

Electronic Press in Algeria and the Challenges of Media Convergence in the Digital Environment

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Abstract

The electronic press has become one of the most significant outcomes of digital transformation in the field of mass communication. It represents a modern media environment based on information and communication technologies, enabling the rapid production, dissemination, and exchange of news and information. In Algeria, electronic journalism has experienced remarkable development due to the expansion of Internet use and digital platforms, which have transformed traditional journalistic practices and have reshaped the relationship between media institutions and audiences.

Keywords: *Electronic Press, digital transformation, media convergence, electronic journalism, digital communication, media technologies.*

الصحافة الإلكترونية في الجزائر في ظل تحديات التقارب الإعلامي في البيئة الرقمية

ملخص

أصبحت الصحافة الإلكترونية إحدى أبرز تجليات التحول الرقمي في مجال الإعلام والاتصال. وباعتبارها منصة إعلامية معاصرة، فإنها تعتمد على تكنولوجيات المعلومات والاتصال الحديثة لتسهيل إنتاج الأخبار والمعلومات ونشرها وتبادلها بكفاءة. وفي الجزائر، شهدت الصحافة الإلكترونية نموًا ملحوظًا مدفوعًا بالانتشار الواسع للإنترنت والمنصات الرقمية. ولم يقتصر هذا التطور على تغيير الممارسات الصحفية التقليدية فحسب، بل أعاد أيضًا تشكيل التفاعل بين المؤسسات الإعلامية وجمهورها، مما عزز من سهولة الوصول إلى المعلومات وسرعة تداولها ومستويات التفاعل الجماهيري.

الكلمات المفتاحية: *صحافة إلكترونية، تحول رقمي، تقارب إعلامي، صحافة رقمية، اتصال رقمي، إعلام إلكتروني.*

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Introduction:

The Internet has established itself as a new mediating platform, distinct from traditional written media, introducing fundamental transformations to its conventional concept. It has significantly reshaped the relationship between individuals, particularly the interaction between media content and its audience, where the recipient has become actively engaged in a continuous process of interaction with media texts and the digital platforms that convey them. This raises questions regarding the appropriate terminology for audiovisual content transmitted through the Internet as well as for publications continuously disseminated throughout its platforms, suggesting the need for a more precise term to describe this emerging form of media (Amin R. A, 2007).

This transformation indicates that the shift toward electronic media should not be viewed merely as a change in the medium of communication, but rather as a structural transformation affecting the message itself as well as all elements of the communication process. In this regard, Sherif Darwish Gum defines electronic media as content that is published and distributed through the Internet, whether in the form of digital versions of print newspapers, summaries of their main content, or original electronic newspapers that do not have a printed counterpart.

Nevertheless, this field encompasses multiple dimensions, characterized by diversity in both content and platforms. In this context, the focus is placed on one specific type of electronic media, namely electronic journalism. This raises several questions regarding its characteristics, typologies, regulatory frameworks, and the reality of its practice in Algeria (Badr A. A, 1996).

Historically, journalism has undergone significant evolution since the invention of the printing press, which marked a major revolution in publishing and the dissemination of information. Within the context of the new digital revolution in the publishing industry, journalism has emerged in an electronic form that has profoundly impacted traditional media. This new form is referred to by various terms, including online newspapers, virtual newspapers, and web-based newspapers (Bashir I, 2002).

Accordingly, the following discussion will address the concept of electronic newspapers, their characteristics, types, regulatory standards as well as the advantages of transitioning print newspapers to online platforms (Bakhit E, 2000).

1- First Electronic:

The concept of electronic journalism has been addressed by several researchers who have attempted to define it through a set of distinguishing features. In general, electronic newspapers are often made freely accessible to readers, in contrast to print newspapers, which typically require purchase or subscription. In addition, electronic media allow for the correction of typographical errors with relative ease, unlike print publications, where errors cannot be corrected once the material has been published and distributed (Belaalia Y, 2006). Furthermore, print newspapers are often subject to limitations in distribution and may not reach certain regions due to various logistical or political constraints. In contrast, electronic newspapers can be accessed globally, offering wide geographic reach and greater flexibility in dissemination (Hijazi A. F. B, 2003).

Electronic press has achieved the immediate transfer of news and follow-up possibilities for developments and modification of texts at any time without waiting for the next day, thus ending this technique (Jab Allah S. W, 2006).

Electronic Journalism provides an opportunity to save an archived electronic archive material, where the visitor or user can drill down to the details of an event or return to old articles at record speed and some newspapers are selling their archive information while the electronic version published daily free of charge. Unlike paper-based newspapers have always archives exhibition damaged and can not be saved for a long time due to the nature of the paper.



There is no problem with the space in the electronic press until the subject is concluded. Atkma sometimes happens in paper newspapers and see this technology superior text. "(Al-Husseini A, 1998). The text and the various types of relations between the parts and the text itself and other texts, through which the newspaper can be attached to the line with many supplements that can not be published in the paper according to the same obstacles, and the size of the information that is provided by the electronic paper is much more important than the paper provided by the paper.

- Providing paper newspapers regular press coverage and service in one: While progress of newspapers in several electronic forms, namely (Al-Hamoud A. B. N, 2002).

- Instant press coverage.
- Live press coverage.
- Press coverage in - depth (where a number of sites dealing with one topic multiple angles and there are many links that refer the user to the sources and documents on in- depth one theme).
- Interactive reporting.
- Digital press coverage (where many of the press materials provide a digital processing negotiable processing and use).
- Multi - media press coverage (and by presenting an accompanying press material for other non - text media such as audio, image and colors).
- Press self - coverage (where the journalist can do all journalistic work vocabulary alone).
- Continuous press coverage.

2- Types of Electronic Newspapers:

Electronic press can be divided as follows:

2-1- Types of electronic newspaper:

As the existence of the origin of whether or not printed

A) Print-based electronic press: This type of journalism is commonly referred to as online press or complementary electronic press, due to the role assigned to the traditional newspaper within the digital environment. It consists of a newspaper that is published electronically on the Internet, based on an existing print publication. In this model, a given newspaper transfers its content regularly to the web, whether on a daily, weekly, or periodic basis, depending on its publication cycle. This form of electronic press may take different configurations, including newspapers provide electronic versions that are fully derived from their print editions, whereby the content is entirely converted into digital format while preserving the same articles, news coverage, and editorial treatment. In such cases, the electronic version reproduces the same structure and presentation as the printed newspaper, including the front-page layout, which resembles the physical display found in newsstands and kiosks, albeit under different publishing and distribution conditions.

In this context, the traditional reader is increasingly referred to as a "user," reflecting a shift in terminology and perception. Moreover, the relationship between the newspaper and its audience has evolved into a more dynamic and interactive form, characterized by greater engagement and responsiveness.

- Electronic newspapers offer some content paper only:

B) The purely electronic press (independent of): It is found in the other two forms:

Electronic newspapers are not necessarily derived from traditional print newspapers; rather, they exist primarily within the digital network environment. This form of media is characterized by a predominantly administrative and organizational structure, supported by technical staff, journalists, and correspondents. In essence, the traditional press institution, with its processes of printing and physical distribution, is replaced by electronic publishing.

From a financial perspective, such platforms operate more like service-oriented entities, with limited production inputs and reduced operational costs. Their expenses are mainly associated with administrative requirements such as office rent, electricity, salaries for staff



and journalists, computer equipment, and Internet subscriptions, while production inputs remain relatively minimal (Alam El-Din M, 2006).

This model has contributed to the strengthening of electronic journalism in Algeria, where initiatives such as the publication of *Algeria News*, produced by a group of Algerian journalists in French and English, have emerged. These platforms aim to challenge censorship and benefit from the relative freedom offered by the Internet, without requiring substantial financial resources or physical headquarters, as the existence of a website alone is sufficient.

Furthermore, some electronic newspapers maintain a printed version; however, they do not necessarily share identical content with it. In such cases, the two versions are linked only by name and institutional affiliation, rather than by editorial content or production.

2- Types of Electronic Newspapers as the Technology Used in the Type of Location:

And what is known as the patterns of the transfer of the text on the Internet is divided into four types:

A)"Electronic newspapers that use graphic interactive technology (GIF), which follow Formal transfer of a copy of some of the newspaper paper materials to its location on the Internet: It is a technology that is a new addition to it, which does not enable the reader to interactive features such as most of Electronic newspapers in Algeria.

B) Electronic newspapers that use mobile text PDF the transfer of texts, forms, images, drawings and pages from the paper to its web site in a way that is exactly the same as the paper version " The technique works PD F on the page format originally created by the document designer during its design for its document (Darwish Al-Labban S, 2001).

C) Electronic newspapers using ultrasound technology: It is a mode that allows the development of the texts of the electronic newspaper independently of the texts of the paper and takes advantage of the possibilities of the Internet, including the most important combination of text, image, sound and video clips availability of search, archive services and text versions.

D) Electronic newspapers combine ultra - mobile text style:

Second, the issues and the stakes posed by electronic media in the media center

The electronic newspaper, which is growing and expanding every day in the world, imposes a new professional style in everything from liberation finished access to the reader and echoed echo; and although the traditional newspapers still dominate the professional scene and witness the peak of prosperity since the emergence of the first newspaper several centuries ago, but all that does not preclude the question of the impact of the electronic newspaper on readers through knowing the nature of the relationship between the paper and paper, as well as funding and the nature of writing the stakes and other issues, we will shed light on them at this point:

1- The nature of the electronic press relationship with the printed press:

It is still too early to say that the electronic press has abolished the written press, or complementary role or are in a state of conflict and survival of the strongest. The opinions of media professionals, researchers and specialists were divided on the nature of these relationships to three directions.

Electronic press complementary to the press paper: The proponents of this trend are driven by the idea that electronic journalism is only a pillar E-press, relies on it to complete the distribution process through electronic publication, profit time and effort to reach the largest possible number of readers.

This trend is expected to be followed by paper press with the electronic press in parallel with an increasing trend in the use of paper-based journalism from the Internet, both in the editing and communication processes and in the publication of a number of paper-based newspapers: The form of summaries or complete copies (Darwish Al-Labban S, 2005).

This scenario is expected to spread in the growing and increasingly computer used countries.



The printed press has a tangible nature which has a significant impact on the psyche of the reader, So, they did not lose their activity. They compete with electronic media. The evidence is that they are not threatened with extinction:

- Did not say the demand for printing newsprint as evidenced by higher prices to increase demand with an estimated annual increase of the current financial request printing paper by about 3% Lu briefed us on what is going on factories producing for newspaper printing machines. We found large investments in research to access advanced equipment with high potential speed and quality color printing (Al-Gharib S, 2001).
- The demand for paper - based newspaper is increasingly linked to country - specific factors for every society, and therefore; the written press must exploit any technological development to achieve prosperity and spread, and thus; be a technique to support them.

Competition of Online Journalism with the Print Press: Online journalism has increasingly become a strong competitor to the traditional print press. Within the ongoing debate concerning the relationship between printed and electronic journalism, some scholars and futurists have argued that the print medium may eventually disappear. For instance, an American researcher predicted that, in the long term, society may become paperless in the same way that horses have disappeared as a primary means of transportation.

Supporters of this view justify their argument by referring to the historical evolution of communication technologies, from early writing on animal skins and papyrus to the use of paper, suggesting that each medium is eventually replaced by a more advanced one. Accordingly, they argue that paper is no longer an optimal medium for storing and transmitting information, as it represents a static form of communication that is limited to text and images. Even when combining both elements, they consider it a weaker alternative compared to audiovisual and digital forms of communication.

This suggests that the print medium has not been able to accommodate the significant growth in the volume of human intellectual production. Consequently, there has been a need to address this increase by developing more efficient methods for storing data and information as well as by establishing interconnected systems that facilitate access to and linkage between stored data: Accommodating more than 75, 000 books and 50, 000 periodical and two million mini - film and two million audio - visual material and numbers can not be identified from the scientific and technical reports... and other materials that are produced each year. This has led to the decline of the traditional media, especially the written press. The last 40 years are based on this reality, which reflects a clear development of Electronic Press. According to Sherif Darwish Al-Laban, paper press services are expected to gradually decrease in order to increase reliance on digital accounts to benefit from services Press and newsletters, which are provided through the Internet or through interactive electronic newspapers and so on; down to what is called the name of the newspaper on knowing that the number of newspapers on the Internet have increased remarkably, with an average of 1, 500 newspapers per year (Al-Ghazzawi L. M, 2002). Under this scenario, electronic newspapers will take a different form in the future. The current format that we see on computer screens, where it is expected to "Roger Fielder" one of the experts of the American Knight Rider Foundation, will be the kind of the newspaper of the future electronic publication. The traditional look of a printed newspaper blends the full movement of multimedia from video and audio clips so that it can be retrieved on a portable projector. The magazine is called the newsprint and will, therefore; become the paper newspaper version Safia such as traditional drums and phonographs, or go to cinemas now while instant electronic newspapers thrive on the electronic computer screens as a prelude to the disappearance of the traditional form.

In this context, the relevance of the traditional print newspaper has gradually diminished, while electronic newspapers have increasingly flourished, paving the way for the emergence of new forms of journalism that reflect readers' expectations and preferences. Within this framework, the reader is granted greater freedom in selecting and determining the content



they wish to access. However, such a scenario is expected to fully develop only in societies that have reached advanced stages of the information society, or what is sometimes referred to as a post-information society—an evolution that has not yet been achieved in Algerian society.

In this regard, writer Ahmed Shabloul, in his work on the electronic publishing revolution, predicts that print newspapers may disappear in the near future, specifically by 2010, to be replaced by electronic kiosks through which readers can access digital newspapers directly.

Supporters of this perspective justify the superiority of electronic journalism over print media through several arguments. Firstly, print journalism requires substantial financial resources, starting from the procedures for obtaining a publishing license, to regulatory constraints and legal restrictions that limit editorial freedom, in addition to the rising cost of paper, which represents a significant financial burden. Secondly, print media faces serious challenges related to printing and distribution, particularly due to their high costs; for example, countries such as Switzerland and France are among the most affected by expensive distribution systems (Bal F, & Asmiri G, 2001).

In contrast, electronic journalism offers several advantages that enhance its position over print media. It enables greater audience engagement by combining text, images, and audiovisual content, including advertising clips, thereby; strengthening the impact and attractiveness of news content for readers. Khubar keeps his seriousness and selfishness.

- Absence of sergeant scissors.
- The low level of readability of the paper press the reader prefers to use the Internet from his home or work instead of moving to the stalls to buy the newspaper and through the Internet provides both effort and money. The decrease in newspaper withdrawals is due to distribution problems.
- Decline in the number of sales International Federation of Newspaper Publishers has indicated a decline in the number of sales in 1994.

2- Balanced influence between both media: Certain scholarly perspectives maintain that

there is a perceived balance in the influence exerted by both electronic media and the print press. From this perspective, neither medium holds absolute dominance over the other; instead, they function within a framework of mutual influence. Each contributes in a complementary way to shaping public opinion and to the evolution of the contemporary media landscape.

- The Internet will make press play different roles at all levels.

The Internet will show new clients (journalists from the public dissidents' full ray E to disseminate their ideas, including the so-called amateur journalism. Consequently, all means will be independent of the other, because it will be a special audience by and the content of a variety of different processing are other media.

- Newspapers benefit from the technological advances that make up the largest Internet ring by, to improve their content and increase the number of readers worldwide.

In fact, many studies have confirmed in the history of techniques written and audio-visual, to update the technological cumulative, nor any after exclusionary inside, Valjdid does not cancel the previous nor exceed it, even if we accept the possibility of influence in his role or reduction of his status, so you should not read the technological developments in the information and communication field on the background of the rupture or the negative impact, or the existence of competition relations. Perhaps the simplest example of this is what we are seeing from a fusion between the written, audio - visual, so the newspaper E is a historic development very logical newspaper paper that makes it more keep up with feRat era and its innovation.

It is difficult at present to definitively determine whether the print press will disappear or to clearly define the nature of its relationship with electronic journalism, largely due to the relatively recent emergence of this media experience. However, it can be observed that the



print press has demonstrated superiority over electronic journalism in certain contexts, while in other cases, the electronic press has shown clear advantages over traditional written media times, so it is difficult to judge the nature of the relationship between them through what progresses. We can infer some of the problems and challenges encountered by electronic press which can be cited as follows:

The challenge facing the electronic press is credible, "electronic newspapers" that have already succeeded, either through windows newspapers or through media organizations stand (alone and famous). Behind them, there are personalities and bodies who are known and those that are issued and their owners are not known. They do not possess, today, the confidence of many and have received numerous visits even if they offer good service.

By checking this out, it appears that readers are accustomed to reading newspapers. In many cases, even well-known writers engaged in electronic journalism may lack formal editorial qualifications or clear authorship verification, which can reduce the credibility of online newspapers in the eyes of readers. Moreover, journalists working in electronic media in several countries often face a loss of professional identity and legal recognition within their institutions, as digital publications themselves may lack a well-defined legal status. This situation is largely due to the absence of adequate laws and regulatory frameworks, which exposes these platforms to risks such as closure, raids, confiscation of equipment, or website blocking.

In this context, Omar Hussein, editor of the "Al-Midan" website, noted that journalists may be subjected to legal prosecution on security-related or arbitrary grounds. Dismissal and financial sanctions, the persecution of his subordinates, the exploitation of his work for him, and the deprivation of any rights granted to his colleague in the paper press, do not meet protected check out on this site because the electronic newspaper is not subject to any law that protects the journalist in this newspaper.

Not having a clear marketing strategy, and for many reasons, most importantly the lack of clarity features on the Internet market are tempted to pump many investments; being alone cannot be expected to get profit in a world that has not yet formed features. Perhaps this problem is especially related to developing countries.

For electronic newspapers, Arabs view Dr. Imad Bashir, "it does not contain only the press material published in the printed version, they cannot check the scoop press on the printed twin, and that most of them do not rely on multimedia in the strengthening of the news except for the still image with the press topics in a number of these newspapers. (Bal F, & Asmiri G, 2001).

3- Electronic Publishing Effect on Paper Consumption Equipment:

The e - mail will reduce the costs, and the various aspects of progress in building computer networks and software will drive companies and businesses to offices without paper, the same way, that we have come out without horses, says a future scholar of the Americans, nevertheless; the electronic epoch has increased. In fact, the uses of paper in some areas, fortunately, are accepted by many communities: paper computer printers are restarted again as current mail. This will result in the long run to save a huge volume consumption printing paper because this era predicts the emergence of the newspaper lao Oz.

That means the opportunity for each individual is obtained on a personal computer use which allows him to obtain various types of information in all their forms. Nonetheless, what we notice is that this vision is somewhat exaggerated. In fact, many increase the use of computer paper consumption due to the presence of some material they need for printing, which is not sufficient and which can be offered by electronic newspapers. If we want a gradual shift, we must change the behavior of the beneficiaries. Colleagues can change their relationship with reality to another reality: it is a virtual reality so that it is dealing, in various walks of life and is linked to the information technology world. Governments and administrative institutions should also adopt electronic services, as should businesses through electronic commerce.



It must also derive news and information from electronic newspapers and this will lead to the expansion of electronic publishing circuit, which in turn will cause vibrations in the publishing paper.

We note, for example, " that the number of publishers in America and in the West, is steadily increasing -have left - already - to deal with the paper as an intermediary for the transfer of information, ideas and colors creativity. It is used instead of electronic publishing to provide large sums of money. Large amounts of money were spent on publication of the paper, and what is paid or deducted from the selling rates in the distribution of various publications in the countries, and at the same time it will decrease the cost of the book or magazine for a user on personal computer in reading, increasing the amount of distribution of wide access to the network by the hundreds of thousands of potential readers opportunities. This shows that currently the world is in the process of a gradual shift to Publishing - electronics Rooney.

Perhaps the high prevalence of the Internet and the growing demand for them will inevitably lead to the loss of the printed press in favor of lots of advantages, and to the direction of the readers of newspapers to electronic media alternative source, in addition to advertisers, underlining the issue of competition between electronic publishing and publishing paper (Gates B, 1997).

4- L'Hypertexte and Conditions of the Acquisition of Journalist Status through Internet:

We will look at this partial what superior text and how the electronic writing and the terms of the acquisition of journalist status.

Alheibertkst expression is descriptive of the latest forms of electronic writing, which is a text electronically linked to other texts through links within the text, word **Hypertext** It can be translated literally (Super text), a translation of non-expressive qualities of Alheibertkst, so we choose the written form in Arabic letters and pronounce them in their original language.

And refer to Alheibertkst according to Dr. Mahmoud Alam El Din to link the dynamic between the ideas or abundant parts of the information in the document with ideas and parts in other documents allowing control of the reader for the substance of the code. The reader with this technology will be free to pursue ideas that are associated with text by to discharge materials related, or are considered a supplementary edition (Al-Jumbaihi M. M, 2004).

5- Press Types through Electronic Writing:

Perhaps the search in the press species known, which dominated the media expression for several centuries, by means of new media e - Kasahafh may lead to the path of deadlock and so see because all the way new media creates its own new media space. Nevertheless, they make use of press types that were used the way the media that preceded it, and is trying to evolve and adapt to the specificity of the new media and its space, and develop new types more responsive technical specificity. This is what applies to the press electronic that managed according to the technical specificity to allow the elaboration of a journalistic species scattered in a traditional journalism similar to other species, a file press.

Press material and electronic owns the value of the faculty for the printed press is different. In the latter, take care of a journalist drafted article and referred to the direct responsibility to read and send to the linguistic checker to correct them, and then printed, including the signing of the owner, unlike article in the electronic newspaper that interfere with several people to write and edit and it formed, after it is approved for publication.

This is what makes electronic writing as a soft dough, reconstituted when the author wanted, but this in turn creates a problem which is the lack of knowledge of the origin of the possibility of the press text, and where the addition and amendment, which introduced it.

Now, we will present some techniques that begin to impose itself on the electronic press, such as **Talkback**, that means the margin at the end of article press published, which leaves the reader in order to express his opinion or point of view, and we have



a number of shareholders increased to comment on the press material published on the Internet, raising worth, and paying a lot of readers to give them a greater than those that attach to the material that formed the importance of the subject of comments and comments of these comments, of course according to the writer and to the reader at the same time, allowing the writer to reconsider his themes and even re - formulated according to the request of the reader who satisfies his curiosity and hJyate.

Perhaps what distinguishes the writing in the electronic press in addition to *Talkback* she *Blogs*, or what is known as personal blogs have emerged and these blogs have proliferated because of the affordability and ease of creation through the Internet.

" But blogs are not a new born phenomenon, the birth of the Internet was found in the printed press decades ago, French Valcilat was devoted to journalists and writers columns to publish their diaries on the occasion of their travel to foreign countries or their Priportajat.

And gradually evolved personal blogs and transformed into a site featuring an electronic material multiple, creative texts of monetary and philosophical vision, subjective readings of events, certificates and individual experiences. (Malik M, 2006)

6- Conditions for Acquiring Prescription Journalist in the Electronic Press:

A key issue concerns the extent to which websites can be regarded as legitimate platforms for the practice of journalism. The significance of this question stems from its direct link to the established conditions governing journalistic practice within traditional media such as newspapers, periodicals, and news agencies. In response to this debate, the French commission responsible for issuing press identity cards has introduced a specific criterion to regulate and clarify this matter.

"and is a component that is a journalist for the activity of each worker carried out by editing the material press, be prepared to put on the public since the time that this work is done within a project or a legal entity to be its main task is to inform the public. (Al-Mushaykhani A. B. A, 2007)

According to this standard, the basic property that must be available in any legal entity engaged in journalistic work, is to be the main task of informing the public, and no doubt that this standard applies to the Internet site, which means the publication of press works, but for a journalist who practiced the profession of journalism through Internet committee has granted the identity cards of journalists in France on identified 14 may 1998 several conditions must be met all to give a recipe journalist from practicing the profession of journalism across the Internet and is

Condition 1: To be a student journalist is bound to the collective agreement the identity card of national journalists.

Condition 2: be a student card belonging to a branch of any journalist project, or any entity with independent legal personality, as an institution or association whose main activity in informing the public, and is characterized by the formulation of this requirement as a large - scale, they include any means of media.

If the wording of the condition characterized as being expanded to include any means of media, but it raises the question of whether the subordination of the project press this broad sense is a condition for the journalist stains recipe from practicing journalistic work through the Internet. What is the ruling for those who proceed in accordance with an independent journalist through the Internet without being a follower of the news project?

It also provides, the lack of a press association press organization contract work, has no impact on the enjoyment of this capacity is available as a journalist as such, even if independent, so when the basis of the relationship of entrepreneurship contract. It is not necessarily that every journalist is using.

And so, despite the explicit requirement of the necessity of the subordination of the person a journalist for the project, we can say that no shops of the requirement that such dependency



for those who initiate active journalists through the Internet based on the principle of technical neutrality.

Condition 3: It must be related to publishing via the Internet to current events and in periodic.

Condition 4: Must be electronic publishing periodically every 03 Months when it was on a physical medium such as a CD, or digital video disc.

Condition 5: You must press a student identity card, the title of an electronic publication of its own, and this can even verify the person practicing journalistic work by entering this address.

Condition 6: Activity should be restricted to student press identification card newspapers to work me, as editing articles and news dissemination.

These are the conditions that must be available in the press even acquire this status through media Internet intermediary, but some predict a journalist under the press death of the Internet and the possibility draws the reader to the source of news directly, given the decline in press authority to write in accordance with the logic of the superior text *hypertexte* which plurality of writers assumed or journalists the journalist is no longer controls what he writes.

7- Electronic Press and Freedom of Expression:

With technological developments and the emergence of the Internet generated by the electronic press, changing to look at the media for freedom of expression through what touched freedom exists on the Internet, are considered the electronic media an easy way to connect any informational message to any place in the world without being censored or deletion this is because this type of recent press did not reach it after the traditional press laws of the ban and confiscation orders, which make them available to every owner of an idea or a message to express his ideas full and open freely without facing the difficulties facing the newspaper paper, whether it is financial or administrative or related to licensing publication, distribution, and the fear of confiscation.

From here was a flourishing electronic press basically in recent years as a result of increased government and self - censorship on the media, while it is the editor who works in the printed press restricted directions newspaper and editorial policy as well as self-censorship exercised by the editor himself, he finds his colleague in electronic newspapers is not subject such restrictions, and has a large ceiling of freedom, which ultimately makes the level of press freedoms on the Internet is higher than the rest of the other media, which push the printed press to create positions on the Internet using all forms of multimedia Voice and video and image to compensate for the lack of tools used by newspapers to do some degree the establishment of radio and television stations on their sites.

This course has created some sort of anxiety and confusion by paper - based newspapers about the owners of destiny, of these available in the electronic press absolute freedom, as well as by governments that threaten this freedom, which does not have any Nasitha government. (Nasr, H. 2003).

8- Freedom of Expression through Electronic Media Encompasses Several Aspects, including the following:

- The spread of information access to a larger segment of the community, both local speed or international and at the lowest costs, plays a role in promoting democracy in that society, journalism is the electronic is not limited to a certain segment regardless of color, gender, nationality, and the poor and the rich and responsible citizen, whether reading or participation or express an opinion, who shall press and without government censorship, asking his community problems and ways to solve them and the citizens ' opinions and suggestions, and criticism of the government and the presidency, Vbikun electronic press does not apply to the publication and publications Law shall have the great pot of society Afeezz role in participating in the making Resolution, and promotes the concept of democracy.

-When citizen involved in the news and issues of his life, who talks about his community industry daily, by modification, addition or change through comments and feedback, and



the spaces available dialogue in electronic newspapers, the large participation in making the decision, and strengthen has the society the concept of true democracy.

- Giving electronic press recipe availability, you will find the material that you need at any time you want and anywhere you condition the only so it is not in publishing or publications or management law editing or editor of, but provide a computer and the Internet, which the individual gives freedom of expression to express opinion whenever he wants.

- Opinion polls are an essential component of freedom of expression and democratic practice. They involve a limited number of individuals selected according to the readership or audience size of a newspaper or media outlet within a given society. In the case of PRINT press, the poll represents only a simple of the population reached by that newspaper. However, on the Internet, opinion polls can reach tens of thousands of participants who often express their views freely and anonymously, without disclosing their identity or personal information. This anonymity ensures a higher degree of freedom, unlike traditional surveys where respondents may be identified or provide details such as their place of residence or workplace.

- Freedom also affect the possibility of a journalist and the citizen to get any information published by any electronic newspaper Foundation (Archive) without taking her question or authorization of them, archives provide electronic press is always available and all without restrictions.

These are the most important aspects of freedom of expression available through electronic publishing in the field media, where everyone with equal rights and duties, and each party to pose as it deems appropriate without sergeant or accountability, or prosecution of a police or trial before the State Security, an increase on this film stops at the roof freedom of expression and even driven some of them hated by the systems and Alamadaiqin by the organs of intelligence to take this new means to express their views and attitudes freely and often take these pensaliases so that he can control the chaos.

9- The Disadvantages of Electronic Journalism:

- Exceeded the red lines of ethical boundaries and examples of what happened to the forum Elaf mail, where it was stopped by the owner of the newspaper Othman Al - Omair.

- Excessive freedom may lead to misleading press for example, the image comes from the belief prevailing that the image is conclusive proof of the sincerity of the news but when people are deleted or are added or change other faces and reconfigure the image of a new way that is not detected by the reader here, the paper loses its credibility.

- Freedom of expression offered by electronic publishing will lead to the creation of turbulence in the national systems in view of the interdependence at the international level and overcome geographical boundaries and political.

- as the freedom offered by the electronic press will be pens away on the media goals (Arab Y, 2001).

Conclusion:

We can state that electronic journalism in our country is still in an early stage of development and requires further improvement. Despite the availability of physical infrastructure and the gradual establishment of online platforms that are used on a daily basis, this field remains relatively underdeveloped. In Algeria, electronic journalism can be considered as an emerging sector that was not fully prepared for within society, particularly due to the absence of a comprehensive legal and regulatory framework governing it.

In addition, the integration of political dynamics and the role of the educational system in preparing young people for this field remain limited. From an economic perspective, the development of electronic journalism is also linked to the general economic climate, including banking and financial systems that support digital transformation.

Therefore, it is necessary to further study all these aspects in the future in order to identify the shortcomings affecting electronic journalism in Algeria and to propose effective solutions for its development and improvement.



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