Abstract
This research represents an analytical study of the methods of processing the websites of Iraqi newspapers that dealt with the issues of Iraqi women's empowerment, based on the content analysis form prepared according to the theory of Media with articles, and the research prominent of the main frameworks used in the journalistic treatment of women's issues on the same website; The categories are , and the special framework on the types of frameworks for journalistic treatment, solutions (rational solicitations)first, and from Then issues Arts used , and the prominence of Historical and informational backgrounds) as the most prominent framing mechanisms used, in the website of the people's way newspaper research sample.

Keywords
empowering women, people's way newspaper, journalistic treatment, Media Framework.

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1- Introduction to research:

The empowerment of women is a fundamental pillar and a necessary element for the progress of Iraqi society, and this empowerment involves changing her reality, developing her potential, increasing her self-confidence, getting rid of obstacles to achievement, expanding the base of her options and opportunities for effective participation in the renaissance of society, and then have an active role by participating in decision-making and making change. Empowerment contributes to supporting women, organizing their abilities and developing their skills in such a way that they are able to make the right choice for them, which gives them the strength to defend their interests and ensure their basic rights as a first-class citizen in the country.

The remarkable achievements of Arab and Iraqi women in many fields over the past few decades, especially with regard to their educational attainment and cultural skills, but their participation is still below ambitions at various levels within the labor market, political participation and life社会化.

From the above, it is clear to us that women in developed societies have gained the ability and strength in empowerment in all fields, thanks to the efforts of government, non-governmental and humanitarian organizations that have taken upon themselves to exert maximum efforts to empower women and support their various issues over the past few decades, while women in developing societies still suffer from weak empowerment in making strategic decisions affecting As a result of the masculine nature of society, cultural legacies, Customs and traditions, as well as the nature of the political system, this requires further efforts to remove all obstacles to the achievement of justice and equality between Gender and its inability to obtain the simplest rights in various fields, to ensure the achievement of development and societal progress and the best investment of human resources.

First topic: methodological framework
First: the search problem: the search problem was summarized main): what frameworks were used in the electronic journalistic treatment of women's empowerment issues on the website of the Iraqi newspaper Tariq Shaab

Second: research objectives: research aims to achieve the following objectives:
A.Disclosure of the main media frameworks and their types used in the journalistic treatment of women's empowerment issues on the website of the Iraqi newspaper People's way.
P.Identify the obstacles to women's empowerment used in the journalistic treatment of Iraqi women's empowerment issues on the website of the Iraqi newspaper Tariq Al-Shaab.
T.Identify the most prominent actors in the journalistic treatment of Iraqi women's empowerment issues on the website of the Iraqi newspaper People's way.
W.To learn about the journalistic Arts used in the journalistic treatment of Iraqi women's empowerment issues on the website of the Iraqi newspaper Tariq Al-Shaab.
C. Identify the framing mechanisms used for the journalistic treatment of Iraqi women’s empowerment issues website of the Iraqi newspaper Tariq Al-Shaab.

H. Revealing the most prominent forms used in the journalistic treatment of Iraqi women’s empowerment issues website of the Iraqi newspaper People’s way.

Third: the research community and its sample:

Research community: is the statistical community on which the study is conducted and includes all kinds of vocabulary, which is considered within the framework of the research determinants, its goals and the characteristics that the researcher is keen to study.1

The researcher has identified the research community represented Iraqi websites interested in women’s empowerment issues in general, and the was identified website Iraqi (for the period from 1/3/2023 to 31/8/2023) and in (74) Press articles.

Fourth: research tools:

1. Observation: the researcher used it to indicate the follow-up and classification The extent of the initial reflections of journalistic treatments of women’s empowerment issues published in it on the public.

2. Content analysis: researcher used the content analysis form according to the determinants of the theory of media frameworks.

Fifth: analysis units and categories:

Analysis units: there are five units that are the basic units to carry out the counting and measurement process, which are subject to analysis, as follows:3

1. Word Unit - 2. Unity of personality-3. Single unit-4. Unit of area and time -

5 The unity of the subject or idea: the unity of the idea is the most common and important in conducting the process of analysis, counting and measurement, as it is used to identify and investigate the main trends in the communicative material, and the unity of the subject may be one or more specific sentences that reveal specific meanings, and indicate clear concepts and issues.5 It was adopted by the researcher and is defined here by the topic of media and women’s empowerment and the formation of its trends identified by the researcher).

Analysis: the main and sub-categories mentioned in the content analysis form.

Sixth: previous studies:

The process of reviewing previous studies is necessary to perform multiple tasks, and to indicate the extent of adhesion and proximity of previous studies to the subject of research by enumerating the elements that make up the research, determining the fulcrum in the study, and the percentage of the presence of these elements in each previous study.6

The researcher reviewed a number of previous studies related to the main research variables, and they were divided as axes according to them.

1. Desouki study (2020):7

The researcher identified the problem of the study (analysis, interpretation and evaluation of the media discourse of the United Nations organization and
its affiliated agencies concerned with women's affairs through their websites.)
The study is of a descriptive type with the use of the survey method of sample study websites.
The sample of the study was determined by the websites of the United Nations organization and some of its affiliated agencies and programs interested in women's issues, namely (the main website of the United Nations ar/www.un.org and the United Nations Development Program (https://www.un.org) the United Nations women's agency (UNIFEM) for the empowerment of women (https://www.unwomen.org/en) which consisted of 470 various news articles that combined the issues suffered by women as well as the areas of their empowerment, and the time domain was defined for the period from (1/9/2019 to 28/2/2020).
The researcher reached the following main results:
A. The main website of the United Nations is dedicated to addressing women's issues and empowerment in the first place, and the solutions of UNIFEM in the second place and UNICEF in the third place.
P. Social issues (issues of violence against women in all its forms) topped the most prominent theses of the issues addressed by the media discourse of the United Nations organization.
T. Logical proofs (figures, statistics) that accompanied empowerment issues are published in the media discourse of the United Nations organization.
W. The reasons and solutions frameworks are issued in the first rank in the main frameworks used on websites.
This study shares with our research in terms of empowerment variables, websites, curriculum, content analysis study, and the use of the theory of expert frameworks as a research-oriented theory.
2. Ismail's study (2020):
The researcher as (electronic journalism's treatment of women's empowerment issues)
The study is of a research community on the websites of Egyptian newspapers, and after a survey study, the research sample was selected represented by the websites of And Masrawy, and Vito) with (news items.
The researcher reached the following main results:
A. The website of Akhbar Al-Youm newspaper ranked first in the interest of websites on women's empowerment issues, followed by sites (the seventh day, Vito and masrawi), respectively.
P. The journalistic arts (news, article, investigation) ranked in the top three in the journalistic Arts used in the study sample sites.
T. The trends (pro, balanced, and opposed) stood out in the top three places in the trends of addressing news sites that dealt with women's empowerment issues.
W. The reliance of websites on official sources to obtain information on women's empowerment issues.
This study shares with our research in terms of empowerment variables, curriculum, websites and processing frameworks by studying content analysis and using the theory of expert frameworks.

3. Mohammedan

The researcher identified the researcher's problem to what extent did the Jordanian paper Press present women and their issues?

The study is a descriptive research in terms of type with the use of the survey – analytical method, and the use of the content analysis form as a data collection tool. The study community was identified in Jordanian paper newspapers, and the research sample was represented by newspapers (opinion, Constitution, tomorrow, Sabil, and Arabs today) and the time domain was determined for the duration (January – June 2015).

The study reached the following main results:

A. The high percentage of Jordanian press interest in women’s issues, especially equal to a third of the articles that deal with other societal issues in general.

P. The emergence of journalistic arts (News, News Report, articles) in the first three ranks in the journalistic Arts used in the frameworks of the Jordanian press treatment of women’s issues.

T. The frameworks (superiority, social status, humanitarian frameworks, and social frameworks) have emerged as the first ranks in the frameworks of Jordanian journalism’s treatment of women’s issues.

This study shares with our research the variable of women's issues and empowerment, the survey methodology, the study of content analysis and the use of the theory of expert frameworks as a research-oriented theory.

Seventh: definition of terms:

Media: is an organized selection of events that are grouped in certain ways to be meaningful narratives for the target audience, and these frameworks are not a reflection of the reality that is being reported, but a reflection of the supposed reality of the future environment, the audience is immersed in its cultural world and the narratives that are presented to it are designed to Assumptions are made over time and are made through previous experiences of narratives presented by the media.\(^{10}\)

Journalistic processing: is " the decisions that the source of communication makes towards the way in which he will use his message, that is, what he chooses for both communicative symbols and content in terms of presenting his subject in content and Form.\(^{11}\)"

Journalistic processing in journalistic websites: it is "the way in which a journalistic website deals, by presenting information and contents related to an issue in accordance with its editorial policy in order to achieve the goals of the site".\(^{12}\)

Women's empowerment: United Nations Development Fund defined it as " the process of empowering women and increasing their awareness by providing cultural, educational and material means, so that individuals can participate in decision-making and control the resources that concern them".\(^{13}\)
Eighth: honesty and constancy:

1. **Honesty:** the honesty test is necessary and very important to indicate the suitability of the tools used to measure the phenomenon in question and its suitability to produce solid scientific results, and apparent honesty is one of the most prominent types of honesty adopted in media research, by which we mean making sure that the contents of the information collection tool from the questions and phrases Experts and arbitrators and evaluated by them, the researcher used the method of apparent honesty by presenting the form prepared to measure the frameworks of journalistic treatment of women’s empowerment issues on websites to a number of arbitrators and experts in the field of specialization. Final practical form was drafted after taking into account the observations of the arbitrators, who reached 92% agreement on the analysis form.

2. **Stability:** by this research, we mean testing the stability of the data collection tool, which is (reaching the same results by repeatedly applying the scale to the same vocabulary in the same situations or circumstances), and there are several types of stability, the most prominent of which are the:

A. **Consistency or constancy by another close researcher.**

P. **Consistency over time:** means the extent to which the researcher reaches the same results if the analysis is repeated by him personally through the use of the same procedures, units and categories in non-convergent spaced periods of time, as the researcher adopted this method two months after the analysis of the first form, by selecting a sample of (20%) of the basic analysis sample; The stability ratio according to the holsti equation reached (92.4%).

Second topic: theoretical framework of research
Definitions of women's empowerment:

"Women's empowerment" is closely and fundamentally related to the concept of self-realization or enhancing their ability to participate and free choice, or what is abbreviated by the concept of "capacity enhancement"; therefore it is "the possession of the individual the power to become an effective participant in various fields of economic and social life, that is, the possession of the ability to make a change in Or an entire community".

It is also to give women a full opportunity and enhance their role and ability to control the course of their lives and awareness of their rights and duties by changing the inherited stereotype represented by the cultural heritage of their role, and redistributing roles between men and women in society based on the concept of participation, social justice and gender equality in leadership positions.

The researcher procedurally as "a strategic process and a transitional stage from marginalization and restriction of cultural heritages, customs, traditions, discrimination and inequality to the stage of effectiveness and the ability to
make decisions and self-reliance without obstacles or restrictions, and then the events of preparation and change at the personal, family and community levels in all fields, by giving women the necessary mechanisms To be an actor and able to achieve the goal, as well as the fact that she must vigorously pursue her rights and prove her existence”.

**Media discourse and obstacles to women's empowerment:**
The media contributes in one way or another by reducing and detracting from the role of women in general and presenting them in a way that is inconsistent with the reality of the field or presenting a consumer marketing image to be a feminist model, and then contributing by not empowering and qualifying them and enhancing their positive and fruitful presence in general private and public issues, and the most prominent:

1. The predominance of focusing on traditional roles in the media message and not keeping up with the diversity in the real roles of women.
2. The prevalence of the commercial nature of media practices, which imposes the presentation of a negative image of women as a consumer or body, contrary to their social reality and the value system.
3. The predominance of a negative character on the image of women in the media in terms of their educational and cultural characteristics, as well as their ability to act independently.
4. There is a big gap between the prioritization of women's issues in the media and the real ranking of their issues realistically.
5. Insufficient information materials in terms of quantity and quality, which define the social, political and economic rights of women, which contributes to weakening their empowerment and rehabilitation.

**Women empowerment mechanisms:**
Accordingly, mechanisms can be put forward to empower women, as follows:

1. Review the curricula of education and develop curricula from a balanced perspective.
2. The formation of committees to review the laws that concern women.
3. Holding training workshops to empower women, with a national campaign to change current policies.
4. A national strategy to create national institutions for the empowerment of women.
5. Networking between these institutions in Iraq and the Arab countries.

**Empowerment goals:**
The process of empowering Iraqi women in general aims to give women the ability to discover themselves, their inner abilities and skills to reach the quality of life they want and develop for the better, increase the available options, improve their opportunities and enhance their capabilities, the most prominent of these main goals are as follows:

1. Supporting Iraqi women in controlling their life Affairs, increasing their confidence and independence, seeing themselves, realizing themselves and finding solutions to their problems.
2. Providing Iraqi women with the necessary skills for effective political participation, adopting the principle of equal opportunities between individuals and sharpening their concerns in order to take their natural role in society.
3. Creating a favorable developmental context for participation and interaction based on the development of skills, abilities, self-confidence and opportunities for cognitive development.

**Levels of empowerment of Iraqi women:**

The levels of empowerment of Iraqi women, according to studies by the Iraqi Ministry of planning, include the:

1. **Family level within the family**: indicates gender division/bias in resources, work, access to health and/or educational services, restrictions on movement, weak decision-making role, perception of women’s reproductive and sexual ability as a private property of the family about which women do not have the ability to act.

2. **The level of society**: refers to the class prejudice that affects women in particular and the social beliefs, customs and practices that are biased against women in their reproductive and sexual rights.

3. **Market level**: divided into several sections in which gender discrimination is carried out in land ownership, labor, credit services, technology and other resources.

4. **State level**: represented by institutional and legal systems or practices at the state level and government programs.

**Indicators of empowerment of Iraqi women:**

It is possible to identify a number of key points as general indicators of the achievement of women’s empowerment or not, and apply it to the Iraqi reality, as status of women in Iraq can be determined by the following indicators using the statistics of the Ministry of planning, namely:

1. The percentage of women enrolled in the study is lower compared to males.
2. The percentage of employment is lower than that of males.
3. The unemployment rate is higher than males, with females accounting for 31% compared to 10.9% for males.
4. Early marriage as (5.5 %) of the women surveyed by the Multi-Indicator Survey married before the age of (18) years, and there are (10.5%) of women married before they reached (15) years.
5. A percentage of Iraqi women are victims of poverty.
6. The limited participation of Iraqi women in political life as well as their effectiveness, and even those who are in ministries or the House of Representatives do not represent the general women as much as they represent their parties, therefore participation seems to be a formality, despite the Iraqi constitution guaranteeing women their rights in articles (14, 20), in which the Constitution empowers Iraqi women to exercise their economic, social and political.

**The third topic: analytical study**

In this paper, the researcher reviews the results of the analytical study of the research sample from the website of the Iraqi newspaper Tariq Al-Shaab, where the types of journalistic treatment frameworks, obstacles to women's empowerment, the frameworks used, the types of solicitations, the actors used, the journalistic Arts used, and the framing mechanisms in the journalistic treatment of women's empowerment issues were discussed.
First: the main frameworks for women’s empowerment issues
It refers to the basic and main frameworks on which the research path will be based, namely, the general treatment of the causes and obstacles that prevent the empowerment of women and their statement according to the vision and policy of the research sample website, and in a detailed and independent manner to reach scientific results that provide possible and practical solutions in order to achieve comprehensive development to empower Iraqi women in all fields.

1. The category of (legal empowerment frameworks) came in first place in the main frameworks used with a percentage of (24.28%).
2. The category of (Social Empowerment frameworks) came in second place in the main frameworks used with a percentage of (20.82%).
3. The category (in third place in the main frameworks used with a percentage of (12.86%).
4. The category of (economic empowerment frameworks) came in fourth place in the main frameworks used with a percentage of (10.17%).
5. The category of (cultural, educational, self-help, health and media empowerment frameworks) ranked from fifth to ninth in the main frameworks used, with percentages from (9.69%) to (3.36%).

It can be seen from the above results that legal of and work to combat domestic violence and reduce social discrimination against women The possibilities of qualifying women in entering political work and addressing influential decisions in the country, as well as assuming leadership positions, followed by economic empowerment frameworks that focused onThe qualification of women for the labor market and the establishment of productive projects along with equal employment opportunities with men, and the rest of the frameworks come in varying proportions from the initial frameworks above.

Table (1) shows main frameworks for women's empowerment issues used in the journalistic treatment of women's empowerment issues on the website of the people's way newspaper

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T</th>
<th>Main categories</th>
<th>Redundancy</th>
<th>The ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Legal empowerment frameworks</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>24.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Social empowerment frameworks</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>20.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Political empowerment frameworks</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>12.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Economic empowerment</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>10.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Educational empowerment frameworks</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Self-empowerment frameworks</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Health empowerment frameworks</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Media empowerment frameworks</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1042</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Second: obstacles to the empowerment of Iraqi women**

It refers to the main causes represented by obstacles and obstacles to the advancement of the reality of women and their empowerment at all levels, the most prominent of which are the violence to which they are exposed in various verbal, physical and discriminatory forms, whether at the level of family, work, school and society, and the effects of wars, conflicts and social marginalization, which The link, which was extracted from the search sample website, also comes:

1. The categories *(denial of women’s basic rights)* and *(male dominance)* ranked first in the obstacles to women’s empowerment used in journalistic processing with a percentage of (%9.23).

2. The category of *(weak legislation and laws that are possible for women)* came in second place in the obstacles of empowering women used in journalistic processing with a percentage of (8.44%).

3. The category *(customs, traditions and social heritage)* came in third place in the obstacles of empowering women used in journalistic processing with a percentage of (7.65%).

4. The category *(violence against women)* came in fourth place in the obstacles of empowering women used in journalistic processing with a percentage of (7.38%).

5. The following categories were *(effects of conflicts and wars on women, inequality between men and women, widespread poverty and ignorance, lack of financial independence and poor standard of living of women, weakness of institutions supporting women, discrimination against*
women, marginalization of women, weakness and deprivation of women from education, increasing family problems in society, displacement and displacement effects on women, weak participation of women in political work, the weak participation of women in the labor market, the risks of working environments within institutions, the absence of effective media to support women's issues, the weakness of health care for women. Ranks from five to sixteen and with varying proportions in the obstacles of empowerment used in journalistic treatment, from the percentage of (%6.86) to (%0.79).

It can be seen from the above results that the categories (deprivation of women of their basic rights) (male domination) (weakness of legislation and laws that are possible for women) (customs, traditions and social heritage) (violence against women) represent the most prominent obstacles to the process of women's empowerment and constitute human rights, social, political, economic and subjective obstacles that stand against achieving their goals, and the following is a summary of the most prominent These obstacles, namely:

Table (2) shows the obstacles to the empowerment of Iraqi women in addressing the website of the people's way newspaper

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T</th>
<th>Obstacles to women's empowerment</th>
<th>Redundancy</th>
<th>The ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Denial of women's fundamental rights</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Male domination</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Weak legislation and possible laws for women</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Customs, traditions and social heritage</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Violence against women</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Effects of conflicts and wars on women</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Inequality between men and women</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Widespread poverty and ignorance</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Lack of financial independence and poor standard of living of women</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. 10.</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Weak institutions supporting women</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. 11.</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Discrimination against women</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. 12.</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Marginalization of women</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. 13.</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Women's vulnerability and deprivation of Education</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. 14.</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Growing family problems in society</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. 15.</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Displacement and displacement of women</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. 16.</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Poor participation of women in political work</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Weak participation of women in the labor market</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Risks of work environments within organizations</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Lack of effective media to support women's issues</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Poor health care for women</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Third: the type of journalistic framework for addressing women's empowerment issues**

It means the extent to which the website addresses the research sample of women's empowerment issues by focusing on empowerment and its specific issues and its relationship to concrete reality, and then addressing them within casual general contexts and not a targeted issue by itself, and the type of framework here is divided into two types as it is in the following two categories:

1. The category (**special frame**) came in first place in the used journalistic processing frames with a percentage of (59.46%).
2. The (**in second place in the types of press processing frames Used with a percentage of (40.05%).**)

The above results show that the special framework of its importance and definition focuses on the issues of women's empowerment and addresses them in a specific detailed manner, followed by the general framework with relative disparity, which addresses them within general matters that are not specified.

**Table (3) shows the types of journalistic treatment of women's empowerment issues on the website of the people's way newspaper**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T</th>
<th>Frame type</th>
<th>Redundancy</th>
<th>The ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The special framework</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>%59.46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Fourth: the forms used in the journalistic treatment of women's empowerment issues**

It is intended to influence the audience and attract it to make it inclined to a certain side through emotional appeals, which are carried out through language and the use of sentences with certain formulations, or through rational appeals by citing information, facts, figures and statistics, as well as fear appeals such as intimidation and threats, and includes three categories as follows:

1. The **rational** category came in first place in the used grooming with a percentage of (70.27%).

2. The category **emotional** came in second place in the used grooming with a percentage of (29.73%).

It is clear from the above results that mental questionnaires are issued in the journalistic treatment of women's empowerment issues, with what they represent of evidence, documents and convincing arguments to raise awareness of the importance of empowering Iraqi women and qualifying them consciously and know-how to address this area within their environment and environment to one degree or another, and then the use of emotional and interact with her emotionally.

**Table (4) shows the forms used in the journalistic treatment of women's empowerment issues on the website of the people's way newspaper**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T</th>
<th>Grooming</th>
<th>Redundancy</th>
<th>The ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rationality</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>70.27 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Emotionali-</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ty</td>
<td>29.73 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>%100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fifth: the active forces in the journalistic treatment of women's empowerment**

It refers to the multiple active forces in the positions and positions influencing the issue of the empowerment of Iraqi women, which were addressed in the research sample website, from government, social and international figures and active civil society organizations, which, according to their positions, contributed to the empowerment of Iraqi women in accordance with the frameworks advanced above, and includes a number of categories, as follows:

1. The category of **government institutions** came in first place in the active forces used in journalistic processing with a percentage of (%28.84).

2. The category of **civil society organizations** came in second place in the active forces used in journalistic processing with a percentage of (26.28%).
3. The category of (political parties) came in third place in the active forces used in journalistic processing with a percentage of (13.46%).

4. The category (international organizations) came in fourth place in the active forces used in journalistic processing with a percentage of (9.61%).

5. The category (Judicial Council, courts, House of Representatives, the United Nations Development Cooperation Program, the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, the Department of women empowerment, the community police and the United Nations Iraq Assistance Program – UNAMI) ranked from fifth to ninth, with varying proportions in the active forces used for press treatment, from (6.41%) to (1.28%).

It can be seen from the above results that (government institutions) issue the active forces in the journalistic treatment of women’s empowerment issues, as the authorities and authorities concerned mainly with this file and deal with them continuously as executive bodies in direct contact with these issues, and (civil society organizations) come in second place and in close proportions with what they represent of awareness-raising actors in the feminist environment And its role in the education and rehabilitation of Iraqi women through various courses, events and activities, and what it represents of the pressure forces on those in power and decision, and then (political parties, international organizations and the House of Representatives through their specialized committees) come with varying rates of influence in addressing these issues.

Table (5) shows the effective forces in the journalistic treatment of women's empowerment on the website of the people's way newspaper

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T</th>
<th>Active forces</th>
<th>Redundancy</th>
<th>The ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Government institutions</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>28.8 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Civil society organizations</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>26.2 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Political parties</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>13.4 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>International organizations</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9.61 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Courts and Judicial Council</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6.41 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>United Nations organization</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5.13 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>House of Representatives</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4.48 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Ministry of labour and Social Affairs</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.56 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Women's Empowerment</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.92 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sixth: prominent journalistic Arts used
1. The category (journalistic article) came in first place in the used journalistic arts with a percentage of (50%).
2. The ( in second place in the used journalistic arts with a percentage of (27.02%).
3. The category (investigative journalism) came in third place in the used journalistic arts with a percentage of (17.57%).
4. The category (Press news) came in fourth place in the used journalistic arts with a percentage of 5.41%

It is clear from the general results above that the journalistic article is based on other journalistic arts because of the importance of the article in presenting the opinions, ideas and orientations of the newspaper on women’s empowerment issues, followed by the importance of the journalistic report that deals with field issues from the reality of Iraqi women’s empowerment, then the journalistic investigation of varying proportions, and finally the journalistic news as an abstract news item.

Table (6) shows the most prominent journalistic Arts used in the journalistic treatment of women’s empowerment issues on the website of the people’s way newspaper

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T</th>
<th>Journalistic arts</th>
<th>Redundancy</th>
<th>The ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 1</td>
<td>Press article</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>%50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. 2</td>
<td>Press report</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>27.02%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. 3</td>
<td>Investigative journalism</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>17.57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. 4</td>
<td>Press release</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>%5.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>74</td>
<td>%100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Seventh: the framing mechanisms used in the journalistic treatment of women’s empowerment issues on the website of the people’s way newspaper
1. The category (historical and informational backgrounds) (came in first place in the framing mechanisms used with a percentage of (%46.54).
2. The category (statistics and figures) (came in second place in the framing mechanisms used with a percentage of (28.3.0).
3. The category came third place in the framing mechanisms used (25.16%).

It can be seen from the above results that the historical and informational backgrounds of the mechanisms of framing the journalistic treatment of women’s empowerment issues come from the fact that they provide certain information with historical evidence and intentional information about the issues and present it to the recipients, followed in importance by Statistics and figures and then legal texts in a similar proportion.

Table (7) shows the framing mechanisms used in the journalistic treatment of women's empowerment issues on the website of the people's way newspaper

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Framing mechanisms</th>
<th>Redundancy</th>
<th>The ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Historical and informational background</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>46.54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistics and figures</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>28.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal texts</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>25.16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recommendations:**

1. Raising women’s awareness of their basic legal rights and their potential to eliminate violence and discrimination against them, to emphasize the importance of their role within the family because it is the basic nucleus in building a human being.

2. The need for the media to change the stereotype of women through intensive and diverse media campaigns, by highlighting women as active citizens, visionaries and thinkers, and working to form a modern image that shows them capable of achieving achievements at all levels.

3. Women should enhance their self-potential by participating in training programs and educational courses that qualify them and increase their efficiency and increase their abilities in making decisions and possible choices for them.

4. Develop legislative and legal procedures by the state and the competent authorities to prevent discrimination between men and women in jobs, responsibilities and equal opportunities within the work environment and take measures that encourage women to take senior managerial positions and get out of their traditional role and integrate them into the labor market.

5. Working to increase the percentage of women’s representation in public ministries, not limiting their role to service ministries, and providing them with the opportunity to become prime ministers and executive ministers.

6. There is a need for concerted efforts and coordination between non-governmental organizations on the one hand and government institutions
dealing with women's issues with regard to the formulation of policies and development plans aimed at raising the level of women's empowerment in all its aspects.

7. Conducting similar and in-depth scientific studies in the field of women's empowerment to identify the real obstacles that stand behind the lack of empowerment of Iraqi women, especially at the current stage of the Iraqi society's manifestations of change, development and modernization in all fields.

8. Holding conferences, seminars and workshops that clarify the role of women and their right to active participation and decision-making in State-Building and educating them in all aspects of life in order to promote their reality in the field of political work.

9. The need to activate the functions of civil society institutions, parties and organizations through discussions, dialogues and conferences to support the rights and freedoms of women, especially widows, divorcees and breadwinners.

10. Establishing centers concerned with women's empowerment issues and providing accurate and real statistics and data related to the reality of women and motivating them to educational and educational empowerment in order to promote them in society.

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P. A.Dr. Siham Hassan al-shujairi-University of Baghdad - Faculty of Media-
Department of journalism.
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