



**THE MOST PROMINENT SOCIETAL ISSUES IN THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF
CITIZEN JOURNALISTS THROUGH MEDIA SITES, AN ANALYTICAL STUDY
OF THE WEBSITE (AL-YOUM7 NEWSPAPER) FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1/1/2023
TO 3/31/2023**

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Abstract

Modern technologies have provided great possibilities in the process of transmitting events and news to all countries of the world with great speed and accuracy, which has contributed to the process of the large flow of information via the Internet and the advanced capabilities it carries that enable citizens to have a major role in monitoring and communicating social events to the public in a real way and on the ground. Reality, and through phones, computers, etc., electronic reality has facilitated dealing with the public by opening platforms within websites to express their opinions and viewpoints about various events. The research aims to identify the citizen's actual ability to work as a journalist in relation to media sites, whether journalistic or media sites. Television or radio channels and effective communication with societal issues. This research is considered descriptive research, as it used the survey method, both analytical and descriptive. The research also relied on the content analysis tool to analyze the content present on the site in question, and the comprehensive inventory method was adopted throughout the research period (3 months).

Keywords: public sphere theory, citizen journalist practices, societal issues.

First: Research problem

Scientific research and studies require relying on specific problems, and they need to be subject to study and research, and thus they do not arise in a vacuum (Ahmed Badr, 1998). Defining the problem is considered one of the most important steps of all, and scientific research is based on it, and problems are often intertwined. It is complicated, but proper diagnosis enables reaching and identifying the real problem (Al-Sawy, 1992). The problem can be summarized by the main question: What are the most prominent societal issues that citizen journalists have contributed to spreading through media sites? The following questions arise from it:

What is the size and type of topics presented by the citizen on the website of Youm7 newspaper?

What methods are used in citizen journalistic contributions?

What are the forms adopted by citizen journalists to publish their contributions to the Al-Youm 7 newspaper website?

What interactive multimedia is used in citizen journalist publications?

The importance of research: The importance of scientific research comes in studies in general

of a phenomenon or idea that needs an accurate scientific explanation for it, or to cover a specific aspect that has not been highlighted, or to evaluate the current status of the phenomenon (Al-Mashhadani, 2019). The importance of the study lies in the public's increasing reliance on what is published. Citizen media websites, including Al-Youm 7 newspaper website, as these contributions are among the modern media services via the Internet and have achieved rapid spread because they are able to address the public at different age levels and levels of education, where the contributions and practices of citizen journalists appear in disseminating societal issues and give space to publish opinions and present New information and reporting of events and news that traditional media did not reach, as citizen journalism relies on the use of mobile phones to transmit an event or incident immediately after it occurs, document it, and publish it via the Internet.

Research Objectives

1. Identify the most prominent societal topics that citizens contributed to publishing on the Al-Youm 7 newspaper website.
2. Identify the methods used in citizens' journalistic contributions.
3. Identify the forms adopted by citizen journalists in publishing their contributions to the Youm7 newspaper website.
4. Identify the interactive multimedia used in citizen journalist publications.

Research limits

The spatial field was determined on the Al-Youm 7 newspaper website because this media site that was chosen is considered one of the influential sites that is followed by the public and has different points of view according to its followed media policy and because it represents local sites in Iraq and Arab sites. As for the time limits, it was set from 1/1/2023 to 3/31/2023, and the duration of the research was three months. This period was chosen because it featured many societal events that contributed to highlighting the contributions and practices of citizen journalists through the Al-Youm 7 newspaper website.

Type and method of research

This research falls within descriptive research. To achieve the objectives of the study, the researcher used the survey method, both descriptive and analytical, to find out the most important practices that citizens participate in through media websites, especially with regard to publishing and sharing topics related to societal issues. The researcher relied on the content analysis tool in order to reach The objectives that the research seeks to achieve and the selection of the subject unit as the unit of analysis.

The research community and its sample

Represented by the media website. The researcher chose the website of the Egyptian newspaper Al-Youm 7 and used the comprehensive inventory method for three months, as the number of materials on the site reached 176 published articles.

Honesty and consistency: After the researcher presented the analysis form to a number of professors specialized in the field of journalism, the form was modified according to their directions and comments. As for consistency, she relied on the method of consistency over time, as she re-analyzed the same material subject to analysis using the same procedures after some time had passed. A time period of one month from the end of the first operation, and the stability rate was extracted using the Holsti treatment (Al-Mashhadani, 2019). The stability rate reached (98%), which is a high stability rate, and it was extracted according to the following

equation:

To extract the stability coefficient, it is possible to apply the Holsti equation, as follows:

$$= (2XC) / (2C+1C)*100$$

$$R= (2*49) / (49+51) =98/100*100 =98\%, \text{ which is a high stability rate.}$$

Research theory: In the current study, the researcher used the “public domain” theory, which is considered the Theory Guiding the Research

The concept of public sphere theory: The concept of the public sphere states that it is “the abstract space through which citizens and disparate societal groups discuss and argue about various issues and public concerns. According to this vision, the public sphere assumes the existence of open discussions of all public concerns, through which they can To employ controversy Because it makes sense to ensure that public interests are achieved, the public sphere encourages freedom of expression, dialogue and discussion, emphasizes the right to participate freely in political decision-making in society, and encourages marginalized people to engage in public dialogue on various issues and topics” (Kadwani, 2015). Habermas defined the public sphere as: “a space in our social life through which something approaching public opinion can be formed” (Hosni, 2013), and Habermas also defined it as: “the space that arises from private individuals who come together as a public to address the needs of society from the state.” Participating in discussions about the general rules that govern relationships related to social and political work, in which these individuals use their rationality and thinking while discussing these public issues. It is an arena that enjoys autonomy from the government, as well as from economic forces, and it is devoted to deliberation and logical debate, and it is easy to access. To it, it is open to all citizens (Al-Saeed, 2019)... The Internet has made information accessible to everyone. It is a means that encourages the village community or small groups that share common interests. It can also be said that the public sphere in cyberspace has turned into a fictitious electronic sphere controlled by Image culture is the basis for the cultural formation of its audience. If conversations turn into signs and symbols (Like) or (Share) and the words and phrases on these sites are short, the individual no longer prefers to read long sentences, phrases and paragraphs full of information, as the image has collected all the symbols of the language, including the tools of embodiment it contains. Ideas and topics, and I worked to present cultural aspects in a way that is easy to receive and does not require intellectual effort. Often, the information or images provided by the electronic field are superficial and confusing information that causes young people and even children to become accustomed to easy reception of the content and stay away from materials and topics with deep intellectual contents (Yousra, 2018). Habermas refers to the term public sphere as “a logical field that is a home for citizens’ debate, consultation, agreements, and behaviors, so individuals are able to participate with great freedom to express their opinions during the process of democratic participation via electronic communication networks.” He adds that the public sphere is a space for social life that includes a number of individuals. They share common characteristics and interests, which provides the opportunity for individuals to participate (Mona Al-Sayed, 2023) Charles Tyler, one of the most prominent theorists of social movements theory, defines the public sphere as “a shared space in which members of society receive information through a group of media in order to discuss common issues of similar interest among themselves, and that communication through this leads to the formation of

common thinking on these issues, and for this reason Tyler considers the public sphere a key feature of modern society (Kadwani, 2023)

Habermas identified the most prominent features of the public sphere, which are (Al-Sadiq, 2016)

1. The public sphere is a space in our social life in which public opinion can be shaped.
2. The public sphere arises from private people, coming together to discuss societal issues from the state.
3. The public sphere is a group of individuals who benefit from their rationality and thinking to discuss public issues that concern society.

Criticism of public sphere theory (Simon, 2011)

1. Despite Habermas's ideas that the public sphere consolidates the ideal discourse of universal interests, in practice it serves the interests of certain dominant groups in society.
2. Freedom towards equality is not positive, but equality of opportunity is a formal right instead of equality. Distinctive competition between social groups is a type of solidarity instead of a comprehensive, unconditional form of solidarity between all individuals.
3. Habermas presents an ideal image of the public sphere, which tends to be exaggerated.
4. Habermas was criticized in his concepts of the relationship between public and private spheres, because he ignored the political importance of sex or gender.

Employing theory in the study: The theory of the public sphere in its new structure is based on an attempt to understand the limits of the role played by the new media in enabling public debate and facilitating the crystallization of consensus that express active public opinion, so that it is an integrated theoretical framework that can clarify the limits of the role played by the media. Digital is represented by blogs, media networks, forums, and discussion groups in managing and directing political and social debate in society, in order to enhance public participation and rationalize decision-making inputs in order to support the efficiency of democratic action in societies by crystallizing public opinion that has priorities that enjoy public agreement and grant legitimacy to various political processes (Al-Labban, 2011) The study benefits from public sphere theory in identifying the role of social media sites and media sites available on the Internet as a public sphere through which individuals participate and publish their contributions, as well as providing the opportunity to express opinions and exchange information and ideas on issues and activities related to the social movements under study, and to what extent. The extent to which these sites contribute to creating a state of controversy among the public that helps form its opinion regarding social movements and societal issues.

Second: Theoretical study

Citizen journalistic practices via the Internet: There is disagreement about the issue of when it appeared, as there are no agreed-upon answers among all researchers and practitioners, but many agree that the actual emergence of citizen journalism was after the tsunami events that occurred in December (2004). The materials were What was reported by the mass media around the world was all captured and photographed by ordinary citizens, and the media also relied on direct eyewitnesses who lived and recorded the catastrophic moments that the region witnessed. In this context, the British newspaper “The Independent” reported that international television

channels were transmitting. Its correspondents, along with photographers, went not to the sites of the events, but to the airports where there were travelers coming from or going to those areas, in the hope that they would find new footage to photograph and record their statements and testimonies about those events (Mamdouh, 2017). The first initiative in civic journalism was launched in (1988) after the US presidential elections, during which supporters of civic journalism noticed that the media was not focusing on the concerns and problems of citizens, but rather was only busy reporting the candidates' speeches, dialogues, and election tours. It is worth noting that institutes and networks were established there to support civic journalism and spread its ideas. The Poe Center for Civic Journalism was established in 1993, and it is considered one of the most important centers that holds courses and workshops to teach the skills and philosophy of this journalism, and it funds more than 120 journalistic experiments in the field of journalism. This center also has an award that it presents every year to distinguished journalists, called the "James Batten Award for Excellence in Civic Journalism." In 2003, the Civic Journalism Network was established, which is a specialized network for journalistic researchers and professors interested in it, under the direction of Professor Leonard Witt. This network issues publications on theory and its applications. An electronic blog that monitors initiatives and activities related to civic journalism (Axel, 2010) **Factors for the emergence of citizen journalist contributions via the Internet: Without a doubt, there are several factors behind the phenomenon of citizen journalists that can be summarized as follows:**

1. The technical factor: represented by the tremendous progress in technology, its software, and communications techniques. These technological elements merged into a communication mixture that created the Internet, which currently constitutes a space within which all other print, audio, and visual media of communication are folded, which contributed to the launch of a new generation of citizen journalists. Journalists who do not need to have a high technological culture in order to be able to use these advanced technologies in the sustainable production of news and information on their pages on social media platforms (Ghazi, 2021)
2. Decline in trust in traditional media: Decline in trust in traditional media by the public, and considering citizen journalism as a spontaneous and conscious reaction to the diminishing citizen presence in public affairs issues in traditional media, thus reflecting a critical shift in mistrust among traditional media. and Internet users (Mamdouh, 2017)
3. Creating social media sites and blogs: Citizen journalists are one of the most important effective factors that contributed to crystallizing the phenomenon of citizen journalism through their continuous work in creating electronic pages and blogs on the Internet, considering that they have found in cyberspace a new expression of democracy that contributes to mobilizing opinion. Public to express issues of public and private affairs and formulate opinions and values (Soliman, 2020)
4. Factor A Economist: The financial inability of media institutions to cover all events and issues with the speed that would guarantee them a scoop. This led the public to turn to the electronic alternative to traditional media outlets to follow the latest developments in local and foreign news.
5. The political factor: Current events, such as popular demonstrations, have revealed the role played by ordinary citizens in conveying information away from government control. The news, pictures, and films that they broadcast on Facebook, Twitter,

YouTube, and other websites constituted anti-government media, and in many cases they even constituted The only source for knowing what is happening in light of the media blackout practiced by governments (Al-Bayati, 2014).

Ethics and tasks of the citizen journalist: With the emergence and spread of journalistic practices by citizens, they lack the existence of regulating and monitoring laws due to non-compliance with news values and professional values by the citizen, whose only concern was recording and publishing, or to benefit financially from some satellite channels without regard to the value of the news or the image. And the extent of its connection to human reactions when some images are mispublished because they lack taste and do not take into account people's feelings. Therefore, care must be taken about the ethics and tasks of these posts and practices, including:

1. Make sure to receive the news from official sources (government, institutions, agencies...etc.).
2. Verifying any news that comes from outside the circle of official sources, and not considering it true until its authenticity is proven, in order to limit the rumors and not expand them.
3. Spreading positive news, presenting fruitful ideas, spreading hope in the souls of those around us, and presenting initiatives in the field of specialization.
4. Respect specializations in other sciences, and avoid giving fatwas or making cosmetic or medical prescriptions, etc.
5. Respect the privacy of others, and do not publish any news or picture that could affect the privacy of others.
6. Using platforms from all areas of life to contribute to awareness and education (James, 2013).
7. Reducing as much as possible the state of constant anxiety and tension, by spreading a positive spirit in difficult circumstances and acting as digital citizens (Bowman, 2003).
8. The negatives and positives of citizen journalistic practices

First: The negatives

The content published by the citizen may be subjected to several criticisms that indicate it as negatives, including:

1. Citizen journalists' lack of journalistic skills; So his information is limited and he is not like a trained journalist who is scientifically and media qualified (Ghazi, 2011).
2. Low culture and little knowledge of a group of citizen journalists.
3. The bias and lack of neutrality of some citizens regarding issues related to their environment, traditions, thought, and trends.
4. The practice of citizen journalism has been criticized that it is not considered part of routine media work.
5. Exaggeration and intellectual extremism committed by citizen journalists, as they are a group considered to be combative to academic media.
6. Citizen journalism practices are considered one of the forms of journalism that most seeks to satisfy its audience. As such, it lacks the basics of media, in addition to being considered popular media.

7. The citizen journalist participates in the role of developing and discussing solutions regarding events, that is, he carries out the bias that the media in all its forms reject (Baziz, 2011).

Second: Positives/There are many positives in the effectiveness of citizen journalists and their participation in producing digital content, including:

1. Every citizen is an information seeker, and every person can become a source of news and information in light of today's digital means.
2. Transformation from mass media to mass media: Mass media is based on the basis of disseminating information from the individual to the group, and citizen journalistic practice reverses the equation and relies on disseminating information from all to all by relying on citizen journalists (Feghali, 2015).
3. A different editorial policy: The citizen journalist relies on a special editorial policy according to his understanding and knowledge of the subject and the method of publication. The news that is published must be accurate, related to objective events, and characterized by the maximum degree of precedence (Al-Barbari, 2011).
4. Personal participation: Participation and expressing an active opinion is considered an individual, voluntary act that is not subject to the directions of specific organizations or governments, but rather to the political convictions of the individual himself, unlike traditional means of communication.
5. Interactivity: That is, it allows interactivity and the possibility of contributing directly to the creation of news and its dissemination by citizens (Mahmoud, 2017)

Societal issues: Society expresses a complex, unbalanced system that constantly changes and develops. The word society is applied to a huge mass or a large section of people, who have their own characteristics and characteristics that prove their distinction. Society consists of a group of individuals who are linked by common interactive relationships within a single culture. Or the link is ethnic, and ideas and activities are shared between them through relationships, as beliefs and geographical nature play an important role in shaping interactive relationships between individuals (Ismat, 2015).

Defining societal issues is not an easy matter, due to the differences between social scientists, ancient and modern, in finding the most appropriate definition for them. This disagreement is due to the difference in their views on society, its nature, and its phenomena, and the difference in their intellectual and ideological trends and the social schools to which they belong (Fahmy, 2022). Societal issues are diverse and different from each other. Societal issues are many and complex and are classified according to different bases, falling under what are called social issues, cultural issues, political issues, economic issues and miscellaneous issues. Social issues contain all of the issues that concern women, children, the family, and violence in... Family, society, and others. As for cultural issues, they discuss all of the issues related to education, the world, intellectual development, and other cultural issues. As for political issues, they discuss all issues related to the political situation of the state and society and its prevailing general thought. There are also economic issues, which It discusses the general economic situation of the community with all its problems. In addition, there are many diverse issues that the community constantly faces, which constitute great harm and change in society (Shalabi, 2021). Therefore, the societal issue is defined as the problem that faces a large group of individuals within society and has a negative impact on the individuals and on society as a

whole in all its aspects, whether on the social, cultural, political, or economic side (Khalaf, 2018), and so are all matters. Issues that concern society, relate to its individuals, and directly reflect on it, either negatively or positively. These societal issues reflect the condition of a large segment of society's members, such as issues of: domestic violence, unemployment, development, begging, dropouts, street children, and many other issues of concern to society (Center of Civilization, 2019).

Third: Analytical study

Through the period that the researcher spent collecting the material subject to analysis for the website (Al-Youm Al-Sabaa newspaper) from 1/1/2023 to 31/3/2023, it became clear that the number of articles published on the Al-Youm Al-Sabaa newspaper website by citizens (176) articles, and this indicates that Citizens in Egypt contribute more to publishing topics related to their society on media sites, and this is of course due to Egyptian citizens' prior engagement with digital technologies and their means and their use of this technology to raise their societal problems and find solutions for them.

First: Content categories/what was said? To highlight the most prominent societal issues in the contributions of citizen journalists

Table (1) shows the main categories of the most prominent societal issues on the website (Al-Youm7 newspaper)

No	Topics	ratio	Repetition	Rank
1	Political issues	60.80%	107	First
2	Social issues	22.16%	39	Second
3	Cultural, literary and artistic issues	14.77%	26	Third
4	Religious issues	2.27%	4	Fourth
5	Economic issues	-	-	-
6	Political issues	-	-	-
Total		100%	176	-

Table (1) of the main categories of societal issues on the (Al-Youm7 newspaper) website shows that the category (political issues) came in first place with a number of occurrences (107) and with a percentage of (60.80%), while the category (social issues) came in first place The second came with (39) occurrences and a percentage of (22.16%), and the (Cultural, Literary and Artistic Issues) category came in third place with (26) occurrences and a percentage of (14.77%), and the (Religious Issues) category ranked fourth with (26) times, with a percentage of (2.27%). As for the category (economic issues) and (sports issues), it did not receive any significant repetition on the website of Youm7 newspaper. From these results, it is clear that most of the citizens' practices on the newspaper's website are focused on the issues. Political issues, most of which are solving governmental crises and the ongoing international problems and conflicts affecting Egyptian society. Subcategories of the main category (political issues).

Table (2) Subcategories of the main category Political Issues on the website (Al-Youm7 newspaper)

No	Topics	Repetition	ratio	Rank
1	Foreign political events and crises	37	34.58%	First
2	Government crises	27	25.23%	Second

3	International Relations	24	22.43%	Third
4	Wars, disputes and conflicts between countries	19	17.76%	Fourth
5	Corruption and quotas	-	-	-
Total		100%	107	-

It was shown in Table (2) related to political issues that the category (foreign political events and crises) came in first place with (37) occurrences and a percentage of (34.58%), as it was mentioned on the website “The Ukrainian crisis...Russia in the European perspective” In second place was the category (Governmental Crises) with a number of occurrences (27) and a percentage of (25.23%). The category (International Relations) came in third place with a number of occurrences of (24) and a percentage of (22.43%). In fourth place was the category (Wars and Conflicts). And conflicts between countries) at a rate of (19) frequencies and at a rate of (17.76%) when it was mentioned on the site. As for the category (corruption and quotas), it was not addressed on the site. Subcategories of the main category (social issues).

Table (3) Subcategories of the main category of social issues on the website (Al-Youm7 newspaper)

No	Topics	Repetition	ratio	Rank
1	Begging and child labour	17	43.59%	First
2	Divorce and family disintegration	12	30.77%	Second
3	The spread and use of drugs	9	23.08%	Third
4	Blackmail of all kinds and forms	1	2.56%	Fourth
Total		39	100%	-

Through Table (3) related to social issues, the category (begging and child labor) came in first place with (17) occurrences and a percentage of (43.59%). In second place was the category (divorce and family disintegration) with a number of (12) occurrences and a percentage of (43.59%). (30.77%), and the (drug spread and use) category came in third place with (9) occurrences, with a percentage of (23.08%), and the (extortion in all its forms and types) category came in fourth place, with (1) occurrences, with a percentage of (2.56%). As for the other remaining categories, they did not receive any repetition on the site during the study period. Therefore, the citizen journalist who shares his blog posts on the Al-Youm7 newspaper website gives his priorities due to the many problems related to begging, divorce cases, violence against women, and the spread and abuse of drugs within Egyptian society. Subcategories of the main category (cultural, literary and artistic issues).

Table (4) Subcategories of the main category of cultural, literary and artistic issues on the Al-Youm7 newspaper website

No	Topics	Repetition	Ratio	Rank
1	Cultural development programmers	11	42.3%	First
2	Festivals and artistic and literary activities	9	34.6%	Second
3	Related literature and art	6	23.1%	Third
Total		26	100%	-

Through Table (4) related to cultural issues, the category (Cultural Development Programs) came in first place with (11) occurrences and a percentage of (42.3%), and in second place was the category (Festivals and Artistic and Literary Activities) with (9) occurrences and a percentage of (42.3%). (34.6%), and the category (related to literature and art) ranked fourth with (6) repetitions, with a rate of (23.1%). It is clear from these results that there is active participation by the citizen journalist in sharing artistic and literary works and interacting with them, as participation in works is granted. Artistic, literary, and other such issues. People have a means of expressing their thoughts, feelings, and personal experiences in creative ways. This allows them to communicate with others and enhances belonging to an artistic or literary community. This participation can lead to generating awareness and social and cultural change, as well as contributing to expanding the perceptions and knowledge of individuals and their cultures. This enhances cultural flexibility, acceptance of diversity, and increases mutual understanding between people. Subcategories of the main category (religious issues).

Table (5) Subcategories of the main category of religious issues on the website (Al-Youm7 newspaper)

No	Topics	Repetition	ratio	Rank
1	Celebrating religious events and rituals	3	75%	First
2	Construction and restoration of places of worship	1	25%	Second
3	Religious and ideological extremism	-	-	-
Total		4	100%	

Through Table (5) related to religious issues, the category (celebrating religious occasions and rituals) came in first place with (3) occurrences and a percentage of (75%), and in second place was the category (constructing and renovating houses of worship) with (1) occurrences and a percentage It reached (25%), and the category (religious and ideological extremism) did not receive any repetition on the website of Al-Youm 7 newspaper, and it is clear from these results that reviving religious events and rituals and building and restoring places of worship have goals and a positive impact on society and individuals, as citizen journalists seek to By sharing these issues, we aim to strengthen religious and spiritual affiliation among the members of one community, in addition to preserving the cultural and religious heritage, as religious occasions and rituals are considered among the most important elements of cultural heritage, and celebrating these occasions helps preserve religious traditions and values and transfer them to future generations, in general. Participating in religious events contributes to enhancing spirituality, unity, and community cohesion, and preserving religious and cultural heritage. Methods used in citizen contributions

Table (6) Category of methods used in citizen journalist contributions on the website (Al-Youm7 newspaper)

No	Subcategories	Repetition	ratio	Rank
1	Providing evidence and evidence	113	64.20%	First
2	Arrange persuasive arguments	54	30.86%	Second
3	Repetition of information	9	5.11%	Third
4	Statistics and numbers	-	-	

Total	176	100%	
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Table (6) of the methods used for the contents of materials published by citizens on the website (Al-Youm 7 newspaper) shows that the category (providing evidence and evidence) came in first place with a number of occurrences (113) and a percentage of (64.20%). Bloggers shared pictures It documents and increases the credibility of the published topic. For example, one person shared pictures indicating the participation of a number of people from the Nag Hammadi center in the Qena Governorate in Egypt in making Ramadan decorations linking the Church of the Virgin Mary and the mosque opposite it, and he provided clear evidence of what he shared. As for the category (arranging persuasive arguments) It ranked second with (54) occurrences and a percentage of (30.86%). One of the bloggers shared the topic “The Awaiting Battles Under the New World’s Governing Council,” which presented persuasive arguments that work to convince people that if the major powers do not sit at the negotiating table to find... A peaceful political solution resolves the dispute between the world powers and the United States, which leads the current unipolar world order, and work to form a governing council for the world consisting of Russia, China, the United States, and Britain. It is certain that a global catastrophe will occur for which all of humanity will pay the price, and it ranked third in the category (Repetition of information) with a number of repetitions (9) and a percentage of (5.11%). Sharing repeated information works on the impression of the event in the mind of the reader. For example, sharing information about global crises and international relations such as “Russia and China... and the theory of disengagement” and “Russia and China. The theory of “influence, from conflict to consensus”...etc. As for the category (statistics and numbers), there was no repetition of it on the website of Youm7 newspaper, and therefore the category of providing evidence and evidence is at the forefront of the category of methods used in the content of topics published by the citizen journalist. On the website of Youm7 newspaper, the citizen journalist tries as much as possible to convince the reader or recipient of what he proposes by providing evidence that proves or supports what he writes or publishes.

Table (7) shows the journalistic forms adopted by the citizen journalist in publishing his contributions on the website (Al-Youm7 newspaper)

No	Shapes	Repetition	ratio	Rank
1	Article format	168	95.45%	First
2	News format	8	4.55%	Second
3	Form of investigation	-	-	
4	The form of the hadith	-	-	
5	News story	-	-	
	Total	176	100%	

Through Table (7), it is clear that the (article) format ranked first among the other journalistic formats adopted by the citizen journalist on the Al-Youm 7 newspaper website in recording his articles and opinions, as it received (168) repetitions, with a percentage amounting to (95.45%). The second place was for the (News) category, where this form received (8) repetitions and a percentage of (4.55%). The other journalistic forms did not achieve any repetition within the Al-Youm 7 newspaper website. It is clear to us from these results that the citizen journalist’s

participation in the contents On the Al-Youm 7 newspaper website, it relies heavily on articles because this type of news art is simple and does not require craftsmanship in dealing with the content, such as answering the questions that make up the news or using templates that suit the news or investigation.

Table (8) shows the media used in the materials published by citizens on the website (Al-Youm7 newspaper)

No	Media used	Repetition	Ratio	Rank
1	Written text only	106	60.23%	First
2	Text combined with still images	41	23.30%	Second
3	Text with several images	29	16.47%	Third
4	Text with video	-	-	
5	Text with infographic design	-	-	
Total		167	100%	

Through Table (8), it is clear that the form of content (written text only) produced by the blogger and published by the citizen journalist on the website of Al-Youm 7 newspaper in writing down his articles and opinions, as this form won over all repetitions with (106) repetitions and a percentage amounting to (60.23%) The category (Text combined with still images) ranked second with a number of occurrences (41) and a percentage of (23.30%), while the category (Text with several images) ranked third with (29) and a percentage of (16.47%). The other formats did not achieve any repetition within the Al-Youm 7 newspaper website, and it is clear from these results that the site adopted the method of displaying citizens' blog posts on written texts accompanied by pictures. This indicates the site's interest in providing a space for bloggers to attach pictures to texts, which enables people to share their ideas. And their information in an easy and organized way. By uploading texts and attaching images, users can express what they want and share it with the community. They may have texts or images that they want to share with others, whether to express their ideas, share their knowledge, or communicate and interact with the community.

The most important results

The researcher reached a set of results regarding the practices of the journalistic habitat and its role in highlighting societal issues, while analyzing the website (Youm7 newspaper) within the time period specified for the analysis. These results came to achieve the objectives of the research and answer its questions and were as follows:

1. (Political issues) topped all societal issues on the Al-Youm 7 newspaper website with a rate of (60.80%).
2. (Foreign political events and crises) ranked first among the topics of (political issues) on the (Youm7) newspaper website, with a rate of (34.58%).
3. The website of (Youm 7) newspaper did not address topics about (economic issues).
4. Topics (begging and child labor) came in first place out of topics (social issues) with a rate of (43.59%).
5. The topic (cultural development programs) came in first place among (cultural, literary and artistic issues) with a rate of (42.3%).

6. The topic (commemorating religious occasions and rituals) is the top topic of religious issues in (75%) newspaper (75%).
7. The topic (providing evidence and evidence) came in first place on the website of the newspaper (Al-Youm Al-Sabea), with regard to the methods used for the contents of materials published by citizens, with a rate of (64.20%).
8. Most of the topics published by the citizen journalist were in the form of (an article) in which he tried to narrate the events, indicating their solution and their causes on the website (Youm7 newspaper) with a percentage of (99.45%).
9. Only written text was used in most citizens' contributions. Among the media used in materials published by citizens, it represented a percentage of (60.23%).

Conclusions

Based on the analytical study, the researcher reached a number of conclusions, the most important of which are:

1. Through the results obtained for the website (Al-Youm7 newspaper), we conclude that the citizen had a major role in raising societal issues through the website and highlighting them clearly and highlighting them, as well as highlighting the problems and developing solutions for them, while traditional means and media sites neglected to address them that.
2. The most important societal issues that were addressed by citizens and published on the Al-Youm7 newspaper website are political issues, specifically the topics of foreign political events and crises.
3. The methods used for the content of materials published by citizens on the site relied largely on providing evidence and evidence. The citizen journalist tries to convince the reader or recipient of what he proposes by providing evidence that proves or supports what he writes or publishes.
4. The most common journalistic form that citizen journalists have adopted in publishing contributions on the website is (the press article form), as this form is simple and does not require literalism in dealing with the published content, but rather relies on narrating the information and details of the event.
5. Among the most important media used in materials published by citizens on the site in the research sample are publications in the form of text, including publications that include text with an image, while fixed images were rarely used in contributions published by citizens.

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