly
7-	the total	152	100%	

It is clear from the above table that the functions and roles included in the documentary film are news and education, where it came in with 68 recurrences and a percentage of 32.6 and ranked second is awareness of the importance of an issue with a number of recurrences of 3 and a percentage of 18.2 by presenting some aspects of mysterious events. The third place is where the cultural function With a number of 14 iterations and a percentage of 6.7, followed by the fourth

place, listing the information with a number of iterations of 13 and a percentage of 6.25. The fifth was the guidance and direction category with a number of 10 iterations and a percentage of 4.8. The sixth place was the strengthening of national unity with the number of iterations of 9 and a percentage of 4.3, followed by the eighth and final rank, which is the propaganda function. 5 iterations and a percentage of 2.4.

Table (2) shows the type of frames shown in documentaries

	spammers	Repetition	The ratio %	rank
1-	The specific frame of the case	45	28.1	first
2-	framework of human interests	18	11.2	the second
3-	ethical framework	17	10.7	the third
4-	conflict framework	15	9.4	the fourth
5-	the general frame	14	8.8	Fifth
6-	security framework	13	8.1	Sixth
7-	Economic Results Framework	11	6.9	Seven
8-	strategy framework	10	6.2	eight
9-	exclusion framework	10	6.2	
10-	responsibility framework	7	4.4	nine
11-	the total	160	100%	

The table above shows the frameworks highlighted by the documentaries, where the specific framework category ranked first with a number of 45 iterations and a percentage of 28.1, while the second place came in the category of the framework of human concerns with a number of 18 iterations and a percentage of 11.2, followed by the third place where the ethical framework category ranked with 17 iterations and a percentage 10.6, followed by the fourth place, where the conflict framework category came with a number of iterations of 15 and a percentage of 9.3, followed by the fifth place, where the general framework category came with a number of 14 iterations and a percentage of 8.7, and the sixth place came in the security framework category with 13 iterations and a percentage of 8.1 and the seventh place was the results framework category The economic framework with a number of iterations of 11 and a percentage of 6.8, followed by the eighth rank, where two categories participated in this rank: the strategy framework and the exclusion framework, with a number of iterations of 10 and a percentage of 6.2, and finally the ninth rank, where the category of responsibility framework came with a number of iterations of 7 and a percentage of 4.3.

Table (3) shows the extent of the circulation of the events of the film

	The extent of the events in the film	Number of repetitions	The ratio %	Rank
1-	locally	26	72.2	first
2-	Arabic	6	16.7	the second
3-	worldwide	4	11.1	the third

4-	the total	36	100%	
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We note from the above table that most of the programs were local, with a number of recurrences of 25 and a percentage of 72.2, followed by the Arab with a number of recurrences of 6 and a percentage of 16.6, and finally solved globally with a number of repetitions of 4 and a percentage of 11.1.

Table (4) shows the allusions used in documentaries

	Grooming	Number of repetitions	The ratio %	Rank
1-	mental grooming	132	45.7	first
2-	Emotional grooming	91	31.5	the second
3-	intimidation solicitations	66	22.8	the third
Sum		289	100%	

We note from the above table that most of the solicitations used in documentaries are mental grooming, where it ranked first with a number of 132 iterations and a percentage of 45.6, followed by emotional grooming with a number of iterations of 91 and a percentage of 31.4, followed by intimidation in the last place with a number of iterations of 66 and a percentage of 22.8.

Table (5) shows the contents or Documentary events

	Events	Number of repetitions	The ratio %	Rank
1-	Political events	28	24.5	first
2-	historical events	16	14.0	the second
3-	religious events	15th	13.2	the third
4-	military events	14	12.3	the fourth
5-	social events	13	11.4	Fifth
6-	economic events	10	8.8	Sixth
7-	health events	7	6.1	Seven
8-	cultural events	7	6.1	
9-	environmental events	4	3.5	eight
10-	the total	114	100%	

It is clear from the above table that the events dealt with by documentaries and during the research period, where documentaries presented political events and ranked first with a number of recurrences (28) and a percentage (24.5), and the historical category came in second with a number of recurrences of 16 and a percentage of 14.0, followed by the religious category in third place with a number of 15 recurrences, with a percentage of 13.1. The military ranked fourth, with 14 repetitions, with a percentage of 12.2. The social group ranked fifth with 13 repetitions, a percentage of 11.4. The sixth rank was the economic category, with 10 iterations, with a percentage of 8.7, and the seventh rank was equal to the health category, as well as the cultural category with the same iterations 7. The

percentages are 6.1, and the last category, the eighth, was the environment category in the topic covered in the documentaries, with 4 recurrences, and at a rate of 3.5.

Results and Conclusions

Results

- 1) The researcher monitored the functions and roles included in the documentary film, which are news and education, where it ranked first among other jobs.
- 2) The circulation of local programs came in the first place, as they came in with a number of recurrences of 25 and a percentage of 72.2, followed by the second place in the Arab world, with a number of recurrences of 6 and a percentage of 16.6, and finally they ranked globally with a number of recurrences of 4 and a percentage of 11.1.
- 3) The category of the specific framework came in first place during the presentation of the types of frameworks shown by documentaries, with a number of 45 repetitions and a percentage of 28.1.
- 4) Mental seduction ranked first with a number of 132 iterations and a percentage of 45.6 during the presentation of solicitation in documentaries.
- 5) The political events topped the list, as they ranked first with a number of recurrences (28) and a percentage (24.5), while the category of environment in the subject covered in documentaries was the last with 4 recurrences and a percentage of 3.5.

Conclusions

- 1) There are many jobs and roles included in the documentary, but the most important of them is news and educating the public about what the former regime committed during its rule of Iraq over the past decades, and it is a media function to inform the public who did not witness the period of the previous regime's rule.
- 2) Most of the programs or documentaries did not have an Arab or international reach or resonance, and their role is limited to locally only, and this is due to the scarcity of these programs being shown on television channels to be circulated in the Arab world or internationally.
- 3) Documentary programs showed many frameworks, but the most prominent of them was the framework specific to a case, in order to focus on tangible results in presenting the issues raised in the programmes.
- 4) Most of what documentaries presented through solicitation are mental solicitation. This is due to presenting arguments and evidence and refuting counter-opinions after discussing them and revealing their various aspects.
- 5) The political events came in the first place, as they covered multiple and different political events, and did not focus on one aspect of politics, as they dealt with it from multiple aspects, such as the policy of the previous regime's dealing with its opponents, or the exclusion of leaders upon taking power, or the policy followed with countries Especially the neighboring countries, or the policy followed with the Iraqi people.

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