Training in Comprehensive Journalism among Algerian Journalists

- A Field Study on a Sample of Journalists in Constantine Province-

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Abstract:

This study focused on several key axes to understand the dynamics of training in comprehensive journalism within Algerian media. We explored the level of awareness and interest of Algerian journalists in this field, as well as their readiness to learn and acquire new skills and techniques. This was achieved through a field study conducted on a sample of journalists in Constantine Province.

After the field study and both quantitative and qualitative analysis of the data, we reached several conclusions. Most notably, there is a significant gap in Algerian journalists' knowledge of the concept of comprehensive journalism. Nevertheless, they emphasize the necessity and importance of training in this field and express willingness to do so. In contrast, most media institutions show little interest in training journalists in comprehensive journalism, as evidenced by the lack of initiatives aimed at equipping them.

Keywords: Comprehensive Journalism, Algerian Journalists, Journalism Training

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1. INTRODUCTION

The media field continues to undergo rapid changes in light of the development of modern technology and digital techniques, which are among the most prominent drivers reshaping the global media landscape. Comprehensive journalism has emerged as one of the modern concepts representing a qualitative development in the production and dissemination of media content. It relies on the integration of multimedia, artificial intelligence, virtual reality, fifth-generation technologies, and other innovations.

This approach enables journalists to provide rich and interactive content that combines the traditional aspects of professional journalism with the requirements of the digital age. It thus represents a necessary solution to the challenges facing media outlets in an era defined by speed and technological advancement.

In Algeria, the media sector has gradually started to engage in the digital revolution, though this transformation is still in its early stages compared to developed countries. This situation reflects major challenges facing Algerian journalists, particularly in light of limited material and technical resources and the absence of continuous training in skills related to comprehensive journalism. These challenges highlight the need to train journalists in this field to ensure their readiness to handle technological transformations and to take advantage of the opportunities offered by comprehensive journalism in enhancing professionalism and the quality of media content.

Although comprehensive journalism offers great potential for developing media work, its success primarily depends on journalists' awareness of its importance and their readiness to adapt to the developments in this field.

This raises the key research problem: to what extent are Algerian journalists aware of the significance of this media transformation, and how prepared are they to engage in training programs designed to enhance their ability to use modern technologies and produce multimedia content.

Studies show that journalists face numerous challenges that hinder their engagement in this path, such as a lack of specialized training in comprehensive journalism, the absence of the necessary infrastructure within media organizations, and weak professional support from regulatory bodies. This makes it necessary to identify the capacities and readiness of journalists to overcome these obstacles () and analyze the role that professional training can play in strengthening their ability to meet the requirements of comprehensive journalism.

Comprehensive journalism cannot be viewed in isolation from the needs of the public, which has become more demanding and interactive with media content. In this context, the shift towards producing comprehensive and interactive content has become

not just an option, but an imperative necessity to keep pace with the expectations of the modern audience. Therefore, training journalists in the use of artificial intelligence, virtual reality, and multimedia digital content creation may be a practical solution to ensure that the media market's demands are met.

In Algeria in general, and in the province of Constantine, which will be the focus of our study, many questions arise about the extent to which journalists are prepared to adapt to this transition. This province is an interesting case study for examining the professional trends of journalists in Algeria, given the dynamic media landscape and the presence of many active media institutions and offices.

On the other hand, assessing the factors that motivate journalists to engage in training programs, such as improving professional performance, is an important step in understanding their motivations. Analyzing the obstacles they face, whether related to infrastructure or human resources, can provide a comprehensive view for improving training strategies and supporting comprehensive journalism.

Based on the above, our study aims to answer fundamental questions regarding Algerian journalists' awareness of the importance of comprehensive journalism and to analyze their willingness to adopt this new media model, with a focus on the role of training in improving the quality of journalistic work and raising the level of professionalism in the Algerian media landscape. We therefore pose the following main question: **What are the attitudes of journalists in the province of Constantine towards training in the field of comprehensive journalism?**

The main question branches out into the following sub-questions:

- How aware are journalists in the province of Constantine of the importance of comprehensive journalism?
- How willing are journalists to engage in training programs to acquire comprehensive journalism skills and techniques?
- What factors motivate journalists to participate in training in the field of comprehensive journalism?
- What challenges do journalists in Constantine Province face in training in the field of comprehensive journalism?
- What are the suggestions of journalists in the province of Constantine for activating and improving training in the field of comprehensive journalism?

2. Research Objectives

This study aims to achieve a set of objectives that can be summarized as follows:

- Analyze the level of awareness among journalists in Constantine regarding the importance of comprehensive journalism and how this reflects on their professional performance;
- Determine the extent to which journalists are willing to participate in specialized training programs to acquire skills and techniques of comprehensive journalism;
- Examine the motivating factors driving journalists to participate in training programs and analyze their impact on improving media performance;
- Identify the challenges facing journalists in training and qualification within the field of comprehensive journalism, and propose solutions to overcome them.

3. Importance of the Study

The importance of this study lies in its attempt to contribute to the enrichment of literature related to comprehensive journalism and digital transformation in Algerian media. It helps identify the professional needs of journalists and their orientations toward training in comprehensive journalism. This, in turn, can enable decision-makers in Algeria's media sector to develop effective training strategies that strengthen the capacities of journalists.

Furthermore, the study provides practical recommendations to support media institutions in Algeria in adopting comprehensive journalism techniques and improving their infrastructure. In doing so, it contributes to enhancing the quality of media content in line with contemporary audience expectations and strengthens trust in national media outlets.

4. Conceptual Definitions:

4.1Comprehensive Journalism

- **Terminological Definition**: Comprehensive journalism is a type of journalism adapted to contemporary societies. It is renewable, employing all available technologies, based on multimedia and hyperlinked structures, while also drawing on lessons from the past. It invests in artificial intelligence, virtual reality, fifth-generation technologies, visual techniques, and narrative methods. At the same time, it contributes to combating disinformation and uniquely blends technology with humanity in a dynamic manner.[1]
- **Procedural Definition:** Comprehensive journalism is a new journalism model based on media integration, combining traditional journalism skills with modern

1) Sadoq Hammami, Abdelaziz Qatata: ***"Towards Comprehensive Journalism: Journalism from a Future Perspective"***, Al Jazeera Center for Studies, March 2023. Available at: **https://studies.aljazeera.net/ar/article/5582** (Accessed on: September 10,2025).

technologies to deliver diverse and interactive content across multiple platforms. Its goal is to meet varied audience needs and maximize media impact.

4.2 Journalism Training:

- **Terminological Definition:** Journalism training is the process of preparing and qualifying professional journalists by providing them with theoretical knowledge in communication sciences, techniques, and journalism practices, as well as guidelines on how to apply them effectively in real-world contexts.[1]

  It is also defined as: "The educational and training process aimed at preparing journalists academically and professionally to practice media work with efficiency and professionalism. Journalistic training involves developing essential skills such as news writing, editing, photography, and the use of digital media, in addition to understanding the ethical and professional standards that govern journalistic work."[2]
- **Procedural Definition:** Journalism training is an educational and professional process that equips journalists with both theoretical knowledge and practical skills necessary for media work. It includes learning news writing, editing, photography, digital media skills, and ethical frameworks governing the profession. The ultimate objective is to qualify journalists for efficient integration into media work.

5. Research community and study sample:

5.1 Research community:

The research community is the largest community or group that the researcher aims to study in order to achieve the study's results. This community represents the whole or the largest target group that the researcher aims to study, and the study results are generalized to all of its members.

However, it is difficult to reach this target community due to its size, so the focus is on the available or accessible community to collect data. This is usually considered a representative part of the target community that meets the needs and objectives of the study, and a research sample is selected from it.[3]

The research community in our study consists of all journalists in the state of Constantine working in various media outlets: print media, radio, television, and online media.

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1) Moubarka Yehiyaoui, ***"Journalistic Training between Academic Standards and Field Practices"***, Journal of Communication and Journalism, No. 02, 2019, P3.

2) International Journalists' Network (IJNet), ***Your Guide to Journalistic Training***,Available at: **https://ijnet.org** (Accessed on: September 20, 2025).

3) Dhoukan Obeidat et al., ***Scientific Research: Its Concept, Tools, and Methods***, Dar Al-Fikr Publishers and Distributors, Amman, Jordan, 2015, p. 96.

5.2 Study sample:

Given the difficulty of applying a comprehensive census method, we decided to use a sampling method, selecting a purposive sample of 30 journalists to whom we distributed the questionnaire electronically.

However, we were only able to retrieve 23 questionnaires, which we used in our analysis and to draw conclusions from this study. The following tables illustrate the characteristics of the study sample:

Table 1: Gender Distribution of the sample members

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Male	14	60.9%
Female	9	39.1%
Total	**23**	**100%**

Table 2: Age Groups of the sample members

Category	Frequency	Percentage
25–34	8	34.8%
35–44	14	60.9%
45+	1	4.3%
Total	**23**	**100%**

Table 3: Academic qualifications of the sample members

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Doctorate	4	17.3%
Master’s	9	39.1%
Bachelor’s	10	43.5%
Total	**23**	**100%**

Table 4: Years of Experience in Journalism

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 5 years	5	21.7%
5–10 years	5	21.7%
More than 10 years	13	56.5%
Total	**23**	**100%**

Table 5: Media Fields of the sample members

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Print Journalism	15	65.2%
Radio	6	26.1%
Television	2	8.7%
Online Journalism	7	30.4%
Total	**29**	**100%**

6. Type of study and methodology:

6.1 Type of study:

This study belongs to descriptive analytical studies that "aim to study the current facts related to the nature of a phenomenon, situation, group of people, set of events, or set of conditions, with the aim of obtaining sufficient and accurate information about them without delving into their causes or controlling them."[1]

6.2 Study methodology:

The formal or structural design of descriptive research is linked to the type of methodology followed by the researcher in the study. In this study, we will use the survey method, which is one of the most prominent methods used in media research and is defined as a research method aimed at surveying the phenomenon under study in order to identify it and ascertain its reality objectively, enabling the researcher to draw scientific conclusions about its causes and compare them, and may go beyond that to evaluation based on the results.[2]

Given the impossibility of conducting a comprehensive survey of all members of the research community due to their large number and dispersion across many regions, we relied on a sample survey method.

7. Data collection tool:

In this study, we relied on a main tool, which is the questionnaire, defined as: "A set of questions arranged around a specific topic, placed in a form that is sent to the persons concerned by mail or delivered to them by hand in order to obtain answers to the questions contained therein, through which new facts about the topic can be discovered or commonly known information that is not supported by facts can be verified."[3]

In this context, the researchers designed a questionnaire divided into six sections:

First section: Personal data

The second section: Awareness of the concept of comprehensive journalism

The third section: The trend towards training in comprehensive journalism

1) Samir Mohamed Hussein, ***Media Research: Foundations and Principles***, Alam Al-Kutub, Cairo, Egypt, 1976, p. 123.

2) Saad Salman Al-Mashhadani, ***Methodology of Scientific Research***, Osama Publishing and Distribution House, Amman, Jordan, 2019, P.24

3) Ammar Bouhouche, Mohamed Mahmoud Al-Dhanibat, ***Scientific Research Methodologies and Research Preparation Methods***, 4th ed., University Publications Office, Algiers, 2007, P.67

The fourth section: The extent of readiness to adapt to modern technologies

Fifth section: Challenges facing training in the field of comprehensive journalism

Sixth section: Suggestions for activating and encouraging training in comprehensive journalism

These were distributed to the sample subjects electronically, and after they were collected, we obtained the results that will be presented later.

8. Theoretical introduction to comprehensive journalism:

8.1 The importance of comprehensive journalism: The importance of comprehensive journalism as a new type of journalism lies in the following:

- **Meeting the diverse needs of the public:** Comprehensive journalism offers diverse content that meets the needs of different segments of the public.
- **Promoting community participation:** Interactive journalism encourages audience participation in content production, which enhances a sense of belonging and community participation.
- **Combating fake news:** Comprehensive journalism helps combat the spread of fake news by providing reliable and transparent information;
- **Developing the journalism industry:** Comprehensive journalism drives the journalism industry to develop and innovate, ensuring its survival and sustainability.

8.2 Characteristics of comprehensive journalism: Comprehensive journalism has several characteristics, including:

- **Interactivity:** Comprehensive journalism encourages readers to interact with content through comments and shares, creating a lively dialogue between journalists and readers.
- **Diversity:** Comprehensive journalism offers diverse content that includes text, images, videos, and graphics, making the reading experience more exciting.
- **Personalization:** Comprehensive journalism can tailor content to suit the interests of each individual reader, increasing its appeal.
- **Speed:** Omni-media journalism is characterized by the speed with which news is published and information is updated, making it more responsive to current events.
- **Geographic coverage:** Comprehensive journalism transcends geographical boundaries to cover global events more broadly.
- **Use of technology:** Comprehensive journalism relies on a wide range of modern technologies such as artificial intelligence and virtual reality to improve the reading experience.

- **Focus on visual content:** Images and videos play a vital role in comprehensive journalism, helping to convey information more effectively.
- Platform integration: Comprehensive journalism combines various digital platforms, such as websites, apps, and social media, to provide an integrated experience for readers.[1]

8.3 Comprehensive journalism objectives: In addition to the traditional objectives of journalism in general, comprehensive journalism aims to achieve the following:

- **Comprehensive and diverse coverage:**
  ✓ Cover all segments of society and their ideas, including minorities and marginalized groups;
  ✓ Providing diverse content covering various political, economic, social, and cultural fields;
  ✓ Using diverse languages and means of communication to facilitate access to the largest possible audience.
- **Interaction with the public:**
  ✓ Encouraging active audience participation in content production and opinion exchange;
  ✓ Build interactive news communities via social media platforms and other means;
  ✓ Listening to the needs of the audience and adapting content accordingly.
- **Rely on technology:**
  ✓ Leverage modern technology such as artificial intelligence and virtual reality to deliver rich and innovative news experiences;
  ✓ Developing interactive and user-friendly news platforms;
  ✓ Analyzing big data to understand audience behavior and deliver personalized content.
- **Verify information:**
  ✓ Combat fake news and rumors by carefully verifying sources;
  ✓ Educating the public on how to distinguish reliable news from fake news.
- **Promoting community engagement:**
  ✓ Encourage constructive dialogue on public issues;
  ✓ Contributing to building more cohesive and tolerant societies.

8.4 Types of comprehensive journalism

Types of comprehensive journalism can be classified based on several criteria, including:

1) Jorge Vázquez-Herrero and al, ***Total journalism : models, techniques and chalenges*****,** Springer, New York, USA, 2022

- **Based on the media used:**
  ✓ **Print journalism**: Despite its decline compared to digital media, print journalism remains important, especially in providing in-depth analysis and long-form articles.
  ✓ **Digital journalism:** This includes websites, apps, and social media. It is characterized by flexibility and interactivity, allowing news to be delivered instantly and updated continuously.
  ✓ **Visual and audio journalism:** This includes television and radio, as well as podcasts and online videos. It focuses on presenting news in a visual and audio format, which increases its impact on viewers and listeners.
  ✓ **Interactive journalism:** Encourages readers to participate in content production and allows them to ask questions and comment on the news.
- **Based on content:**
  ✓ **News journalism**: Focuses on presenting current and recent news.
  ✓ **Investigative journalism:** Focuses on investigative and in-depth investigations into important issues.
  ✓ **Opinion journalism:** Provides opinions and analyses on various issues.
  ✓ **Specialized press:** Targets specific categories of readers, such as economic or sports journalism.
- **Based on the technologies used:**
  ✓ **Data-driven journalism**: Uses big data and its analysis to provide new insights on various issues.
  ✓ **Virtual and augmented reality journalism:** Uses virtual and augmented reality technologies to provide immersive news experiences.
  ✓ **Al-driven journalism:** Uses artificial intelligence to generate content, analyze data, and personalize content for readers.[1]

8.4 Comprehensive journalist:

- **Definition**: The comprehensive journalist is known as: "A journalist who possesses a wide range of skills that enable them to deal with various aspects of journalism across different media, whether traditional such as newspapers and magazines or modern such as websites and social media.
- **Characteristics:** A comprehensive journalist has the ability to produce a variety of content, including news, investigations, articles, reports, and interviews. Their most notable characteristics are:
  ✓ **The ability to write different types of content:** whether news reports, analytical articles, field reports, or interviews;

1) Bella Palomo and al., ***"Horizon 2030 in Journalism: A Predictable Future Starring AI?'," in Total Journalism Models, Techniques and Challenges***, ed.Springer, Switzerland, 2022.

✓ **Use of multimedia:** A comprehensive journalist is not only a writer, but can also shoot videos and photographs, edit audio, and perform other tasks;
✓ **Investigating and researching:** they have the ability to conduct thorough journalistic research and investigations from multiple sources to ensure the accuracy of the news;
✓ **Ability to work across multiple platforms:** from traditional journalism to digital journalism and social media;
✓ **Flexibility in dealing with different topics:** From politics to culture and the arts, the comprehensive journalist writes in a variety of fields and has the ability to deal with complex topics.
✓ **Interaction with the public:** The comprehensive journalist can interact with followers on social media platforms and respond to their questions and comments.

Thus, the comprehensive journalist is a professional who has mastered all forms of journalism, enabling them to produce comprehensive media content that suits the needs of a diverse audience and keeps pace with rapid developments in the media.[1]

9. Quantitative and Qualitative Data Analysis:

A set of statistical tables was generated to present and interpret the survey data:

Table 6: Awareness of the Term "comprehensive Journalism"

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	17	73.9%
No	6	26.1%
Total	**23**	**100%**

From respondents' answers, it appears that the majority of them (73.9%) had previously heard of the term *comprehensive journalism*, while 26.1% had not.

This indicates that most respondents have an initial awareness of the concept, which reflects its relative diffusion within the journalistic environment. However, it has not yet developed into comprehensive or in-depth knowledge among all journalists.

Table 7: Importance of Training in Comprehensive Journalism

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Very Important	19	82.6%
Important	4	17.4%
Not Important	0	0%
Total	**23**	**100%**

1) Mohamed Abdelrahman Metali, ***Who is the Multimedia Journalist? And What Skills Does He Possess?***, Available at: **https://nesser.mr/node/14802** (Accessed on: September 19, 2025).

The majority of respondents (82.6%) consider training in comprehensive journalism to be *very important*, while 17.4% consider it *important*. None regarded it as unimportant. This confirms that there is consensus on the necessity of training, which is viewed not merely as an option but as an essential professional requirement to keep pace with developments.

Table 8: Participation in Training Courses

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	6	26.1%
No	17	73.9%
Total	**23**	**100%**

Responses show that the majority (73.9%) had never benefited from training in comprehensive journalism, while 26.1% had participated in such programs. This highlights a gap between journalists' aspirations and the actual training opportunities provided by media institutions.

Table 9: The entity initiating the training

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Personal Initiative	1	16.7%
Media Institution	3	50%
Both	2	33.3%
Total	**6**	**100%**

Half of the respondents (50%) who had benefited from training indicated that the initiative came from their media institution. Another 33.3% stated it was a shared initiative between themselves and their institution, while 16.7% indicated it was a personal initiative. These results confirm the perception that training is a shared responsibility, though media institutions remain the primary actors in initiating such opportunities.

Table 10: Priority Fields of Training

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Artificial Intelligence	22	30.13%
Virtual Reality	8	10.96%
Multimedia	13	17.81%
Fifth-Generation Tech	15	20.55%
Fake News	15	20.55%
Total	**73**	**100%**

Respondents ranked *artificial intelligence* as the top priority for training (30.13%), followed by *fifth-generation technologies* and *fake news* (20.55% each). *Virtual reality* and *multimedia* followed with lower but comparable percentages. These findings reflect the critical importance journalists attach to training in AI, 5G, and fake news, which they consider as crucial tools for navigating major digital transformations.

Table 11: Motivating Factors for Attending Training

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Improve Professional Performance	18	25%
Career Development Opportunities	13	18.06%
Acquire New Skills	19	26.39%
Personal Desire to Learn	7	9.72%
Keep Up with Modern Developments	15	20.83%
Total	**72**	**100%**

The most important motivating factors identified by respondents were *acquiring new skills* (26.39%) and *improving professional performance* (25%). These were followed by *keeping up with technological developments* (20.83%), *career development opportunities* (18.06%), and *personal desire to learn* (9.72%).

These results indicate that motivations are diverse, largely driven by professional and developmental needs, with a smaller group emphasizing personal learning ambitions.

Table 12: Readiness to Acquire New Skills

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Very High	23	100%
High	0	0%
Low	0	0%
Total	**23**	**100%**

All respondents (100%) indicated that they were highly willing to acquire new skills. This is a positive indicator of openness to change and the adoption of new knowledge without resistance.

Table 13: Preferences for Training Modalities

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Traditional learning	13	56.5%
Online learning	0	0%
Hybrid learning	9	39.1%
No Preference	1	4.3%
Total	**23**	**100%**

Most respondents (56.5%) preferred Traditional learning, while 39.1% favored a *hybrid learning*, Only one respondent expressed no preference. This suggests that face-to-face training remains a priority despite the growing popularity of online training, likely due to the practical and interactive nature of journalism.

Table 14: Belief that Comprehensive Journalism Improves Quality

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	19	82.6%
Agree	4	17.4%
Total	**23**	**100%**

A strong majority (82.6%) strongly agreed that comprehensive journalism can improve the quality of journalistic work, while 17.4% agreed. This highlights a firm conviction among respondents regarding the role of comprehensive journalism as a tool for improving media performance.

Table 15: Institutional Support for Training

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	7	30.4%
No	7	30.4%
To Some Extent	9	39.1%
Total	**23**	**100%**

A plurality of respondents (39.1%) reported that media institutions provide support for training *to some extent*. The remainder were evenly split: 30.4% affirmed support, and 30.4% denied it. These results reveal inconsistency in institutional support, reflecting differences between media organizations and a general lack of commitment to professional development.

Table 16: Challenges Facing Training in Comprehensive Journalism

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Time Pressure	12	25.53%
Spread of Fake News	7	14.89%
Lack of Control over Tech Development	7	14.89%
Continuous Training Needs	11	23.40%
Ethical, Social, and Economic Challenges	10	21.28%
Total	**47**	**100%**

Respondents identified several challenges, most notably *time pressure* (25.53%), *continuous training needs* (23.40%), and *ethical, social, and economic challenges*

(21.28%). Other barriers included the *spread of fake news* (14.89%) and the *rapid pace of technological change* (14.89%). These findings demonstrate that the obstacles journalists face are multifaceted—organizational, technological, and ethical.

Table 17: Suggestions for Improving Training

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Ensure Institutional Support	16	20.78%
Provide Resources	15	19.48%
Raise Journalists' Awareness	13	16.88%
Continuous Specialized Training	14	18.18%
Agreements/Partnerships	19	24.67%
Total	**77**	**100%**

Respondents suggested several measures for improving training: *establishing agreements and partnerships* (24.67%), *ensuring institutional support* (20.78%), *providing necessary resources* (19.48%), *continuous and specialized training* (18.18%), and *raising journalists' awareness* (16.88%). These results underscore the need for collaborative efforts, institutional commitment, and sustainable training strategies.

10. Field study results:

After the exploratory study and data analysis, we arrived at a set of results that can be summarized as follows:

- Most of the sample studied were male, which can be explained by the nature of work in the media field, which requires constant and permanent presence and sometimes working outside official hours and even on weekends.
- All members of the sample had a university degree ranging from a bachelor's to a doctorate, and most of them had been working in the media field for more than 10 years.
- Although most of the sample confirmed that they had heard of the term "comprehensive journalism," nearly a third revealed that they were unfamiliar with it, confirming that it has not yet reached the desired level of prevalence among professionals.
- The respondents believe that training in comprehensive journalism is extremely important for journalists and is an urgent necessity for them in order to acquire new skills, improve their professional performance, increase their career development opportunities, and keep pace with recent developments.
- On the other hand, most of them confirmed that they had never participated or initiated training courses in this field, despite their desire to do so, attributing this to several challenges, the most important of which are time constraints and the increasing need for training.

- The respondents considered artificial intelligence to be the field in which journalists most need specialized training.

11. Conclusion

Through this study, we attempted to monitor the attitudes of Algerian media professionals towards the importance of training in the field of comprehensive journalism by conducting a field study on a sample of journalists in the province of Constantine. Based on the results obtained, we can conclude the following:

- There is a significant lack of knowledge among Algerian journalists about the term 'comprehensive journalism, yet they emphasize the necessity and importance of training in this field.
- Most Algerian journalists want training in comprehensive journalism, but the majority of them have not taken the initiative to participate in training courses to improve their skills and acquire new knowledge that would enable them to keep up with the latest developments.
- Most media organizations do not attach importance to training in the field of comprehensive journalism, as evidenced by the lack of initiatives to train their journalists.
- Despite the many advantages of comprehensive journalism as a new type of journalism and its importance in giving new impetus to traditional journalism, interest in it has not yet reached the desired level, either among media organizations or among journalists.

Based on the above, we can offer a set of recommendations that we believe will strengthen the position of comprehensive journalism in media organizations and among Algerian journalists and media professionals alike. These are:

- Ensuring that official bodies and media institutions support all individual and collective initiatives aimed at training journalists in the field of comprehensive journalism;
- Provide the material and financial resources necessary to ensure professional and effective training;
- Raise awareness among journalists of the need for training in comprehensive journalism and encourage them to take individual initiatives and not rely on their employers;
- Ensuring the continuity of training and education programs beyond occasional initiatives;
- Conclude cooperation agreements between media institutions on the one hand, and between them and specialized institutes and universities on the other, to develop training programs and provide qualified trainers.

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