

## التحديات التي يواجهها المواطن الصحفي ومستقبل صحافة المواطن

### *Challenges faced by citizen journalists and the future of citizen journalism*

د. كنزة باشوشي: أستاذة محاضرة أ بكلية علوم الإعلام والاتصال، جامعة الجزائر 3 (الجزائر)

**Dr. Kenza Bachouchi:** professor lecturer A in faculty of information and communication sciences University of Algiers 3 (Algeria )

ORCID: 0000-0002-8204-7712

Email: rachouna2016@gmail.com

## الملخص:

فرضت صحافة المواطن واقعًا إعلاميًا جديدًا بكل المقاييس، بفضل ملكية الجمهور لوسائل الإعلام الجديدة والتواصل، وتوظيفها وتركيز استخدامها في مجال معين يتمثل في إنتاج ونشر القصص الإخبارية. لكن هذا التكيف مع الفضاء الإعلامي ترافق مع عدد من المعوقات والمعوقات لعمل المواطن الصحفي، والتي سنحاول من خلال هذه الورقة البحثية إبرازها في دراسة وصفية لهذه الظاهرة الإعلامية الجديدة من خلال توظيف أداة الملاحظة العلمية مع عرض لأهم الاتجاهات العلمية والمعرفية التي تناولت موضوع الدراسة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: صحافة مواطن، مواطن صحفي، تحديات، معوقات، إعلام جديد.

## Abstract:

Citizen journalism imposed a new media reality by all standards, thanks to the public's ownership of the new media and communication, and its employment and focus of its use in a specific field represented in the production and dissemination of news stories. But this adaptation to the media space is accompanied by a number of obstacles and impediments to the work of the citizen journalist, which we will try through this research paper to highlight in a descriptive study of this new media phenomenon by employing the scientific observation tool with a presentation of the most important scientific and cognitive trends that dealt with the subject of the study.

**Keywords:** Citizen journalism, citizen journalist, challenges, obstacles, new media

## **Introduction:**

The citizen journalist has imposed a new media reality by all standards, thanks to his ownership of the new media and communication, and their employment and concentration of their use in a specific field represented in the production and dissemination of news stories.

However, this adaptation to the media space is accompanied by a number of obstacles and impediments to the work of the citizen journalist. We can distinguish from them what is subjective and what is external, which would affect citizen journalism and the citizen journalist's exercise of the real role entrusted to him in society.

Through this study, the researcher tries to highlight the great role that the citizen journalist has played in the media space thanks to the effective communication strategy that he follows through the proper employment of new media and communication and benefiting from their interactive advantages to consolidate the principle of public service and achieve the public interest.

In order to reach these goals, it is necessary to shed light on the most important obstacles and obstacles facing citizen journalism and to raise the level of this media activity in order to draw serious features for it in the future as it is the most prominent media element at the present time.

Accordingly, the problem of the study that we are going to research is represented in: **What are the obstacles facing citizen journalism?**

In order to answer this fundamental question, we will break it down into a set of sub-questions as follows:

- What are the types and forms of obstacles facing citizen journalism?
- What is the evaluation of researchers for the content of citizen journalism?

- What are the challenges facing citizen journalism?
- What is the future of the citizen-journalist and journalist-professional relationship?

**Objectives of the study:** This study seeks to achieve a number of objectives as follows:

- Knowing the types and forms of obstacles facing citizen journalism
- get an idea about the evaluation of researchers for the content of citizen journalism
- Knowing the challenges facing citizen journalism
- Trying to predict the future of the citizen-journalist and journalist-professional relationship

**Importance of study:**

This study derives its importance from the novelty and timeliness of the issue of citizen journalism, as it is the most prominent media phenomenon in recent years thanks to the great spread of new media and communication among the public of all categories,

Accordingly, this study is a description of this phenomenon with its various variables in order to shed light on the shortcomings and obstacles facing citizen journalism in order to properly employ it in achieving public service in society.

**Previous studies:**

Some studies in recent years dealt with topics related to the problem of our research, and we will focus in mentioning them on presenting the most important results that we reached and that intersect with and serve the topic of our research:

- ❖ The study of the researcher “Ibrahim Baziz” entitled “Public Participation in the Production of Media Content and the Emergence of Citizen Journalism”, a doctoral dissertation discussed at the University of Algiers 3 in 2014, which reached important results that the Algerian public has actually begun to adopt citizen journalism as a basic activity that is included in The framework of trying to convey the facts and events in a quick and timely manner to arouse the interest and attention of media institutions on the one hand, and the ordinary public who is looking for news in various fields and local authorities and authorities on the other hand.
- ❖ Researcher Mark Pearson’s study on the use of the Internet in the media field, the impact of the Internet on journalism and the extent to which it is used to train journalists, and in teaching some subjects in journalism departments, a PhD thesis discussed at Bond University in Australia in 1999 AD, tried Through it, the researcher studies the impact of the use of the Internet on the media process, while showing the new activities that resulted from this use. Where the researcher reached conclusions that the Internet has a great influence on the media process, and this is the result of the role that network users have played in journalistic work. The researcher also concluded that the Internet audience should be taught in a way that is different from the audience of other traditional means.
- ❖ A study by researcher “Akshay” that dealt with social media and how to analyze its content, and the participation of individuals in the production of content through interactive Internet applications, a doctoral thesis discussed at the University of Maryland in 2008. The researcher studied the structure of virtual communities and the nature of communications that take place between its members through various interactive applications. The researcher indicated that blogs are considered one of the unprecedented means of communication, which enables individuals

to freely express and communicate with others and thus contribute to the formation of virtual communities.

## 1. Obstacles facing the citizen's journalistic work:

### 1.1 Subjective Obstacles:

These are the shortcomings related to the citizen journalist's personality, level and awareness of the goal he aims (Kuok, 2014) at participating in the production and dissemination of news stories. The most important subjective obstacles are as follows:

- **Lack of professionalism:** The lack of professionalism is one of the most important factors that lead the citizen journalist to fall into many abuses and mistakes that often relate to the credibility of the news story he publishes, and this leads to obstructing his role in bringing about change for the better and communicating the facts to the public. (Price, 2015)
- **Weakness of social culture:** Culture and the acquisition of various knowledge and knowledge of the skills of dealing with modern technologies play a major role in accompanying the citizen journalist during the process of participating in the production and dissemination of news stories, and this is by addressing the aspects of the story and giving all the information and backgrounds accompanying the event. (Kalyani, 2015)
- **Lack of awareness of the citizen journalist:** the citizen journalist may sometimes not realize his effective and influential role in bringing about social, economic, political and cultural change through what he produces and publishes news stories that sometimes carry in their content important and strategic information with a large degree of influence on the decisions of local authorities. In moving to change the reality that did not appeal to the members of society to the extent that they covered the shortcomings and needs in the media through social networks and

satellite news screens.(Fallah,2021) In order to achieve this positive path for the effective participation of the citizen journalist, his commitment to values and morals must be far from compromising the privacy of individuals, that is, he is required to convey the truth objectively without taking sides at the expense of another, and to stay away from speculation and fanatical personal opinions of a particular thought or ideology.

**1.2 External Obstacles:** They are a set of factors surrounding the citizen journalist, which would disrupt his media activity, which requires focusing on conveying the facts without being affected by any external factor from near or from afar. These external obstacles are as follows:

- ✓ The efforts of some economic, political and media institutions and agencies to discredit the citizen journalist and make him deviate from the credibility that must accompany him throughout his media path, as these parties publish media contents attributed to citizen journalists as paid eyewitnesses, who provide what these companies dictate to them in order to Achieving its own interests at the expense of the credibility of the information and the integrity of the journalist. This confirms the necessity of the citizen journalist's commitment to practice his activities with complete independence and not to engage with any external parties.(Admire, 2018)
- ✓ Other foreign parties' practice of more daring methods in obstructing the citizen journalist's activity by using various forms of material pressure such as imprisonment, kidnapping, expulsion and torture, or resorting to moral pressure methods such as trying to lure or intimidate the citizen journalist from the consequences of publishing news stories that do not fit the directions of the concerned authorities.
- ✓ Censorship: No, as long as censorship has constituted an obstacle to freedom of expression, access to and dissemination of information, and

at the level of the electronic press space and the activity of citizen journalists in the production and dissemination of news stories through social networks. Electronic censorship whose levels vary from internal control exercised by the state within its geographical scope over its citizens of journalists, especially those countries that are governed by regimes that do not accept the principles of democracy and citizen participation in the various activities of political, social, cultural and media life. There is external censorship exercised by one state over another as a form of imposing the occupying power in the media field, “as Israel does against the Palestinian citizen journalist and Morocco against the Sahrawi citizen journalist... Whatever the form and purpose of this censorship, it sometimes impedes the work of the citizen journalist, making it impossible for him to practice.” His media activity is as it should, and the result is a news story truncated from many of the details necessary for any complete media message.(Yusuf, 2018) The reasons for the censorship imposed on the citizen journalist’s work include publishing news, photos and data that the authority classifies as confidential information and that publishing them would harm national security, national unity, public interest, social order, the basic values of society and other ambiguous names whose meanings were not precisely defined and the authority was satisfied By making it an excuse to impose censorship on citizen journalism.(Xilong, 2014)

- ✓ Modifying the news stories produced and published by the citizen journalist: The citizen journalist is not satisfied with publishing his news story through social networks, but also sends it to television news channels that allocate a special electronic window to receive all the contents sent by the citizen journalist, and sometimes the professional journalist gets the content of the news story Directly from the Citizen Journalist page via the Facebook network, and the story has many modifications in the way journalistic content is handled and considered



as raw material that can be poured into the appropriate journalistic template for broadcasting, analysis and discussion But sometimes the content of the news story is distorted or distorted, especially with regard to the intertwined issues and events that make the TV news channel dealing with the content obtained from the citizen journalist exercise a kind of censorship and filtering of its contents in line with the editorial policy of the institution, and here the news story may lose many elements and parts It would detract from the credibility and validity of the information.

- ✓ Technical and technological obstacles: New information and communication technologies play a major role in pushing forward the path of citizen journalism, and it is the most prominent factor that contributed to the emergence and development of this new media orientation. This is due to weak infrastructure, low level of communications, high-flow Internet connectivity, high subscription prices and smart devices, which makes it difficult for him to achieve the condition of unlimited temporal and spatial presence. Which requires immediate interactive communication. All these factors make the citizen journalist think only of how to overcome these technical obstacles instead of thinking about the type and topic of the news story he will produce and how to develop his skills and gain experience in the media field (Mutsvairo, 2012).

## ***2. Evaluation of citizen journalist activity between criticism and encouragement:***

The citizen journalist has gained an important position in the media space, both in the field and in the academic, and has become the subject of studies and discussions for the role he plays in the process of producing and publishing news content and stories. The process of evaluating it took many directions, ranging from criticism to encouragement, which would draw

a vision of the nature of the relationship that will be established between citizen journalism and the media. These main directions are as follows:

### **2.1. The first direction:**

It is the trend that greatly welcomes the participation of citizen journalists in the production and dissemination of news stories and their treatment on television, and sees that this participation has many positive effects., This trend also considers that the citizen journalist has in his hands the possibility to bring about social change for the better, and this is by making a voice and communicating the image of marginalized groups in society and achieving the greatest degree of justice and equality among all groups of society, and citizen journalism contributes to encouraging citizens to participate in the discussion And analysis of general internal and external issues (Etika, 2019).

On this basis, the proponents of this trend consider citizen journalism as a fifth authority that is superior to its counterpart the fourth in terms of its liberation and not being subject to the authority of advertisements, financiers and politicians who exercise a kind of monopoly over information and force the old media to keep pace with the agenda set by such powerful agencies.

The citizen journalist was also able to a large extent bypassing the censorship of the gatekeeper, which subjects the contents to a series of selections for what will be broadcast and published at the level of media institutions. Fast and interlocking ways to spread widely at the local, regional and global levels.

This gives the citizen journalist the ability to deal with national and international issues and discuss them according to his own opinion, which leads to the creation of a globalized public opinion through which the opinions of citizen journalists from different countries of the world are

intertwined, which would offer realistic solutions to solve the problems and conflicts between the various conflicting parties.

## 2.2 second trend:

Supporters of this trend fundamentally oppose the idea of the citizen journalist's participation in the production and dissemination of news stories, which are often content and content devoid of professional and professional standards in handling events and dealing with them in a media manner that requires accuracy and credibility in the published information. Academic and field professional journalistic work, As a result of the lack of training and adventure in the field of producing and publishing news stories, "the studies conducted in order to evaluate the contributions of citizen journalists enumerate the existence of hundreds of sites where citizen journalists have committed violations of intellectual property rights by employing data and files that are not theirs." Not to mention the publications that affect the private lives of individuals and the reputation of various institutions". (Seungahn, 2013)

The citizen journalist's pursuit of priority in publishing the news in a competitive atmosphere with his peers in the field is one of the reasons that lead to the hasty publication of false news, intentionally or out of ignorance of its inaccuracy, which leads to its widespread promotion, especially by citizen journalists who receive the news story in The second stage is for them to republish and share it to expand the circle of rumors spreading more and more.

Supporters of this trend also fault that some citizen journalists use new media and communication to "achieve their personal interests in the field of advertising and promotion of their activities, services or products," and this is after they have gained a mass base of followers of their website or page on social networks, Here the citizen journalist activity enters into its economic aspect based on advertising income and customer formation, and

this would make it subject to the authority of advertisers and money men active in the electronic media space, which constitutes a kind of confusion over publishing the correct information with credibility and objectivity and without being influenced by any external party, whatever its nature (Patricia, 2014).

The owners of this trend, including media professionals and academics, admit that the new media and communication media have provided great opportunities for public participation in interaction with the media, with the freedom to express their opinions and produce and publish media contents that are often brief news stories of events witnessed by the public, but all these activities are carried out by Citizen journalist by employing new media in the field of media uses “cannot be a justification for amateurs to replace professionals or for media colleges and institutes to be closed under the pretext that the practice of journalism and media is a human right that is exercised by instinct or practice and without prior academic training.”(Fioretti, 2010) There is no room for comparison between the citizen journalist and the professional journalist, and here the importance of specialization and professionalism in producing and publishing news stories, dealing with events and discussing various public issues through the old and new media, emerges (Fatlawi, 2016).

The citizen journalist may often encounter events directly and be an eyewitness to them, and he is able to transmit the event, take video clips and publish them immediately and quickly in the form of a news story through social networks, but this news story remains incomplete and needs many of the elements, parts and conditions necessary to deliver the information to the public accurately.” And the spatial space in which he witnessed the occurrence of the event, and he may not realize the necessity of supporting the incident with all the conflicting points of view about it under the slogan of the opinion... and the other opinion, This is what the citizen journalist can overlook because of his quick and inaccurate coverage of the

event taking place in front of him and his quest for exclusivity and scoop in producing the news story and publishing it as soon as possible, even at the expense of its content and comprehensiveness of news coverage (Ferrucci, 2018)

It should be noted here that there is a category of citizen journalists who take advantage of the news story that was first published on the subject as a background and follow it with new news stories that follow the developments that occurred on the event. journalists.

The proponents of this trend do not call for preventing the citizen journalist from carrying out his media activities by producing and publishing news stories according to his own opinions, or to enact laws against citizen journalism.

However, they demand that “the activity of the citizen journalist is limited to exchanging news and opinions of his own without seeking to compete with the professional journalist and his media institution, and diminishing their role in establishing the principles of public service in its news and media aspect.” Practicing any media activity with the aim of publishing the news without prejudice to the principles and ethics of the journalistic profession.

### ***3- The future of the citizen journalist's relationship with the professional journalist:***

The relationship between citizen journalist and professional journalist is the subject of a constant debate between researchers and media professionals, a discussion centered on the reality of this relationship and its future prospects, and as long as opinions about citizen journalism and other media are divided over who says that the first will cancel the second, or that the second will stand and remove The first one lacks the conditions for competition and survival, while the third opinion is based on the

necessity of coexistence between the two means and they must need the skills and advantages of each in order to provide the news services that the public needs.

### **3.1. The first direction:**

Supporters of this trend believe that the citizen journalist with his new media will replace the professional journalist with his old media, That is, the relationship between the two parties is governed by clash and substitution, and with the increasing development and spread of new media and communication media and the expansion of the number of its users across the world in the media field, this new journalistic style will dominate over its old counterpart, and the differences between the citizen journalist and the professional journalist will disappear on this basis, including specialization and full-time profession. Citizens will practice media side by side with professional journalists. (Ali, 2011)

And the Australian researcher John Hartley says in this regard: "The press, as we know, may in fact be a transitional form, as it emerged in the context of the struggle between the possibilities of democracy, and everyone has the right to practice it, as long as he has the technological ability to do so." Indeed, the technological development of the Internet and the generalization of its use for all spectrums of civil society led to the removal of restrictions and barriers to publishing, and to allow more citizens to practice journalism, given that journalism is a human right that is not considered a new idea, but rather has strong roots in the model of American democracy., which has been adopted by many initiatives since 1644.

On the other hand, legal arguments appeared in the United States of America in 2006 related to the application of the law in California to protect citizen journalists and provide all the conditions and conditions that help and encourage them to participate in the production and dissemination of news

stories, processing and discussing them through social networks and other media, especially satellite TV news.

Hartley is keen on the necessity of continuing the activity of citizen journalists and encouraging them to participate in the media process away from the concerns of the professional journalist and media institutions, It is necessary that both work side by side in order to achieve democracy and modernity, which requires employing new information and communication technologies in order to involve members of society in all activities of social, political, economic, cultural, sports and media life without marginalizing, excluding or underestimating the role of any citizen.

### **3.2. second trend:**

The proponents of this trend treat the issue of the relationship between the citizen journalist and the professional journalist from the angle of equality in the concept of citizenship. Professional journalists are also citizens like the rest of the citizens. Their media institutions seek to provide a public service to the public, as they harness their material and human resources to serve the citizen and citizenship. Therefore, it is not possible to distinguish between citizens on the basis that a group of them are professional journalism and practice it professionally (Amid, 2018).

While there are other citizens who practice other professions and have the right to participate in the production and dissemination of content and news stories, but within a legal framework that regulates these contributions, while specifying professional rules, controls and ethics of journalistic work Accordingly, the citizen journalist shares with the professional journalist in many characteristics and features, on top of which is citizenship and the pursuit of searching for and publishing information using technical means and journalistic skills acquired, whether through academic training or daily field practice.(Annika, 2018) And both of them should practice their journalistic activity with self-censorship, regulations and regulatory laws to



avoid deviation from the correct path of the media, which requires investigating the truth and conveying it to the public with accuracy, comprehensiveness and objectivity.

### 3.3. Third trend:

Supporters of this trend assume that there is neither an old media nor a professional journalist who does not depend on the new media, communication and the Internet, and on the other hand, there is no new media or citizen journalists who do not use the old media, and this is what makes opportunities for coexistence, integration and cooperation between the two parties possible and necessary. To achieve the best results in order to reach and disseminate information to the largest possible number of the public quickly, timely, accurately and objectively, with the media content including all opinions on issues of interest to all members of society, whether they are citizen journalists or professional journalists (Balbi, 2015).

Gilmor says in this regard: "A lot of things have changed, but the main premise of the "we are the media" trend has not changed, and I think we are living in the first phase of a distinct and somewhat dubious phenomenon. By my words, I do not mean that the citizen journalist will replace the professional journalist, and I do not want that to happen. We want a prosperous ideological system for both parties.(Gillmor, 2004)

The proponents of this trend, therefore, argue that the relationship that will govern the citizen journalist and his new media with the professional journalist and his old media is a relationship of cooperation and participation in performing the media function instead of the relationship of confrontation and an attempt to eliminate the other.

The two parties are required to intensify efforts and work together to search for and communicate facts and combine different points of view without exaggerated control obstacles. Censorship must be relative to



regulate the process of participation in the production and dissemination of media content and not to discourage and curb this participation and only put one opinion in the media interface (Manish, 2020).

This trend also regulates the bilateral relationship between the citizen journalist and the professional journalist, with the necessity of not interfering with the freedom of the other, or the way he works and how he produces and publishes news contents and through any means. Each party has its own means and methods for research, production, publishing and processing.

Achieving this cooperation and partnership between the citizen journalist and the professional journalist requires a set of obligations, foremost among which is “trying to learn and acquire some new skills that help the citizen journalist in the process of participating in the production and dissemination of news stories in a proper manner and avoiding the least possible percentage of error in investigating the facts.”(Kihal, 2019)

One of the most important of these skills is for the citizen journalist to learn some of the rules and regulations of the journalistic profession, especially those related to accuracy before publishing the news story, which should carry correct and complete information that combines the various opinions that have a relationship from near or far with the issue or event you are dealing with.(writer, 2019)

The citizen journalist must also abide by the rules of conduct in his media coverage and avoid all manifestations of insults, cursing and slander, and he is well aware of the importance of respecting privacy protection laws, whether for individuals or institutions, and he has no right to ever violate this principle while he is covering an event. The news story is complete by simply mentioning The necessary elements related to what happened? And from ? and where? And when? and how? It is necessary to be satisfied with these elements and not to deviate from the topic and fill it with matters

related to the private lives of people that do not provide any addition to the story, but rather distort it at times and make it deviate from its correct path in communicating and disseminating information to the public.

Instead, it becomes a material that causes a stir on social networks, no more, no less, and the news and informational feature of the news story is completely absent.

A citizen journalist is obligated to respect the principle of intellectual property and copyright, so he is not entitled to use any protected text, audio or visual files in preparing his news story, whether in the form of background music or attributing a news story to another citizen journalist or a professional journalist to him without referring to its original publisher.

The citizen journalist should also strive to correct the errors contained intentionally or unintentionally in his published news story by noting this in a publication accompanying the story and this is known as the right to correct (Docquir, 2007)

The citizen journalist also guarantees the right to respond to the groups that criticize the content of his story, and all this is in line with the principle of pluralism of opinions in order to clarify the truth with accuracy, objectivity and comprehensiveness.

The professional journalist must also share with the citizen journalist some privileges, foremost among which is the right of the journalist to maintain the confidentiality of his sources.

The professional journalist should treat the citizen journalist with respect and equality and must acknowledge his active role in covering events as they occur and that he is the source of the initial signal that reaches the professional journalist and his media institution in order to move and exit to the field of the event witnessed by the citizen journalist exclusively.

Media institutions should recognize the presence of partners and actors in the field of media content production outside the walls of these institutions, and those in charge of them should realize that the cadres of citizen journalists are the most conservative on the principle of pluralism and diversity, both in the topics and issues that are covered and put forward for treatment through social networks and screens. Satellite television news, in addition to the diversity of opinions discussed about the contents of news stories that deal daily with topics of interest to members of society and seek to bring about social, political, economic, cultural, and sports changes for the better (Bégin, 2014).

This is after it played a pivotal role in conveying the facts of societies in these vital areas and exposing the many shortcomings and abuses that the old media did not dare to address for internal and external reasons.

Accordingly, the important role that the citizen journalist plays in covering events and facts without exclusion or marginalization makes it necessary for the old media to build sound foundations for a solid relationship with this strategic media partner and adopt his various contributions and participations, whether articles, photos, audio or video recordings, The media must also take advantage of the interactive features of new media and citizen journalism applications and use them effectively to improve the level of news coverage of events, especially in environments that are known to be closed to the media.

In this regard, some old and well-established media outlets in the media field are trying to support and develop the existing interactive relationship between their professional journalists and citizen journalists, by encouraging and motivating them to participate in covering events and producing news stories about what is happening in their surroundings and scope of presence, and launching more initiatives that It would raise the level of competition among citizen journalists in acquiring more skills that

should accompany them throughout their media path, and this is what prompts major media organizations in the world such as the British BBC and CNN to organize training courses for individual citizen journalists to improve their level Teach them some of the basics of journalism.

To avoid falling into the mistakes and abuses that most citizen journalists fall into due to their lack of experience and their lack of academic and field training, unlike professional journalists.

These media organizations also seek to organize competitions for the best content or news story, and to present prizes and honors to the winners. This encourages citizen journalists to excel in participating in the production of content and choosing serious and important topics that reflect the reality experienced by members of their community (writer, 2011).

#### ***4- Future trends of citizen journalism and its place in the events industry:***

The citizen journalist has acquired an important role in the field of producing and publishing news stories, and has become practicing participatory, dialogue, interactive journalism characterized by creativity and diversity in choosing topics and covering social, political, economic, cultural and sports events and issues that reflect his interests and aspirations of members of his community, and seeks to achieve comprehensive change and improve the conditions that made him move It covers the shortcomings witnessed by the media.

A citizen journalist can reach this level of service, and develop his media performance in covering and addressing events through social networks and television news channels, and employing citizen journalism applications in carrying out many roles and tasks whose levels and degrees of importance vary according to the type of news story and the field of the

event it covers. Due to the presence of a number of factors, the most important of which are:

- ❖ The citizen journalist should outline the desired goals of his participation in the production and dissemination of content and news stories, thus giving this participation a service and utilitarian character for him and the members of his community, and at the same time avoiding the production and sharing of contents that cause material and moral harm to him and to other individuals (Hanane, 2013).
- ❖ The citizen journalist must be well aware of his effective and influential role in bringing about social, political, economic and cultural change, while adhering to the values and ethics of the journalistic profession.
- ❖ The citizen journalist employs all his skills and capabilities in order to fight all kinds of crimes and combat social evils and all forms of persecution against members of his community with impartiality, and the citizen journalist often succeeds through this type of news story in forcing the concerned authorities to move against all the agencies that Citizens' rights are violated.
- ❖ The citizen journalist should be the media outlet for the members of his society, as he is their voice and image. He must participate in news stories stemming from the problems of society and cover the media needs of all its members away from all forms of ideological, religious and social discrimination and other differences that would threaten the impartiality of citizen journalism. And make it exercise a media blackout on many events (Mubarak, 2011).
- ❖ The citizen journalist chooses important topics and issues that are absent from the media, and presents and addresses them boldly from the point of view of the citizen and not from the point of view of governments that always use the media to direct public opinion and strive

to expand the scope of their exploitation to groups of activists in the new media space of influential citizen journalists to direct them To serve special agendas

- ❖ Citizen journalism can move at a steady pace in the media space, and citizen journalism can develop more and gain a more important position in all areas of social, political, economic, cultural and media life by fighting all forms of chaos in the news content industry and avoiding the language of insults, slander, slander and settling accounts Personality and achieving the agendas of certain parties at the expense of competing parties, which exploit citizen journalism as a means of psychological and propaganda warfare. This puts the citizen journalist in front of a serious challenge to provide models for positive participation in the production and dissemination of news stories that are useful to him and members of his community and are in the public interest, and thus become a role model for other members of the public who may one day be allowed to follow the path of the citizen journalist and engage in groups of activists in the media space. across networks.
- ❖ The citizen journalist should realize the position of citizen journalism in the media space and consider it a complementary and supportive journalism to the old media. Positive interaction must occur between them and the concerted efforts made by the two means to give a picture of developing professional performance to serve the country and the citizen (Noha, 2016).
- ❖ Citizen journalism is a popular journalism emanating from the citizens themselves. Therefore, the citizen journalist must comprehend the amount of freedom of expression via the Internet, which enabled him to convey his voice and image to a wide range of societies that can stand in solidarity with him and understand his cause. Cultural awareness and proper rational use of this freedom and not using it to achieve narrow

personal goals that make the citizen journalist fall into transgressions and violations of the rules of practicing journalism via the Internet. When the citizen journalist believes that he is an active and effective element and not a tool that is employed by a specific party, citizen journalism will develop and take its leading position in participating in the provision of public service in its news aspect, What will enhance this is the consolidation of professional and ethical rules to which citizen journalists are bound, which will constitute a break with the language of insults, insults and unfounded accusations stemming from emotions that have nothing to do with the values of objectivity and credibility in the profession of journalism.(Mohamed,2014)

### **Results:**

The participation of citizen journalists among the media and communication students surveyed in the process of producing and publishing news stories through the Facebook network in various fields and vital areas has contributed to strengthening their position in the media and communication space and gave them the ability to make change for the better, influence the public, form and direct public opinion, as well as draw the attention of the media. The media, especially the news TV channels, to deal with the contents of the news stories, to process them and discuss them on television.

This is what makes the journalistic citizen build a double relationship with the public and with professional journalists who must abide by a set of controls and professional ethics in dealing with news stories produced and published by the citizen journalist who has not received all the basics of journalistic work and needs more training and training to avoid the largest possible percentage of journalists Violations such as insulting, slandering, slandering, interfering in the privacy of others, and spreading fabricated news that cause serious harm on various levels, Which should involve all

actors in the media process that takes place in the new media environment of media and communication, including citizen journalists, professional journalists, legislators, deterrent laws and even the Facebook network.

All of them are required to participate seriously and effectively in the strategy of confronting false and fabricated news stories that would dilute citizen activity. The journalist deviates from the correct path that he should take in order to provide objective and accurate news services and become a participating and active element in achieving the principles of public service in its media and news aspect, equally with professional journalists.

### **Conclusion:**

Based on what was presented and what was reached in this study, it can be said that the active movement witnessed by the contemporary media space, which was contributed to by the enormous developments of information and communication technologies in its various new media, led to radical changes in the parameters of the current societies, and this is what we see clearly and strongly in the political, media, cultural, economic and other fields.

Despite the controversies and discussions that citizen journalism has caused since its first forays between media professionals and researchers in this field, and between supporters and opponents of citizen journalist participation in the production and dissemination of news stories through the Facebook network or through the screens of television news channels, it is not possible to deny the great role and importance that journalism has become. The citizen and the journalist citizen in all areas of social, political, media, cultural, sports, economic, environmental and other vital fields of society, and this is reflected in the ability of the citizen journalist to bring about change in these areas and to form and shape public opinion on a specific issue that was raised through what it is published by news stories.



Some researchers specializing in the field of uses of new media for media and communication believe that the activity of a citizen journalist cannot take place in a space independent of the old media, as both mediators need each other in order to exchange information and professional experiences in the field of content production, so the new mediator cannot the old mediator shall be abolished or substituted for it. The relationship that governs them at the present time and will govern them in the future according to predictions and forward-looking studies in this field is a relationship of exchange, integration and competition in order to provide the correct information to the public in a timely, accurate and objective manner.

With the necessity of avoiding all violations committed by the citizen, intentionally or unintentionally, that may distort the activity of citizen journalism or dilute it, such as manifestations of insult, cursing, slander, interference in the privacy of others, spreading hate speech and spreading fabricated news, which in turn leads to spreading chaos in society and compromising public order. and national unity, and this is what necessitates organizing and controlling citizen journalism in Algeria and training and training citizen journalists on effective and positive participation that seeks to advance the public service in its news and media aspect to serve the members of society and achieve change for the better in all areas.

### ***Referrals and references:***

- ***Books:***

- Gareth Price (2015) Opportunities and Challenges for Journalism in the Digital Age, chatham house: the royal institute of international affairs, London
- Admire Mare, Henrik Keith (2018) Citizen Journalism Guidelines , IMS: International Media Support , Danemark.

- Xilong Wang (2014) Through the Eyes of Citizen Journalists, University of Helsinki, *Finland*
- Bruce Mutsvairo, Simon Columbus (2012), African Citizen Journalists' Ethics and the Emerging Networked Public Sphere, Auburn University, usa
- David Etika, Citizen Journalism and It's Impacts on Professional Journalism In Progressives Socieity, Cross River University Of Technology, Nigeria
- Seungahn Nah (2013), Media Credibility and Journalistic Role Conceptions: Views on Citizen and Professional Journalists among Citizen Contributors, Journal of Mass Media Ethics, University of Oregon, usa.
- Natascha Fioretti (2010), Online Journalism: How To Live Well And Make Money, European Journalism Observatory, Ejo, Italy.
- Patrick Ferrucci, (2018) Networked: Social media's impact on news production in digital newsrooms, University of Colorado Boulder, usa.
- John Hartley (2016) The Creative Citizen Unbound: How Social Media and DIY Culture Contribute to Democracy, Communities and the Creative Economy (Connected Communities), 1 st edition, british library cataloguing in publication data, London.
- Annika Sehl (2018), Public Service News and Social Media, Reuters Institute & University of Oxford.
- Dan Gillmor (2004), We the media: The rise of citizen journalists, O'Reilly Media, Newton, usa.
- Manish Kumar Bharti (2020) Role of Citizen Journalism in Democratization of Media, Amity University, India.

- **Journal article:**

- Mahmoud Youssef Ahmed Al-Louh,(2018) Palestinian journalists' dependence on citizen journalism as a source of information and its reflection on their professional performance, "A field study in the governorates of the Gaza Strip", Master's note, Faculty of Arts, Islamic University of Gaza, Palestine.

- **Seminar article:**

- Kalyani Chadha, Linda Steiner(2015) , (The Potential And Limitations Of Citizen Journalism Initiatives), **Journalism Studies**, Volume 16– Issue 5: Democracy, Civil Society, and Journalism in India.
- Patricia Aufderheide (2014), Journalists, Social Media and Copyright: Demystifying Fair Use in the Emergent Digital Environment, Journal of Business & Technology Law, volume 9, Issue 1,Article 4, usa.

- **Internet websites:**

- Ming-Kuok, 24/01/2014, UNESCO discusses challenges facing citizen journalists, <https://en.unesco.org/news/unesco-discusses-challenges-facing-citizen-journalists-oxford-university>, Oxford University, United Kingdom, seen on 23/03/2021.
- Kholoud Al-Falah, 20/03/2021, Citizen Journalism Challenge and Criticism, <https://www.alroeya.com/119-86/2205626->, Media Studies, Al-Ru'ya Newspaper's website, Abu Dhabi, accessed on 03/28/ 2021.
- Zaid Al-Fatlawi, 06/29/2016, Professional journalism challenges citizen journalism in the Arab world, <https://ijnet.org/fr/node/910>
- USA, ijnet, Réseau international des journalistes, accessed March 28, 2021.

- Ali Bin Shuwail Al-Qarni (2011), The New Media: From Traditional Press to social media and Citizen Journalism, 1st Edition, Hala Press (Al Jeraisy Distribution Company), Riyadh.
- Amid Shehadeh, 06/23/2018, Citizen Journalist and Citizen Journalist, <https://institute.aljazeera.net/ar/ajr/article/524>, Journal of Journalism, Al Jazeera Media Institute, Doha, accessed on 03/19/2021.