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Media framing of food security issues on Algerian television A descriptive and analytical study of a sample of news broadcasts from 2025

Brahimi Mohamed zakaria[1,*], Djellouli mokhtar[2]

[1] University of Tiaret Ibn Khaldoun (Algeria), mohamedzakaria.brahimi@univ-tiaret.dz
Communication and quality of life lab

[2] University of Tiaret Ibn Khaldoun (Algeria), Mokhtar.djellouli@univ-tiaret.dz

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Abstract:

This study aims to identify the most important topics related to food security addressed by Algerian state television in its news bulletins. This prompted us to examine the topic of food security in the data and content of news broadcasts and how this issue was framed in the media. using media monitoring and content analysis techniques on a sample of news bulletins from 2025. The content of the bulletins was divided into form and content categories, and after conducting a descriptive and analytical study (quantitative and qualitative), it was concluded that Algerian public television, through its numerous news bulletins, paid significant attention to framing topics related to food security, with these topics varying to include agricultural and food products, in addition to various projects and investments related to the agricultural sector.

Keywords: *Media framing, food security, Algerian television, news bulletins.*

الملخص

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى معرفة أهم المواضيع المتعلقة بالأمن الغذائي التي يعالجها التلفزيون الجزائري الرسمي من خلال نشراته الإخبارية، وهو ما دفعنا للبحث عن موضوع الأمن الغذائي في معطيات ومضامين النشرات الإخبارية، وكيف تم تأطير هذه القضية إعلاميا، وفق تطبيق المسح الإعلامي وتقنية تحليل المضمون على عينة من عينة من نشرات الأخبار لسنة 2025، وتم تقسيم المحتوى للنشرات إلى فئات الشكل وفئات المضمون، وبعد القيام بالدراسة الوصفية التحليلية (الكمية والكيفية)، تم التوصل إلى أن التلفزيون الجزائري العمومي من خلال العديد من نشراته الإخبارية أولى اهتماما بالغ الأهمية في تأطيره لموضوعات ذات الصلة بقضية الأمن الغذائي، حيث تنوّعت هذه الموضوعات لتشمل المنتجات الفلاحية والغذائية، إضافة إلى مختلف المشاريع والاستثمارات المرتبطة بالقطاع الفلاحي.

الكلمات المفتاحية: التأطير الإعلامي، الأمن الغذائي، التلفزيون الجزائري،النشرات الإخبارية.

* Brahimi Mohamed zakaria

I. INTRODUCTION

The media is currently considered a primary and essential source of information for all segments and groups of the public, including general news and developments. In this regard, the media has become an influential element in the life of societies and plays a very important and central role in the distribution and promotion of information.

It is well known that television, since its inception, has been a pioneer in the use of sound and image, which has prompted most heads of state and political decision-makers in general to exploit this technology to convey messages of great importance that affect the fate of societies and nations as a whole. Algerian television has also been following this path since its inception. Shortly after independence, the Algerian state took the necessary measures to reclaim the radio and television building for the public interest, given the importance of this sensitive sector in conveying the new sovereignty of the Algerian state and communicating important media developments to the Algerian people. Algerian public television has become the mouthpiece of the country's highest authorities by addressing important political issues, particularly food security.

Since Algerian public television has become super important in covering and showing this issue, it's now a key media reference and official channel, especially with the government paying more attention to food security. This is a big deal and a sensitive topic, and it's one of the government's top priorities to do whatever it takes to make it happen. For this reason, Algerian television has taken it upon itself to make a qualitative shift in the level of media coverage of this issue related to food security and has given it a large amount of attention and media coverage, providing real media services that meet the public's expectations in terms of understanding the implications of this issue.

When it comes to food security, the country's highest authorities have made this issue a priority that requires knowledge and serious attention. We see the Algerian state working hard and continuously to ensure that all individuals have access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets the nutritional needs of Algerians for a healthy and active life. Consequently, the Algerian authorities attach the utmost importance and make strenuous efforts to achieve food security and boost national production, starting with reducing the cost of dependence on imports, based on strategies and plans designed to promote and develop the agricultural sector and support farmers, by developing the agricultural sector's operational capabilities, encouraging investment, and intensifying agricultural production for widespread consumption.

Regarding the analytical framework of this study, Algerian television represents a suitable medium for analyzing news broadcasts on an issue of great importance, as mentioned above. In its broadcasts, Algerian television sought to convey the spoken image, including the formulation of media content with a variety of formats, news items, and other material, which will be the subject of analysis in this study. This leads us to ask the following key question: How did Algerian television frame the issue of food security in its news broadcasts for the year 2025?

2.Study questions:

To answer the research question, a set of sub-questions related to the categories of analysis were developed, as follows:

- What food security issues did Algerian television highlight in its news broadcasts?

- Who are the most prominent figures involved in food security issues in Algerian television news broadcasts?

- What types of journalism are used in the media coverage of food security issues on Algerian public television through news broadcasts?

- How much airtime is devoted to food security issues on Algerian television?

3.Importance of the study:

Every academic study has its own importance that motivates researchers to complete it, delve into its topics, and attempt to reach more accurate research results that answer its questions or hypotheses. Accordingly, the importance of the study at hand, which is the subject of our research, can be determined by the following points:

-It examines a different aspect of media studies related to the issue of food security on Algerian public television.

-The issue of food security is of concern to citizens and authorities, which makes it a matter of public opinion that must be followed in the media and studied through news broadcasts.

4.Study objectives:

Every academic study or scientific research seeks to achieve a set of objectives, which play an important role in defining the nature of the subject and determining the path that the researcher must follow in studying his subject. Therefore, we have set a series of objectives that embody our desire to strive towards achieving them, which are:

- To determine the amount of time allocated to food security issues on Algerian public television during its news broadcasts.

- To identify the language, sources, and journalistic styles used in the media coverage of food security issues on Algerian public television during its news broadcasts.

- To reveal the topics, areas, and personalities used in the media coverage of food security issues on Algerian public television during its news broadcasts.

- To highlight the importance of food security issues on Algerian public television during its news broadcasts.

5.Methodological procedures for the analytical study

5.1 Type and methodology of the study

This study falls within the scope of descriptive analytical research that focuses on studying media phenomena in their current state. It does not stop at description and diagnosis, but goes beyond that to describe causal relationships and attempt to reveal the nature of these relationships.

In this case, a media survey methodology was used, which is appropriate for the data in this study, with the aim of understanding the content by analyzing the content of the food security issue in Algerian television broadcasts in terms of form and substance.

5.2 - Study tool:

This study relied on a media survey approach that focuses on collecting and analyzing various news reports related to Algerian television in order to answer the research problem and questions posed. This approach helps us collect accurate information and data on the media framing of the food security issue by Algerian television through its news bulletins, in which television usually addresses a variety of topics. However, we have focused on topics related to our study, namely the aforementioned issue, by describing how Algerian public television specifically addresses this topic, how it covers it, and how it treats it. and how it presents it by focusing on and highlighting this important issue, which requires careful observation and a more detailed description.

As for the content analysis approach Janis defines it as a research method that aims to categorize content characteristics according to rules determined by the analyst as a scientific researcher.**(Khair, 2007)**

5.3 Study sample:

The study sample is considered to be a selected group of units chosen from the statistical population. The study population is divided into an unknown population, so the researcher resorts to conducting a comprehensive survey from which the sample is drawn from the study population. If the researcher has an idea of the population and its characteristics, then using sampling is more effective. **(Al-Naimi, 2014)**. Based on this, we have identified three levels for the sample in our study, as follows:

5.3.1. Source sample: This is evident in the consistency of media sources that are in harmony and consistent with the research objectives. Accordingly, the study population is limited to Algerian television news broadcasts, and this level represents the study population. Based on this level, Algerian television was selected according to the following criteria:

-Affiliation criterion (ownership): These channels belong to Algerian public television.
-Broadcasting criterion: Public television channels are broadcast throughout the country.
-Language criterion: Public television channels broadcast in Arabic, which is the official language of Algeria.
In addition, Algerian television focuses on covering and addressing important national and international issues and news, which is why we chose Algerian public television, as it provided us with access to an archive of news broadcasts on its official YouTube page for the period from January 1, 2025, to December 31, 2025, enabling us to conduct our analytical study.

5.3.2. Sample of selected broadcasts: Algerian public television news broadcasts cover a wide range of topics, so we took great care in selecting topics related to food security. We therefore limited our study to the period from January to December 2025.

It should be noted that during this period, the issue of food security was addressed in one of the news bulletins broadcast by Algerian public television. We therefore relied on a purposive sample, as it met the objectives of this research and provided the data necessary for the analytical study.

5.3.3. Sample of the content of news bulletins broadcast by Algerian public television:

After reviewing the content of Algerian public television news bulletins, we analyzed all the news bulletins to be the subject of the analytical study, where we were able to count these bulletins, which numbered 80, covering the issue of food security. We found a complete and integrated electronic archive of all the news bulletins on the official YouTube page (ChaineEPTV) of Algerian public television. We selected 12 samples from a total of 80, choosing one sample per month throughout 2025.

6- Defining concepts:

6.1-Media framing:

The term “media framing” refers to the compilation of information in a way that evokes a certain association in the reader, often with the aim of changing opinions, attitudes, or behavior. (Otmakhova, 2024).

Procedurally, media framing refers to the deliberate selection or intentional choice of Algerian television news broadcasts on food security issues and making them more prominent, in terms of giving them significant airtime and extensive coverage of this important issue.

6.2. Food security:

- Reformist definition:

Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. (Martin Caraher, 2023)

-Procedural definition:

It is ensuring that all people have access to food and are supplied with food when needed, without any obstacles preventing access to food supplies and meeting specific food needs.

6.3. Algerian Television:

The Algerian Public Television Corporation is the most important media outlet in Algeria. It was established in 1956 during the French colonial period in Algeria. On October 28, 1962, it regained its sovereignty over the Radio and Television Corporation. Since its establishment, the corporation has undergone several transformations and milestones, later becoming an industrial and commercial entity with legal personality. The Ministry of Communication is responsible for its management and budget. (Ministry of Communication, 19/08/2025).

6.4 News bulletins: These can be defined as a collection of news and updates presented by Algerian television to the public on a regular and organized basis to highlight various issues, most notably food security.

II. Analytical framework of the study:

In order to provide an objective and quantitative description of the content of the study sample, we initially decided to classify the content of Algerian television news broadcasts into categories, as each category of analysis enables us to answer the study's questions regarding the content of these news broadcasts. Quantitative analysis is an analysis based on numbers and statistics to interpret data by counting the number of occurrences in each category of analysis. Therefore, our analysis in this context will be to analyze the content of the sample based on the designated categories of analysis and their frequency, so that this process allows us to calculate the degree of repetition in each category of analysis. By employing the repetition method, this process will lead us to quantitative results that contribute significantly to achieving the objectives of the study.

1.Division of analysis units:

These are the units on which counting and calculation are based directly, and these units greatly assist in building content codes, allowing the researcher to analyze quantitative results, as follows:

1.1. Topic unit: This category was used to analyze the content of media materials and select the most important topics related to food security in Algerian television news broadcasts, covering important sectors such as agriculture, water, and electricity, which contribute to food security.

1.1.2.Unit of measurement: This refers to frequency, from which we extract the percentages for comparison between the variables of the study under analysis. In this context, we relied on the time scale because Algerian television news broadcasts are recorded in audio and video format. and the minute scale was used to estimate the time and duration allocated to news bulletins.

2. Categories of analysis: These are the categories used by the researcher to classify the units of analysis in the subject under study, based on their specific characteristics or differences in properties. They are divided into two types: content categories, which answer the question “What was said?”, and form categories, which answer the question “How was it said?”

2.1. Content categories: These were determined according to the nature of the subject under study, as follows:

-Subject category: The most important topics related to food security raised in Algerian television news broadcasts.

-Category of actors in news broadcasts related to food security:
President/Minister/Governor/Agricultural investor/Farmer/Agricultural expert.

2.2. Categories of format: Based on the manner in which the media material was presented in Algerian television news broadcasts.

-Category of time allocated to food security issues: The amount of time allocated to each topic related to food security in news broadcasts.

-Journalistic types category: statements, official statements, reports, and articles.

-Language used for food security issues category: classical Arabic, colloquial Arabic, Amazigh, and hybrid language (a mixture of Arabic and foreign languages).

-Category of images accompanying commentary or reports: images matching commentary and reports, images not matching commentary or reports

-Category of media used in media coverage of food security issues: video, archive images, maps, graphs, statistics, geographical locations, without images.

III. Analysis of the sample according to content categories:

Table (1) shows the preliminary data for the study sample:

Bulletin number	Date of bulletin	The time frame for addressing food security issues	Duration of the bulletin	Percentage of time spent on the topic
01	02/01/2025	5.03 min	46.10min	%10.93
02	04/02/2025	4.00 min	48.51min	%8.18
03	15/03/2025	4.20 min	31.09 min	%13.91
04	14/04/2025	2.00 min	37.13 min	%5.37
05	27/05/2025	1.70 min	25.00 min	%8.66
06	20/06/2025	2.48 min	26.53 min	%10.41
07	27/07/2025	1.84 min	45.34 min	%5.26
08	07/08/2025	2.11 min	45.16 min	%4.82
09	22/09/2025	8.78 min	44.43 min	%20.79
10	02/10/2025	2.28 min	31.16 min	%7.88
11	02/11/2025	2.55 min	52.33 min	%5.55
12	26/12/2025	6.84 min	38.46 min	%19.08

Algerian public television devoted considerable airtime to addressing the issue of food security in its news broadcasts throughout the months of 2025, with the longest airtime going to broadcast No. (01), which aired on 02/01/2025, with a duration of 8.78 minutes, or 20.79% of the total airtime. followed by news bulletin No. (12), which was broadcast on 26/12/2025, with a duration of

6.84 minutes, corresponding to a percentage of 19.08%. On the other hand, the weakest percentage was for news bulletin No. (08) dated 07/08/2025, which covered less than a full month in its treatment of the issue of food security, with a duration of 2.11 minutes, corresponding to 4.82% compared to the duration of the news bulletin taken from this month. This can be read from another angle related to international events that took up a large part of the coverage, including the war on Gaza, the Western Sahara issue, and the confrontation with French media propaganda on Algeria.

It is clear from the above that Algerian television, through its news broadcasts and its media coverage of the issue of food security, devoted varying amounts of time to this issue during the months of 2025, with television paying particular attention to the issue in news broadcast No. (09) for the month of September. This was due to an important event, namely the inauguration of the" Katama complex" for crushing oilseeds and extracting vegetable oils, which is expected to increase vegetable oil production, achieve self-sufficiency, reduce the import bill, and encourage local production. The issue of food security was also addressed in bulletin No. 12 for December as a bulletin that framed and assessed the overall annual results of continuous agricultural investments, which are showing signs of overall growth. This indicates that the issue of food security is fully included in the media agenda of Algerian public television in its news bulletins.

-Table (2) represents the categories of food security topics:

Food security issues	Repetition	Percentage
-Agricultural products	11	33.33%
-Food products	4	12.12%
-Agricultural projects and investments	4	27.27%
-Construction and building of storage silos	9	27.27%
Total:	33	100%

The data in this table indicates that Algerian television, in its coverage of food security issues in its news bulletins, focuses on a variety of topics directly related to the issue in question, with agricultural products being the most prominent food security topic covered in the news bulletins, accounting for 33.33% of the coverage. while topics related to agricultural projects and investments and the construction of storage silos received similar coverage, at 27.27%. The topic of food products received approximately 12.12% of media coverage.

What we conclude from the above analysis is that Algerian television news broadcasts focused their media coverage on various topics related to food security, with agricultural products receiving the lion's share of media coverage due to the significant added value of the agricultural sector in securing food for the country and its citizens as a whole. News bulletins No. (01), No. (02), No. (03), No. (04), and (06) and (08) all highlight these agricultural products and emphasize their important role in achieving self-sufficiency, as well as informing the public

about the importance of local agricultural products. and other topics related to agricultural investment and the construction of warehouses and silos, which were highlighted by Algerian television and received sufficient media coverage, considering that agricultural investment is a vital source of support for the advancement of the agricultural sector in general, through the presentation of various successful agricultural experiences of investors and farmers. An example of this was presented in news bulletins No. (03) and news bulletins No. (08) and (11).

Consequently, agricultural investments through this media coverage by Algerian television effectively confirm that they will contribute significantly to achieving food security .

-Table (3)shows the key players in food security:

Characteristics of the characters		Repetition	Percentage
President of the Republic/Minister/Governor	President of the Republic	2	10%
	Prime Minister	1	5%
	Minister of Agriculture	2	10%
	Minister of Trade and Export Promotion	1	5%
	Governor	5	25%
Agricultural investor		4	20%
Farmer		4	20%
Agricultural expert		1	5%
Total:		20	100%

The data in the table above indicates the most important actors in the issue of food security covered by news broadcasts on Algerian public television. We note that there is variation in the reliance on these figures by dividing them into subcategories that we found to be applicable to the topics covered in the news broadcasts. We find that there was a heavy reliance on figures who are often in the spotlight in the country's highest authorities, such as the President of the Republic, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Agriculture, and the Wali. We see that the Wali had a strong presence, especially in news bulletin No. (01), news bulletin No. (04), and news bulletin No. (10), (12), with a total percentage of 25% of these categories. These bulletins focused on the measures taken by the governor to support farmers, including the storage and transport of various types of grains and legumes, which contribute significantly to national food security. followed by the President of the Republic and the Minister of Agriculture with a similar percentage of 10%. Algerian television also covered the statements of the Minister of Agriculture in news bulletins No. (02) and the prominent news bulletin No. (08) broadcast on 07/08/2025, in which the Minister of Agriculture emphasized the importance of local oil production and supporting the national market with this essential product. The President of the Republic was the key figure in the issue of food security in newsletters No. 05 and No. 11, which took the form of orders requiring the importation of harvesting machines and planting equipment, as well as a statement on the need to build agriculture on technology and digitization in order to develop the sector, creating effective opportunities that would allow for a shift towards exports. Algerian television featured the Prime Minister in Bulletin No. (09) broadcast on 22/09/2025, in which he explained, during his supervision of the opening of the Katama oil industry factory, that it is a complex that is relied upon heavily to increase vegetable oil production, achieve self-sufficiency, and reduce the import bill.

The Minister of Trade and Export Promotion appeared in bulletin no. (07), broadcast on 27/07/2025, in which he reviewed Algeria's experience in desert agriculture in Addis Ababa, emphasizing the contribution of the desert agriculture sector to achieving self-sufficiency in Algeria. followed by the category of farmer investors and farmers, with the same percentage of 20%. Some bulletins highlighted them as a fundamental pillar of local agricultural production and as a key product for achieving food security. These newsletters also presented them as a category benefiting from agricultural support and even from loans or government programs. An example of this is what was presented in newsletter No. (03), broadcast on 03/15/2025.

Finally, we see that the category of agricultural experts, at 5%, recorded the lowest percentage, which appeared only in bulletin No. (12) among all Algerian television news bulletins.

-Table (4)Internal sources of information on food security issues for news bulletins on Algerian public television:

Internal sources of information on food security	Repetition	Percentage
Statements	12	83,33%
Official statements	1	4,16%
Reports	3	12,50%
Reports	8	33,33%
Total:	24	100%

In a preliminary reading of the data in the table above, which shows the internal sources of information for news broadcasts on Algerian public television in its coverage of the food security issue, we note that a variety of sources were relied upon, with statements accounting for the highest percentage, estimated at 83.33% in all news broadcasts. Statements are therefore an indispensable source of internal information on food security for Algerian public television through its news bulletins, whether in terms of strengthening public confidence in the information provided on food security, directing the debate towards this important issue related to agricultural production, supporting farmers, or other state policies in the agricultural sector. Reportage was also relied upon as a source of media coverage of food security issues, accounting for 33.33% of the total, as it is an important journalistic genre and source used by Algerian television in its coverage of such issues. For Algerian television, reportage in its news bulletins allows it to convey real images from agricultural fields, food factories, markets, or agricultural projects. Reports came next as a reliable source at 12.50%, while official statements came in at a lower rate of 4.16%. in the form of an important statement issued by the Council of Ministers on the presentation of agricultural projects. An example of this is Algerian television's presentation of a statement on the harvest and threshing season for 2025 in news bulletin No. (05), which was broadcast on 05/27/2025.

IV. Analysis of the study sample in terms of form

Table (5)shows the language used in food security topics:

Language used	Repetition	Percentage
Classical Arabic	12	50%
Colloquial Arabic	7	29.16%
Amazigh language	2	8.33%
Hybrid	3	12.50%
Total:	24	100%

Through the table representing the language used in food security topics in Algerian public television news broadcasts, we note a significant variation and difference in the use of classical Arabic, colloquial Arabic, Amazigh, and hybrid languages, with classical Arabic being used most frequently, as shown in the table above, with a 50% share. The second most used language is colloquial Arabic, with a share of 29.16%, followed by hybrid languages with a share of 12.50%. The least used language is Amazigh, with a share of 8.33%.

The most widely used language was Classical Arabic, which is a logical and largely expected result, given that Algerian television news broadcasts are known for their consistent use of

Arabic in first place. As for colloquial Arabic, it can be said that it is due to the statements of farmers who use colloquial Arabic to express their circumstances and agricultural needs to Algerian television. Amazigh was considered one of the languages used in the topic of food security because it is also an official language in the Algerian constitution. This language was used in topics related to food security, for example in news bulletin No. (08) broadcast on 07/08/2025, which featured statements and interventions related to food security issues. The use of this language is clear evidence of the strengthening of the link between food security and national sovereignty and cultural identity. The hybrid language was a mixture of Arabic, colloquial Arabic, and French, from which Algerian television also took vocabulary and structures related to the topic of food security.

-Table (6)shows the language used in food security topics:

Photos accompanying the report or feature story	Repetition	Percentage
Photos matching the report or feature story	12	100%
Photos not matching the report or feature story	0	0.00%
Total:	12	100%

Algerian television relied on images that were 100% consistent with the report and commentary in its coverage of food security issues in its news broadcasts, with no images that were inconsistent with the report or commentary (0.00%). This indicates that the images were relevant to the topic of food security, reflecting Algerian television's keenness to use a set of images consistent with the news content on food security in all its news bulletins to enhance understanding and express the credibility of media coverage of an important issue such as food security. Meanwhile, the fact that there were no images that did not correspond to the report or coverage (0%) is in itself a positive indicator of Algerian television's professional awareness and high level of professionalism in selecting images and avoiding confusion or visual distortion that could result from images unrelated to the topic of food security.

-Table (7)Media used in the media framing of the food security issue:

Media used	Repetition	Percentage
Video	12	30.76%
Images	8	20.51%
Maps	0	0.00%
Statistics	12	30.76%
Geographic locations	5	12.82%
No image	0	0.00%
Graphs	2	5.12%
Total:	39	100%

The table shows the diversity of media used in the media framing of the food security issue, with a clear difference in the rates of use, where video and statistics came in at the same estimated rate of 30.76% , indicating that Algerian television relies on video and accompanying statistics in all its news broadcasts as an effective medium for framing the issue of food security, due to their effective audio-visual ability to attract immediate attention. Exclusive live images following the news introduction came in second with 20.51%, indicating the importance of live images in supporting news content and lending a sense of immediacy and realism appropriate to

the issue of food security. Geographical locations were used as a media medium at a rate of 12.82%, which is an average rate reflecting the limited presence of the spatial dimension in media framing, followed by approved sources at a low rate of 5.12% in graphs These were often linked to the establishment of factories, indicating a low reliance on this explanatory medium. Maps and images without pictures accounted for 0%, indicating a complete absence of these two media in Algerian television news bulletins and their framing of the issue of food security.

V. Results of the analytical study in light of the main question and sub-questions:

By reading the results of the quantitative and qualitative analysis of the data categories in terms of form and content, we conclude the following:

-The media coverage included in Algerian public television news broadcasts for the year 2025, which addressed the issue of food security in its various aspects.

- Among the food security topics highlighted by Algerian television in its news broadcasts, we find that agricultural products took the lion's share of the news broadcasts, accounting for 33.33% , followed by media coverage of agricultural projects and investments and the construction of storage silos, with a similar percentage of 27.27% . Meanwhile, news bulletins also highlighted food products, which accounted for 12.12% of media coverage.

- The most influential figures in the issue of food security in Algerian television news broadcasts were the President of the Republic, ministers, governors, agricultural investors, farmers, and agricultural experts, with governors accounting for the largest share (25%) as the most influential figures in the issue of food security. while the President of the Republic and the Minister of Agriculture were equally influential, with 10%, and the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Trade and Export Promotion shared the same percentage of 5%. Agricultural investors and farmers also had the same percentage of 20%. As for the category of agricultural experts, their effectiveness in the issue of food security was 5%, which was the lowest percentage.

- We conclude from the analytical study of the sample that there are multiple internal sources of information on food security for news broadcasts on Algerian public television, including statements, reports, and official statements. As for the reportage source, Algerian television considers it an important source in media coverage and in bringing news and information related to food security.

-We also conclude that there is diversity in the media language used in food security topics in the news bulletins under study, ranging from classical Arabic to Amazigh, as well as a hybrid language combining colloquial Arabic with other foreign languages.

- The images accompanying the report and the reportage used as an important reference in addressing food security issues were adopted comprehensively as a complementary element to the press report and television reportage.

- The media used in the media framing under study varied, including video, still images (especially those immediately following the news introduction), statistics, geographical locations, and graphs.

VI. Conclusion:

Through its news broadcasts, Algerian public television has taken on a pivotal role in addressing sensitive issues such as food security, conveying and presenting issues that are of strategic priority to the country's highest authorities. This makes Algerian television an official media reference that reflects the state's growing interest in this vital issue. Algerian television has therefore taken on a qualitative shift in the level of media coverage of food security, giving it significant space in its news broadcasts. This has helped to provide comprehensive content that combines news, analysis, evaluation, and clarification, This has contributed significantly to shaping collective awareness of food security as a strategic challenge for achieving sustainable development and national sovereignty. The news broadcasts presented by Algerian television therefore essentially provide genuine media services that meet the public's expectations and help them understand and learn about this important issue.

Therefore, in its media coverage of this pivotal issue, Algerian television should move from descriptive news reporting to a comprehensive scientific and media framework that combines explanatory news coverage of this issue with an analytical and interpretative approach characterized by contextual background information contextual background, figures and statistics, graphs, and evaluative assessment files through the diagnosis of food security-related deficiencies and their treatment according to well-studied scientific principles. This would help the country's higher authorities to provide appropriate solutions to achieve food security and keep the public informed and give them a deeper understanding of the issue in general.

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