

The Role Of Local Radio in The Socialization – Algerian Radio - Tlemcen Station As A Model

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.65384/2565-004-002-006>

Receipt Date: 09/ 12/ 2025

Review period: 12/ 12/ 2025

Publication Date: 30/ 12/ 2025

Abstract:

The local radio is one of the most prominent local media that has a wide audience base despite the great competition from the rest of the local media, such as newspapers and newspapers. However, it remained steadfast and carried a media message aimed at nurturing individuals in various political, educational, and social fields. The Algerian Radio - Tlemcen station is one of the radio stations that play a fundamental role in the field of socialization by influencing its audience. Accordingly, this study highlights the contribution of the Tlemcen station in promoting awareness among citizens and their social upbringing, taking into account the social specificities of the region by presenting the theoretical framework for both local radio and socialization. Algerian Radio - Tlemcen station in achieving socialization by presenting the functions of local radio and citing some programs prepared by Radio Tlemcen that deal with issues of socialization.

Keywords: Local radio, Socialization, Algerian radio -Tlemcen station.

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Introduction

Human beings are born empty of knowledge. Children first learn the basics of life within the family through upbringing, morals, and manners before progressing to the mosque or school to learn things they couldn't learn at home. As they grow, they begin to make their own choices about the medium they will use to learn. In sociology, this process is called socialization, and it occurs in multiple fields as politics, society, culture, etc. Mass media in all its forms may be among the means that individuals rely on as a source for their socialization. Local radio stations are media outlets that people follow extensively to obtain news, learn what is happening in their surroundings, and benefit from them in various fields, especially since local radio stations are considered media outlets close to citizens as they focus on broadcasting local content. Through this study, the researchers seek to highlight the role that local radio stations play in the process of socialization, based on the following research question:

- How do local radio stations contribute to the socialization process of individuals and human groups?

Hypothesis:

- The contribution of local radio stations to the socialization process of individuals and human groups is based on their effective performance of specific functions and linked to the strength or vulnerability of the content of their diverse media programs.

The importance of this study stems from its ability to capture the position of local radio stations in people's lives at a time of significant technological development and fierce competition from other media outlets. To further clarify this importance, this study will focus on the contribution of Tlemcen station, one of Algeria's local radio stations, in achieving socialization.

1. Conceptual Framework for Socialization and Local Radio:

This topic will present the concepts of socialization and local radio from a theoretical perspective to introduce the establishment of the relationship between the two variables and thus revealing the contribution that local radio stations make to socialization, which will be clarified in the second topic.

1.1 The Concept of Socialization:

Definitions of socialization have multiplied according to the diverse perspectives of their interpreters and their different orientations and their religious, ideological, and doctrinal belongings.

1.1.1 Definition of Socialization:

The Dictionary of Sociology defined it as the fundamental social process through which an individual becomes assimilated into a social group by learning its culture and knowing their

role within it (Bou Said, 2021–2022, p. 23). As both a scientific concept and practical term, socialization has multiple psychological, social, and anthropological approaches, and each view it from their own perspective (Bou Said, 2021–2022, p. 60).

Socialization seeks to achieve a set of objectives, most notably:

- It aims to transform any child, male or female, from a biological being into a social person.
- Acquiring social values, norms, customs, and traditions.
- Transmitting heritage between generations (from the matured generation to the immature generation).

Thus, socialization allows people to learn social values and norms, thereby creating internal controls that guide their behavior. This is known as a practice of such values and norms in social reality, as the desired objective of this socialization (Bou Said, 2021–2022, p. 61).

The socialization has been defined as the process through which children acquire attitudes, values, motives, ways of thinking, expectations, and social personal characteristics that will distinguish them as individuals in society in the coming stages of their development. It is also a precarious process through the life of an individual, but it differs from one stage to another in terms of degree of influence (Al-Salatinia, 2021, pp. 197-198). It is characterized by specific features and attributes, some of which will be mentioned (Al-Salatinia, 2021, p. 206):

- Socialization is considered a social learning process in which an individual learns their social roles as well as the social norms that define these roles through social interaction and acquires the attitudes of the group and the behavioral patterns approved by society.
- It is a developmental process during which the individual transforms from a dependent child centered on themselves, whose life aims only at satisfying physiological needs, into a successful individual who understands the meaning of social responsibility and performs it in accordance with social values and norms.
- It is also an ongoing process that begins with life and continues until life ceases.
- It varies from society to society in degree of difference but not in kind.
- Socialization does not mean molding society's members into a single crucible, but rather that each human acquiring a distinctive social personality capable of movement and social growth within a specific cultural context based on hereditary and environmental factors.
- Among the characteristics which is historical: meaning extended throughout history; human, by distinguishing humans from animals; and spontaneous, meaning created by society; relative, which means subject to the effects of time and place; coercive, meaning individuals are compelled to follow it; and general, meaning prevalent in all societies.

1.1.2. Methods of Socialization:

Socialization's institutions act as significant mediators linking the social actor with society. When pursuing the objectives of the socialization process, they must follow a set of



methods that serve as important mechanisms working intensively to achieve the objectives. In addition, they help to provide individuals with modes of interacting with others and to acquire values and customs of the society they inhabit in an effort to make a quantum leap in the historical being of the individual, from being merely a biological being governed by natural reasoning to a social actor from which society expects optimal performance and maximum achievement of its related roles, but a social being having rights and responsibilities. Among these methods making a very significant contribution to the socio-psychological composition of the new-born, are certain methods which are often recognized in many societies and studied by many theorists and these methods operate to ensure the cultural and intellectual advancement of children and adolescents whether in terms of acquiring knowledge or of developing and establishing sound habits of thinking emerging from within them, engaged through awakening their interests, stimulated by their spirit of initiative, or by encouraging their thirst for knowledge, which opposes all the passivity found in indoctrination and intuitive methods.

Researcher "Rajil" believes that incorrect or abnormal socialization methods determine the number of delinquents and deviants active in any society. Among these methods he mentioned (Haridi, 2020, p. 107) :

a) Role Modeling:

This method is considered one of the most successful methods used in the socialization process, with the role model having the potential to either build or destroy a child's personality. In other words, the role model is the ideal example, which is the strongest factor in determining human character.

The role modeling method serves to develop an intellectual structure that holds a set of meanings and transactional values for the individual.

b) Moralism and Advising Method:

This is a method of socialization that is no less important and effective. In school, the educator carries out the educational process by teaching children good rules of behavior that they should embody as advice and evidence, and not scolding or threatening, as most reject the method of listening to children. For this method to become a corrective method that works to establish landmarks and virtues in society, it uses sentences, evidence, and logical arguments that work to expand the circle of conviction in children.

c) Observation:

This is a method of socialization based on the educator observing children's ideas and ways of dealing through their new behavioral systems.

d) Psychodrama Method:

This has a narrative, storytelling character, which has a soft psychological impact on children, especially if its stories are drawn from the society's religious or cultural heritage,

giving it a deep impact in directly stimulating children's creative imagination and compositional structure, especially in attempting to reconstruct multiple scenes and events.

e) Corporal Punishment Method:

After role modeling, advising, and storytelling, the educator resorts to corporal punishment, but not severe punishment, whose purpose is not to humiliate the child as punishment, but to discipline, or reprimand, the child, that is, to correct and direct behavior according to what is accepted by the collective mind. The educator should not act spontaneously. They should have strategies for their class about the punishment, such as not hitting the child in front of other students or at the same place repeatedly, as this would result in both physical and psychological harm. This method should not be used to achieve the educator's desire for revenge against the student for behavior that provoked their anger. Instead, punishment serves as a form of penalty to change the behavior of the child and make him feels this behavior engaged in is not a good form of behavior (Haridi, 2020, pp. 108-109).

1.1.3. Socialization Institutions:

Socialization has numerous institutions upon which it relies. We mention the most prominent below:

a) The Family:

The family is considered one of the most important social and educational institutions responsible for providing the new generation with education, training, and the acquisition of experiences, skills, and scientific and technical qualifications, which are the only way for contemporary societies to rise, develop, and progress. Therefore, we find that the family strives to instill positive behavioral values and traits in youth, adolescents, and young people, and to care for them in all aspects, and to acquire the foundations, principles, and elements of culture, upbringing, and education so they can actively participate in building and developing society in all fields (Rabah, 2016, p. 68).

Children have multiple basic needs, including psychological needs such as: their need for security, love, appreciation, success, and guiding controlling authority; material needs such as their need for clothing, food, shelter, and health care; and social needs such as: educational, recreational, and health care, and shaping their habits, values, beliefs, attitudes, and outlook on life.

These needs may be met through the care provided to children, and the family naturally occupies a prominent place among care institutions within society. Moreover, it shapes children's behavior, forms their attitudes and personality, and determines their relationships with the outside society. As soon as children are deprived of obtaining sufficient love, affection, and care or lose their sense of security and reassurance within the family, psychological abuse occurs. The latter also occurs if children feel a degree of neglect and indifference from their parents or feel fear and disturbance from their behaviors. While social abuse occurs if children are deprived of one of their social rights, such as their right to education



or their right to play with peers, etc. These two types of abuse make children experiencing deficiencies in their personality development, and expose them to a decline in their social and economic status within society.

b) The School:

Schools, among other societal institutions, share the responsibility for achieving socialization, positioned closest to the family in this endeavor. What distinguishes schools from other socialization institutions is their exclusive specialization in this function, unlike other institutions that serve multiple purposes, they focus singularly on socialization and its related activities: selection, upbringing, and education. Schools represent one of society's most important organizations for deliberately socializing children through planned programs. They create learning environments that facilitate knowledge acquisition and skill development across various fields, while cultivating scientific and inferential thinking methods.

c) Peer Groups:

Peer groups are considered social groups that play an influential role in the socialization process, outside the family and in schools. It is a group whose members share culture and some structural factors that form their social systems. It is a group whose members are often close in age, usually formed from age groups close in age, and sometimes from disparate age groups. Peer groups have a normative or behavioral system that imposes certain requirements on children when they perform various roles, but the group's influence on its members is stronger and more deeply rooted because of their shared general concepts. The peer group's position has the ability to produce enormous pressure on individuals and force them to undertake activities they cannot perform in isolation from their group, and these activities may have effects on changing the individual's behavior within the family, at school, or during their interactions with others.

It has also been noted through experiments that the extent to which individuals are affected by companionship and their effect on it depends on the relationship between the individual and their peer groups, and the more this relationship intensifies, the more the individual adheres to the behavioral patterns agreed upon by the group.

d) Mass Media:

Mass media such as radio, television, books, magazines, press, and the internet are considered among the most important social and cultural institutions with the greatest impact on the socialization process for children and youth, with their attractive stimuli, effective influences, and the information, experiences, and behaviors they present through their events and characters in an alluring way that captures the attention of readers, listeners, and viewers to topics, propositions, ideas, and desirable attitudes, in addition to providing opportunities for entertainment, recreation, and enjoyment of leisure time with various matters.

Because mass media is the socialization institution that witnesses the most change in reality due to its direct connection to all developments in the world of technology, it has become a concern that troubles all those involved in the socialization process on one hand. Furthermore,

on the other hand, it has strongly presented itself to researchers to keep pace with the level of change occurring in this field and help find solutions that limit the decline in the role of other institutions in socialization (Rabah, 2016, pp. 68-70).

1.2. The Concept of Local Radio:

Radio has become a distinctive media outlet and a tool of culture, art, and communication between governments and peoples, and between various groups, opinion leaders, and parties. It has also been able to provide its services in most social, political, and humanitarian fields, nationally, regionally, and internationally. Therefore, countries rushed to facilitate the establishment of local radio stations, as it has become a closer means for citizens to express their opinions and learn about those issues of interest to them.

1.2.1. Definition of Radio:

a) Linguistically:

Radio is the station that broadcasts news via wireless and wired broadcasting devices. "broadcast" means to spread, and broadcasting a secret means disclosing it. The radio is also the transmission of news and other content, and radio or musical broadcasting in the classical electrical manner. We say "radio station" meaning the place of broadcasting. The linguistic origin of the word "radio" is "Circulation," meaning public dissemination and the widespread circulation of what is said... Arabs describe a man who discloses secrets as "Broadcaster" (Mekkaoui S. M., 2022–2023, p. 39).

b) Terminologically:

It is an administrative organization that broadcasts a set of programs of an entertainment, educational, and informational nature for simultaneous reception by a diverse audience consisting of individuals and groups with appropriate receiving devices. It refers to what is broadcast through the ether using electromagnetic waves capable of transcending geographical and political barriers and connecting its listeners with a direct and rapid link. It is the organized and intentional dissemination via radio of news, cultural, educational, commercial, and other program materials to be picked up by listeners spread across a specific area at the same time using appropriate receiving devices.

According to "La Rousse", the concept of radio is often used to refer to any series of radio broadcast design and production, and transmission using transmitters and receivers via radio devices. According to Francis Balle, radio is "an integrated set of operations and techniques that allow the immediate transmission, more or less, of sounds of any kind after analysis, coding, and conversion" (MémoireOnline, n.d.).

The concept of the word "radio" also derives from the Latin word "Radius," meaning the radius of a circle. This designation truly suits radio broadcasting, as sound waves are transmitted in a circular form with a transmission center (Wissam Fadhel , 2013, p. 103).

1.2.2. Definition of Local Radio:

Local audio radio is considered one of the means used in social development processes, as it focuses on disseminating knowledge and transmitting information quickly, thereby



transcending spatial boundaries, geographical barriers, and the barrier of illiteracy (Mekkaoui S. M., 2022–2023, p. 39).

The World Association of Community Radio Broadcasters described local radio as responding to the needs of the local community it serves, contributing to its development, and struggling for communication democracy through local community participation. "Lieber" provided another description, stating it is the systematic use of radio aimed at developing people within a geographically bounded area.

This means that local radio is characterized by a relatively limited transmission range, and through its programs and activities, it seeks to serve all members of the local community with its cultural, social, and economic specificities.

Local radio is defined as: "A type of limited-scope media specific to a particular area representing a local community, reflecting the reality of that local community's culture and aimed at serving the needs of its residents and achieving their interaction and participation" (Tariq, 2004, p. 82).

Local radio addresses a specific listener with known interests and social connections, with their own traditions, customs, and intellectual heritage, in addition to the listener's sense of belonging to this radio that provides them with news that concerns them, presents names and personalities they know and are close to, also presents forms of arts they enjoy more than others, and discusses problems that affect their daily lives, while providing them with direct and indirect participation through its programs (Saeed Al-Hadidi & Imam Ali, 2004, p. 162).

It is also defined as one of the tributaries of local media that emanates from a specific and defined environment and is directed to a specific and defined group connected to each other, so that the media becomes closely linked to the needs of these people and connected to the culture and actual circumstances of the local environment, making it a reflection of the cultural heritage of the environment. It depends on the ideas prevalent among the target audience, and economic, cultural, social, and political values, customs, and traditions ultimately form the style, form, and content of local media (Mekkaoui S. M., 2022–2023, p. 176).

2. The Contribution of Local Radio Stations to Socialization in Algeria: Tlemcen Radio Station as a Case Study:

Identifying the contribution of local radio stations to achieving socialization requires the researchers to clarify this by presenting the functions of local radio stations in addition to presenting examples of programs and segments broadcast by Algerian Radio Tlemcen Station that aim to achieve this process.

2.1. Local Radio Stations in Algeria:

Algeria inherited from colonial authorities limited-reach radio structures that were directed and dedicated to serve colonial political discourse, not to serve the people. After independence, Algeria had to face this media and technical challenge to make Algeria's voice heard by establishing many local radio stations in many areas of the Algerian territory. This was decided by the General Director of Radio, as the establishment of these institutions coincided with the period of transition from a single-party system to multi-party pluralism, and then to pluralistic media.

Local radio in Algeria was established by Executive Decree 91-108, published on April 20, 1991, which converted radio into an industrial-commercial organization with legal personality and management autonomy. The Directorate for the Development of Local Radio was established in September 1993, and the Prime Minister at the time, "Mokdad Sifi," presented the first programs for creating radio stations in October 1994, with a focus on border communities (Rezagi & Rashad, 2012). The first local radio station, Training Radio (Radio Formation Continue), debuted in 1990, and was followed by radio stations in Bechar, Mitidja, Ouargla, El Bahdja, and Cirta. Local radio spread throughout Algeria. By 1995, local radio in Algeria entered another phase called the expansion phase, which saw the launch of 13 regional radio stations, with an increase in radio broadcast volume from two hours to four hours or more, taking into account the cultural specificity of some regions.

Local radio stations continued to spread throughout the territory, reaching 28 stations on June 14, 2004, then about 32 stations according to what was reported in the eighth bulletin of Algerian television on October 28, 2006, on the occasion of 44 years since the restoration of sovereignty over the Radio and Television institution (Duwal, 1993, p. 62), and currently reaching 55 radio stations of various types (thematic, national, and local) according to the statement of the Director of Regional Radio Coordination (Ben Hachem, Interview with the Director of Tlemcen Radio, 2021).

2.2 Functions of Local Radio Stations:

Local radio stations in general, and Algerian Radio Tlemcen Station in particular, play an important role in achieving socialization among community members of various categories, ages, genders, and educational levels. We find them seeking to perform many functions that serve the process of socializing individuals in various fields.

2.2.1. Informational Function:

News and information services represent both the oldest and most essential functions that local radio stations have specialized in providing. These stations work actively to engage the public in addressing community issues, raising concerns, and developing proposed solutions aimed at activating local communities' roles in advancing local development and establishing genuine participatory democracy across different groups, levels, and fields. Beyond informing, local radio helps to guide policy at both local and national levels while raising citizens' awareness about the importance of political participation. They promote national spirit, activate democratic principles, and uphold standards enshrined in international human rights treaties that seek to establish justice, encourage participation, entrench democratic institutions, and strengthen the rule of law (Suleiman & Omar, 2015, p. 251).

Some media professionals see analysis and interpretation as an independent function of the functions performed by local radio stations or a task expected by the audience. We find them keen on separating news from analysis and commentary as a general tradition, but journalistic practices reveal that news is not devoid of editors' interpretations and comments.

2.2.2. Developmental Function:

The functions of explaining, interpreting, persuading, and mobilizing audiences directly express local radio stations' role in fostering economic, social, and cultural development. These stations actively work to advance sustainable development and satisfy citizens' needs through promoting and achieving local development initiatives. They undertake various projects



designed to drive progress, through successfully accomplishing these require mobilizing communities' own resources according to clear, well-studied strategies while establishing appropriate priorities. In addition to, expanding popular participation and establishing or modernizing the agencies and institutions responsible for implementing development plans and programs, all while achieving a fair distribution of both development burdens and benefits (Toualbia, p. 9).

Local radio stations serve as vital links connecting economic institutions with citizens while participating in rearranging decision-makers agenda priorities. They work by adopting certain institutional agenda issues, presenting them to the public, and maintaining focus on them until these issues become recognized priorities organizing the local radio agenda itself (Reda Abdul Wahid, 2008).

The importance of local radio's economic role varies considerably from country to country, depending on capital size, available projects, and productive capacity. Stations contribute by identifying their region's distinctive characteristics and promoting appropriate economic activities that generate surplus value. Additionally, they help integrate job-seeking community members into economic activity and highlight the economic products that characterize their specific regions. (Gheribi, n.d., p. 5)

Broadly speaking, proximity media with its economic dimension works systematically toward establishing good governance in economic affairs, raising economic performance and advancing economic strategies that benefit local communities.

2.2.3 Marketing Function or Advertising Function:

Local radio stations maintain intricate connections with advertising, integrating media functions with advertising tasks to serve utilitarian marketing purposes that benefit economic institution owners while simultaneously serving citizens. Through promoting products or services, stations work to bridge perspectives and raise awareness about services provided by advertising institutions. Today more than ever, the advertising function's importance has become undeniable for producers, sellers, and even consumers who have grown accustomed to encountering advertisements across newspapers, radio, and television to the point where their consumer culture would feel incomplete without this constant presence. Local radio stations effectively prepare recipients for consumption, help modify their consumer behavior, and strategically direct their inclinations and desires (Ben Hachem, 2010–2011, pp. 33-34).

2.2.4 Ideological Function:

Media plays an exceptionally significant role in spreading religious conviction and establishing faith within citizens consciousness through disseminating religious teachings and guidance. Local radio stations, for instance, work diligently to promote Islamic values and principles throughout the Islamic world, achieving this by emphasizing religious programming that finds particularly strong presence on Fridays aligning with Muslims weekly holy day. They also develop extensive program networks accompanying the blessed month of Ramadan and various religious holidays throughout the year.

Thanks to media's role in the religious sphere, social relationships have grown stronger and more cohesive, while Islamic society has maintained elevated standards of religious and

moral motivation. However, this success depends fundamentally on certain basic conditions: societies must possess adequate degrees of security stability, economic prosperity, and social and civilizational advancement, while ensuring that religious preaching is relevant to the nature of daily concerns and issues (Ben Hachem, 2010–2011, p. 34).

Proximity media channels in Algeria have multiplied expressly to serve the ideological function of promoting Islamic beliefs. These include both audio and written media, such as the Holy Quran Radio magazine, which has dedicated itself to assisting audiences in correctly perceiving events based on realistic scientific understanding free of tense reactions and preconceived notions while also guiding them in dealing with these events appropriately according to Sharia principles and reasoned judgment (Zarman, 2006, pp. 43-50).

2.2.5 Cultural Function:

Local radio stations contribute substantially to educating audiences with useful information that aligns harmoniously with society's values and traditions. They promote mass culture that strengthens social cohesion, develops individual personalities and knowledge bases, and unleashes latent talents. These media outlets work deliberately to disseminate cultural and artistic works aimed at preserving heritage by expanding individuals' horizons, awakening their imagination, satisfying their aesthetic needs, and unleashing their creative capacities (Ben Hachem, 2010–2011, p. 44).

2.2.6 Educational and Instructional Function:

Local radio stations hold tremendous importance in achieving educational value and fostering cultural development, essentially functioning as schools within neighborhood communities. Recognizing this characteristic, many countries have established dedicated radio and television channels for educational curricula, programming academic materials and lectures. Essentially broadcasting lessons for primary, middle, secondary, and even university levels. This educational function aims to transform learners' behavior by providing them with experiences, situations, ideas, and social values that facilitate their adaptation to society. Beyond this, local radio stations contribute significantly to transferring knowledge and sciences while opening new horizons for learners. They provide valuable information about teaching methodologies that equip individuals with new skills, ultimately enabling them to make correct and sound decisions in various life circumstances (Ben Hachem, 2010–2011, p. 35).

2.2.7 Social Function:

Local radio stations work systematically to interconnect society, preserve its essential character, protect its beliefs, customs, and traditions, and unify its goals while connecting individuals to each other and to their government. The relationship between local radio and society mirrors that of the nervous system to the body, both functions to hold members together and coordinate their movements harmoniously. Radio serves as a remarkably effective tool for creating social interactions, influencing individuals' behavior and lifestyles, and fostering meaningful human relationships that strengthen community bonds (Mekkaoui S. M., 2022–2023, p. 34).



2.2.8 Public Services Function:

This function manifests through keeping citizens locally informed about essential matters: broadcasting the call to prayer at appropriate times, providing weather bulletins, offering legal and medical consultations, and delivering numerous other public services. Among these varied public services, local radio stations present crucial news and facts about health, medical, and nursing emergencies facing the community and how to handle diseases appropriately and provide guidance designed to direct and raise public awareness regarding important health and medical issues affecting daily life (Djeraida, 2013, p. 85).

2.2.9 Entertainment Function:

Many scholars neglect the importance of the entertainment role in media, although entertainment maintains the media outlet's audience by broadcasting and transmitting dramatic novels, comedic plays, music, and games. Entertainment content also plays a significant role in attracting youth, as it is one of the most important concerns of local radio stations due to their proximity to listeners in encouraging and developing entertainment culture of a sports nature, for example. The ability of sports activity to attract youth interests and desires for practice, entertainment, and tourism is no secret to anyone.

2.2.10 Monitoring Function:

The government employs proximity media as an effective tool for monitoring and overseeing specific programs in order to identify anything that may threaten or undermine societal values. These programs also play a central role in safeguarding the public's interests. This function is essential and urgent within the field of development, as it requires exposing all obstacles as well as various forms of corruption, favoritism, nepotism, and inefficiency.

2.2.11 Opinions and Attitudes Formation Function:

Local radio stations play a role in shaping local public opinion and mobilizing it in support of a given cause, in combating a particular social problem, or in finding a solution to a specific crisis. Public opinion can be weakened or strengthened depending on how local stations frame and present the information they convey for this purpose. Likewise, public opinion can be misled in the same manner and directed deliberately to support one side and oppose another, or unintentionally when the station imposes nothing explicitly on the audience but instead benefits from the pre-existing belief that it merely transmits reality and helps listeners experience it emotionally. In such cases, the portrayal of reality is rarely neutral; rather, it reflects the perspective of the broadcaster.

2.3. The Role of Tlemcen Radio Station in the Socialization Process:

2.3.1. The Definition of Algerian Radio - Tlemcen Station -

Tlemcen Radio holds the distinction of being among Algeria's pre-independence radio stations, established in 1948 in the Bel Air neighborhood. During its initial years, broadcasting remained limited to artistic and musical recordings until 1962.

The real colonial purpose behind establishing this studio was to spread propaganda and jam the broadcasts of (The Voice of Algeria), which resisted colonialism during the War of Liberation. The station continued operating in this manner until 1956, when it began broadcasting the program (The Voice of the Nation) every Sunday across the Algerian airwaves. (Ben Hachem , 2021).

In 1962, the station broadcast national programs for four hours a day, two hours in Arabic in the morning and two hours in French in the evening. These programs were presented by freedom fighters and intellectuals who had worked for the Revolution's clandestine radio, such as Mohamed Bouzid, Mohamed EL-Habib Hachelaf, **Zubair Al-Rafi'i**, and Kamel Ben Habib, among others. Broadcasting continued in this manner until 1965, after which the station ceased transmission for political reasons and remained closed for several years. (Ben Hachem , 2021).

In 1986, following the restructuring of Algerian Radio and Television, the Tlemcen radio studio then affiliated with the Oran station resumed broadcasting its informational and cultural programs once a week. On 4 July 1991, Tlemcen Local Radio was officially established by a decree signed by the Director-General of Algerian Radio.

On 8 December 1991, Tlemcen Radio became an autonomous local station and contributed two hours to the national broadcast within the program '*Good Morning*.' On 9 June 1992, it aired its first regional transmission on national frequencies as part of the nightly broadcast, (under the supervision of its former director, Abdelmajid Amir.)

Shortly afterward, on 7 October 1992, Tlemcen Radio was officially inaugurated as a local station by the Minister of Culture at the time, Hamraoui Habib Chawki. It began broadcasting on FM, specifically on the (100.4) frequency. Since then, the station has continued to expand its programming hours and to integrate modern, advanced broadcasting equipment.

Following the directives of the former Director-General of Algerian Radio, Chabane *Lounakel*, Tlemcen Radio began starting its broadcast day at 06:55 and continuing until 20:00.

After its daily transmission ends, it connects with 'Algeria International Radio,' in line with a strategic plan aimed at linking all border-area local stations with the international service.

It is worth noting that, like all local radio stations, Tlemcen Radio was created by ministerial decree and still does not have an official organizational structure. Its current headquarters is located in the ofok el-jamil neighborhood, between Larbi Ben M'hidi Street and Bab El-Khemis Street. (Mekkaoui S. M., 2022–2023, pp. 252-256).

2.3.2. The Contribution of Tlemcen Radio's Program Network to the Socialization



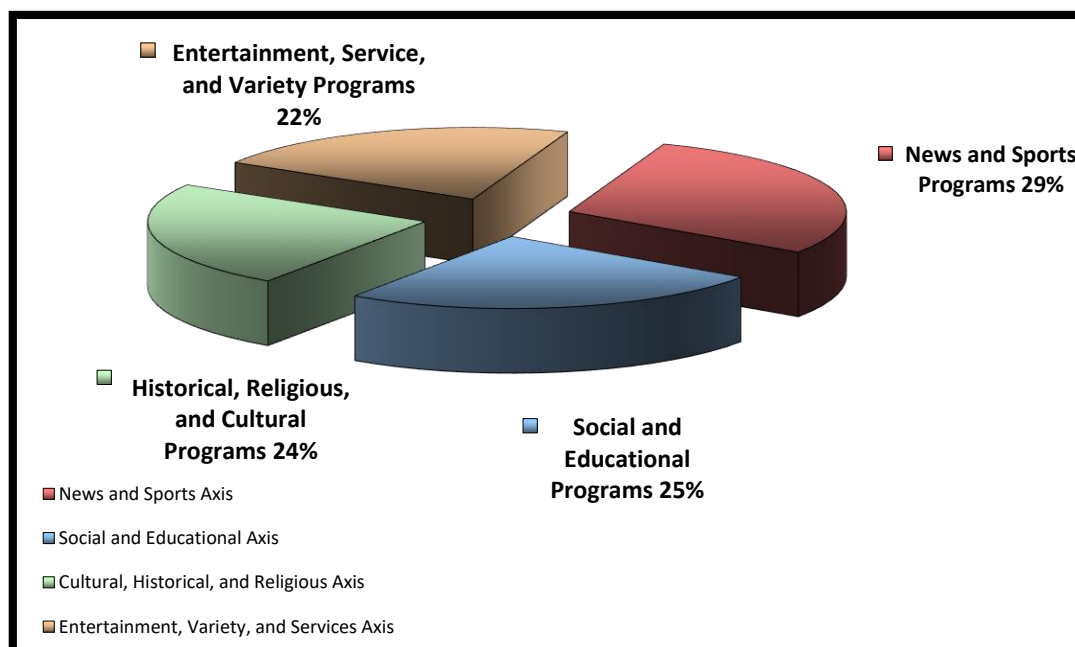
Process for individuals and groups:

Tlemcen Station of Algerian Radio develops a programming Network designed to support the process of socialization. The 2022/2024 programming schedule includes a wide range of programs organized into several thematic axes, as shown in Figure (1). When examining the functions of local radio stations alongside the domains of socialization, a clear correspondence emerges between these functions and the axes structuring the program network.

The program network adapts flexibly to accommodate various occasions throughout the year, resulting in three distinct types:

- **The regular programming schedule:** running from September (the start of the social year) until June (the beginning of summer). It may be interspersed with the Ramadan schedule.
- **The Ramadan programming schedule:** tailored to the specific characteristics of the month of Ramadan.
- **The summer programming schedule:** designed to match the particularities of the summer season. (Mekkaoui S. M., 2022–2023, pp. 256-257).

Figure No. (1): Distribution of Programs Across Radio Axes



Source: Algerian Radio - Tlemcen Station, Regular Program Network, 2022/2023.

The success of the socialization process through Tlemcen Radio depends on three essential elements, namely:

- **Power of Influence:** This refers to the strength of the media messages introduced by the broadcaster, which requires the use of several techniques: beginning with accurate and verified information, as well as relying on specialists in the subject being discussed. Sound effects also contribute to this process by attracting the listener and capturing their attention. This influence may occur in the short term or in the long term. (Mekkaoui & Ben Omar, 2021, pp. 302-304)
- **Prioritizing the Social System:** Program producers at Tlemcen Radio in particular, and local radio stations in general, must design programs that align with the specific characteristics of the local community. Additionally, the topics addressed must reflect the priorities and concerns of that community. For example, it would be inappropriate for Tlemcen Radio to discuss issues specific to southern regions of Algeria, as these are not among the concerns of the Tlemcen community. Likewise, choosing the right broadcast time is essential; for instance, a program directed at children cannot be aired on weekdays when they are at school. (Mekkaoui & Ben Omar, 2021, pp. 302-304)
- **Spreading Awareness:** Raising awareness depends on the presenter's ability to select the right guests for the program so that the community can benefit from their insights. It also depends on the presenter's skill in managing the discussion and gradually guiding the awareness-building process. The presenter cannot provide all the information in the first five minutes and then spend the rest of the hour repeating it; instead, they must effectively distribute the information throughout the entire broadcast. Moreover, relying too heavily on what the guest shares off-air may negatively affect the success of the awareness-raising process. (Mekkaoui & Ben Omar, 2021, pp. 305–306)

Dr. Benchouk Anouar, who is visually impaired, believes that local radio in particular and radio in general, regardless of its type plays a significant role in the socialization of individuals with visual disabilities. This is because such individuals may find it difficult to use certain tools, especially reading books, and therefore rely on radio as a source of information across various fields without needing assistance from others, even though the topics of broadcast are imposed and not chosen by them.

2.4. Examples of Radio Programs Serving Socialization:

The researchers examined the regular programming network of Tlemcen Radio and selected a set of currently broadcast programs to analyze and assess their contribution to the socialization of individuals and citizens within and beyond the province. The study was also supported by several interviews conducted with presenters at Tlemcen Radio.

2.4.1. Family Space:

Family Space is a radio program aired on the Algerian Radio Tlemcen Station for 52 minutes, from Sunday to Thursday (regular programming schedule, 2022/2023). It is presented by a group of broadcasters from the station and addresses various issues that directly concern



the family. Each presenter approaches the program with their own perspective: some cover health-related topics, others focus on women's issues, while others discuss matters related to child upbringing, in addition to other topics beneficial to families in general. The program draws on the expertise of specialists. Since these topics directly concern the family considering it is one of the key institutions of socialization, the program can support socialization processes either directly or indirectly. For example, a mother who raises her child according to professional advice given through the program becomes aware of errors or shortcomings and learns about behaviors she should avoid. Thus, *Family Space* is one of the programs that contribute to socialization in multiple fields. (Reda, 2023)

2.4.2. Children's World:

Children's World is a radio program aimed at children aged 5 to 15. It is broadcast weekly for 52 minutes and addresses topics of interest to children. The presenter selects subjects consistent with contemporary developments and children's needs, as well as with national and religious occasions. The program includes several segments, such as: **The Information Bag** providing general knowledge in various fields, The Little Athlete focusing on sports suitable for children and highlighting the achievements of young athletes, Story and Moral presenting a story and extracting a moral lesson, Innocence Talk: an interactive segment with a doctor to raise children's awareness of different illnesses. The program also opens a space for discussion on various topics, where children can express their opinions live by phone. Some segments are even presented by children themselves. Given the nature of the topics addressed, each segment contributes to a different dimension of children's socialization, making *Children's World* an important program in this process. (Ben Nacer, 2023)

2.4.3. Be Happy with Your Life:

Be happy with your life is an interactive weekly radio program broadcast for 52 minutes. It promotes the socialization of individuals and families by discussing topics directly related to family issues, with active participation from listeners. The program aims to raise social awareness by addressing interpersonal relationships and enhancing emotional intelligence, helping individuals understand their own emotions and those of others, and enabling them to manage these emotions effectively. It also seeks to eliminate domestic violence and replace it with dialogue. Additionally, the program offers advice related to choosing a life partner, strengthening marital relationships, and reducing divorce rates. It also provides guidance for proper child upbringing and works to challenge certain customs and traditions rooted in the local community, using persuasive methods grounded in both scientific principles and Islamic teachings. (Mohamed, 2023)

Conclusion

In general, local radio stations – and most notably Radio Tlemcen – make a substantial contribution to the socialization of individuals and groups through the programs scheduled in their broadcasting networks, whether regular, Ramadan-themed, or summer programs. This socialization process is attained by the strength and relevance of the media messages addressed to listeners, as well as by the competence and professionalism of broadcasters and journalists, whose linguistic accuracy, delivery skills, and command of radio production techniques are essential for the correct transmission of information. Any shortcoming in these key components

such as communicative impact, prioritization list, or awareness-raising; which may negatively affect the achievement of socialization. Therefore, local radio stations, including Radio Tlemcen, hold a central role in shaping individuals socially, and are thus considered important institution of socialization, given their role as purposeful media outlets. It should also be noted that Radio Tlemcen, as an institution of socialization, can only fulfill this mission through the coordinated functioning of all relevant institutions.

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