

The role of media in maintaining the security of memory from digital threats A
study of the Algerian media approach

دور الإعلام في الحفاظ على أمن الذاكرة من التهديدات الرقمية دراسة في المقاربة الإعلامية
الجزائرية

Dr. Abdessatar Hocine

National Centre of Studies and Research on the National Movement and 1st
November,1954 Revolution

Received: .08/05/2024 Accepted: 28/05/2024 Published:01./06/2024

Abstract: The functional theory in the media, which is based on the identity of the media role, stipulates that the vital and creative function of the national media lies in its ability to repel the dangers and threats of rumour and propaganda and everything that undermines the security integrity of the state, its survival and its identity. It still benefits from its effectiveness within what media theories call the functional and structural theory of the media. Especially the function of monitoring, education, and media education, including the employment of defence structures in light of the expanded security approach, and the upholding of its cultural, societal, and identity heritage, the most important of which is the security of collective and national memory as a reservoir of people's history and its holiness, as the successful recipe for preserving sustainable memory security, and the future of generations from systematic threats to it. In the name of memory wars.

key words: National media, memory security, digital threats, expanded security, the Algerian approach

تنص النظرية الوظيفية في الإعلام، التي تقوم على هوية الدور الإعلامي، على أن الوظيفة الحيوية والإبداعية للإعلام الوطني تكمن في قدرته على صد مخاطر وتهديدات الإشاعات والدعاية وكل ما

ينال من سلامة أمن الدولة وبقائها وهويتها. لا يزال يستفيد من فعاليتها ضمن ما تسميه نظريات الإعلام النظرية الوظيفية والهيكلية لوسائل الإعلام. خاصة وظيفة الرصد والتربية والتربية الإعلامية، بما في ذلك توظيف الهياكل الدفاعية في ظل المقاربة الأمنية الموسعة، وإعلاء تراثها الثقافي والمجتمعي والهوياتي، وأهمها أمن الذاكرة الجماعية والوطنية كخزان لتاريخ الشعوب وقدسيتها، باعتبارها الوصفة الناجحة للحفاظ على أمن الذاكرة المستدام، ومستقبل الأجيال من التهديدات الممنهجة لها. باسم حروب الذاكرة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الإعلام الوطني، أمن الذاكرة، التهديدات الرقمية، الأمن الموسع، المقاربة الجزائرية

Corresponding author: Dr. Abdessatar Hocine

Introduction:

Hybrid and asymmetric threats have undermined the security template and its concept, when combined with the dangers of the gelatinous digital environment, revolutionizing the landscape of the security phenomenon that crosses digital borders, due to its pervasive, asynchronous, and globalized character, which is what is being discussed among universities and intellectual articles in the format of the fluidity thesis, such as identity. Virtualization, virtual terrorism, cybercrime, distortion of state symbols, deception and seduction, digital propaganda, digital deception, which requires state institutions to work on a unified strategy that employs the successes of the Algerian approach in drying up the sources of terrorism previously, and drying up the sources of liquid terrorism through the metaverse, according to the logic of security. Expanded to protect national security and defend the spiritual, historical, intellectual, value-based and intangible peculiarities of man and his adherence to the identity of common and comprehensive security, under the concept of civilizational immunity.

Note that the threats penetrating the security of memory include multiple dimensions of security, including historical security, memory security, security of values and spirituality, and intellectual security, all of which fall under the concept of identity

The role of media in maintaining the security of memory from digital threats A study of the Algerian media approach

security. Ken Booth's studies have presented them in accordance with structural security and the safety of emancipation from technophobia, as Algeria seeks. It was adopted in the context of the responsible social roles of the media, and it was adopted in the organic media laws, to activate the human dimension of the media, given the connection between memory and the specifics of human value, which is the component of the security of society and thus the state, its continuity of survival, and its security integrity.

From this, we pose the general question of the scientific paper:

- How did the value advocacy of the Algerian security approach through its media contribute to fortifying the memory and history of Algerian generations?
- What is the concept of defensive media?
- How can the cognitive differences between memory and history be explained?
- What are the most important defence themes in memory security?

The first theme: memory, concept and bets

Among the things being discussed today about memory, its security and preserving its survival, is the topic of liquid memory, among the outputs of the discussion about digital memory. Information and communications technologies have a somewhat forgettable memory, a rapidly obsolete and volatile memory that aims to eliminate the solid memory of peoples and digital generations, which is the bet that digital media must work on - the electronic press, official state websites, public media websites - is to stop its slide into history.

Between memory and history there is an emotional correspondence that jumps beyond historical time, which usually expresses itself spontaneously in the historical consciousness of our collective memory, a life that defies being merely a narrated history, a told story, or something similar to a memory that responds from time to time

to the call of the present to collect on the station's visible signs (Ismail magazine, Inziyahat, issue 04, July 2020P. 20).

Remembering the past in a rigid manner must not remain a pretext for protecting national memory. Rather, (places of memory) must be evoked as an immortal presence that always seeks to rebuild the memory with some share of the life of the ancestors through... To go back to their days, and also this correspondence remains further than to be a code of control and inclusion. The history of the nation is a life similar to faith. There are not gaps between its past and present that are covered by artificial reasons. It is a life that ceaselessly examines past and present events for self-preservation and the maturation of consciousness. In a time of strife, conflict, and alienation, so that forgetfulness does not have the power to distance us from the self (Ismail magazine, Inziyahat, issue 04, July 2020P. 21) .

What the brutal French colonialism practiced is an inseparable page from our faith. The homeland, as much as it is a destiny that slips into the sleeves of those working to build the future, is a destiny that flows... His history is a feeling to restore to every Algerian its true dimensions within his national identity, emanating from the essence of human history in general and Islamic history in particular. A special term and who Here the memory was a translation of this necessity in the form of belief in belonging to this homeland. Ibn Badis says, "And I feel that all my personal components derive directly from it (the homeland). I think it is necessary for my services to be connected to something

that I contact directly, because whenever I want work, I find myself in need to him, to his men, his condition, his hopes, and his sufferings." (Ismail magazine, , P. 22 and also Ammar Talabi C1 P. 105)

The role of media in maintaining the security of memory from digital threats A study of the Algerian media approach

The second theme: Information and memory diplomacy, reaches for national survival

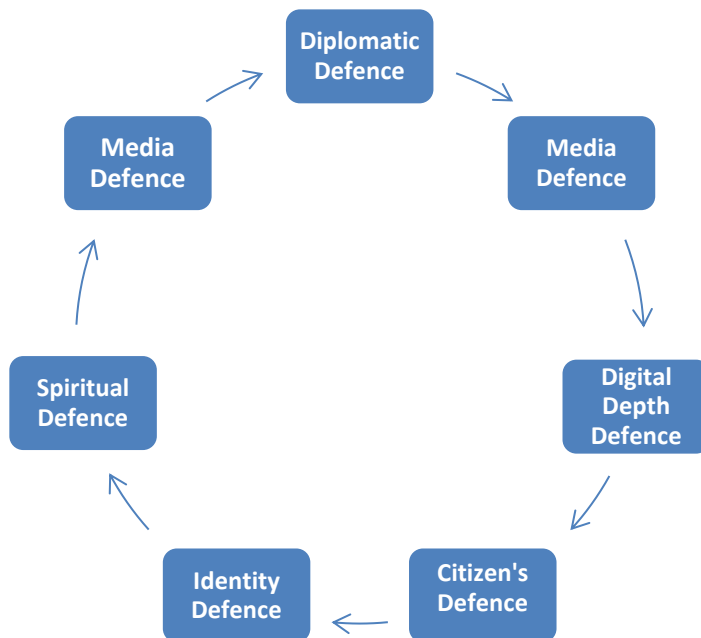
Media defence: seeks to guarantee the right to correct information and activate the ethics of discussion, as the Swiss philosopher Olivier Voirol is interested in the relationship between invisibility and recognition as a subjective position that gives positivity to participatory interaction, and considering visibility as a way to give value to the partner in the interaction as a fully-fledged self, because the attempt to obscure the truth with media. The fallacy can create communicative terrorism with political motives, as civil society, public spaces, and awareness media play their role in maximizing the value of security "participatively," primarily based on the extent to which the media environment, through its media contents, pays attention to values, in order to establish the extent to which attacks on morality and intellectual invasion are repelled, which is the meaning of the approach of media and digital fortification. (Mariam Derban, 2022, , P. 29)

Therefore, we find that the Algerian People's National Army, due to its historical specificity, as a descendant of the National Liberation Front with its Algerian people from the core of the nation and the land, adopted the harmony of its defence frameworks between the "morphological" military equipment, and the societal dimension of aid, harmony, and harmony with the people in repelling security penetrations internally and externally. The Land Forces Magazine included a special file on "hard and soft threats and their repercussions on national security and the strategy for confronting them." including its goal of creating strategic security for the nation that includes the expanded security approach, concerned with food, industrial, cultural and technological security since, especially the modern threats related to clandestine migration, international terrorism and transcontinental organized crime, which is a

characteristic of security complexity, and national security is “the nation’s ability to protect its internal values from external threats, united in seven factors to achieve physical protection of the state from military threats, which are: (Mariam Derban, 2022, , P. 30)

1- Interaction and unity between foreign policy and security and defence policy. 2 - Strategic plans and military doctrine. 3- Defence allocations. 4- Recognizing and analysing the sources of the threat. 5- Security capabilities. 6- Weapon systems and evaluation of options. 7- Alliance and Strategic Cooperation (2009), where the meaning of national defence goes beyond the military aspects to the formation and building of a harmonious society, as national defence seeks to ensure freedom of action to accomplish the political project that combines:

Figure 02 - Defensive branches according to the expanded defence approach



The role of media in maintaining the security of memory from digital threats A study of the Algerian media approach

The third theme: memory security and its value - research into the extended security approach

A- Extended security values:

The definitional matrix of security combines its description with the concept of values, given that security is linked to a value. Walter Lippmann sees that security seeks to defend basic values, he and Arnold Wolfers describe them, as "acquired values," while Frank Tracer and Fano Simonie refer to them as "vital values".¹ Security is the ability to be free from a threat to the highest individual and collective values, through all possible means to preserve the right to survival, including the security of memory. The role of the Copenhagen School of Peace Research, represented by Barry Buzan, comes in through his book "People, states and fear, with its emphasis on the five values of security - represented by the dimensions - which brought it out of its exclusivity to its expanded approach, especially the societal one, within the framework of continuity, within the acceptable conditions for the development of traditional patterns of language, culture, religious and national identity and customs."²

What distinguishes the expansion of the scope of threats is the association of security with the informational and digital dimension, which has taken it out of temporal and spatial frameworks, which calls for the necessity of adopting a defence strategy that goes beyond the statist dimension, including an attempt to understand the mechanisms of value control of security, because modern threats aim to attack the basic, fundamental and acquired references for security and its stability. Similar to identity and its components of language, religion, and values, in the name of fourth and fifth generation wars, which once threatened by fragility, it is easy to undermine the identity cohesion of the state, and what increases its danger is the virtual space, which has expanded the danger of increasing virtual alienation, electronic crime, and flexible and fluid identities,

as Zygmunt Bauman refers to it “the culture of liquid, and the moral and ethical defect” under the description of moral blindness.

B- Memory security:

It is not surprising that memory is one of the components of belonging to the homeland, and it is not surprising that you find me, and the son of independence, experiencing events and crimes in all their tragic and psychological dimensions. Here are the ashes of the martyrs that return to the homeland to reveal a theft that shames humanity, and the epics of Algeria in “witness” for the new generation. And other manifestations that reveal a systematic war on our memory. The most important of which is what is practiced through the digital environment.

The belief that history is as it is described from various documents within open references, such as History of one's own/history of oneself, is an injustice to honesty. The incidents of popular revolutions and the loftiness of their heroes from El Mokarani to Sheikh Bouziane, to Sharif Boubaghla and Si Mukhtar bin Kouidar Al-Titarawi and others. The leaders of the struggle are well-established, as if they are repeated every day to tell the deception of France and the true face of its ambitions in this holy land, using social networking sites.

A glorious history and a new era, it is a pure expression of the state's right path in ensuring memory security. (Ismail magazine, Inziyahat, issue 04, July 2020P. 22) .

Media and its creative role in repelling digital threats

Media have a functional role in building societies and achieving human development, as well as a personalized role to clarify the facts and provide the appropriate space to extract the facts related to the decisions taken by the leaders, which affect the lives of people and society.³ The functions of the media are to educate, inform, and preserve the human heritage, which Charle Right added.

Under the law No. 14-04 of 24 Rabi' al-Thani 1435, corresponding to February 24th, 2014, related to audiovisual activity. The second chapter, tabbed by definitions, includes

The role of media in maintaining the security of memory from digital threats A study of the Algerian media approach

in its seventh article the concept of public service as an audio-visual communication activity of public benefit that is guaranteed by every legal person who exploits an audio-visual communication service. In the light of respect for the principles of equality, objectivity, continuity and adaptation.⁴

As for the third chapter, which dealt with common provisions for all audiovisual communication services, it was embodied in Article 48: It includes a book of general conditions, especially the obligations that allow:

- Respecting the requirements of national unity, security and national defence
- Commitment to the national religious authority, respecting other religious authorities and not violating the rights Constitutions and other religions
- Respecting the components and principles of society
- Respecting national values and symbols of the state as specified in the constitution
- Promoting the spirit of citizenship and the culture of dialogue
- Providing diverse and quality programs
- Developing and promoting national audio-visual and cinematographic production and creativity through incentive mechanisms
- Promoting the two national languages, social cohesion, national heritage and culture.
- National in all its expressions in the programs that are broadcast
- preference for the use of the two national languages in advertising sessions and messages, regardless of the method of broadcast or distribution
- with the exception of cinematographic works Audio-visual works in their original text and musical works whose text is entirely or partially written in a foreign language. With the exception of these cases, resorting to dubbing or subtitles is mandatory
- ensuring that at least 60% of the national production of musical and cultural works is reached. The language spoken or performed in a national language.⁵

While the third chapter dealt with the audiovisual control authority in its first chapter, the tasks and powers of the audiovisual control authority through Article 54: ensuring the promotion and support of the two national languages and the national culture.⁶

Through the laws that accompanied media openness, which did not establish regulatory frameworks for this work, especially with regard to the audiovisual control authority channels in the public service, it must work to provide balanced, purposeful, objective content that protects cultural identity.⁷

DHAKIRA Channel

The target of ensuring sustainable memory for generations lies in paying attention to the battle of consciousness through the roles of moral media. This demonstrated in the problematic of the academic symposium on media and memory through the following objective: "This is what our state is well aware of, as it works to confront this poisonous ideology and neutralize its effect. In this regard, the President of the Republic, the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, and the Minister of National Defense have attached great importance to the memory file, as one of the pillars of building a new Algeria, especially in light of the presence of Malicious intentions to target the national memory of the Algerian nation.

https://www.mdn.dz/site_principal/sommaire/actualites/ar/2022/novembre/cem30112022ar.php

So, Value media seeks to invest in the cultural meaning of generations and its role in awareness and education by highlighting the role of memory and the cultural and civilizational heritage of the nation, especially, in strengthening the bonds of national unity, by glorifying the martyrs and history men who enriched the national memory with the noblest values as lessons to the new generations. Authentic references are sufficient to preserve integrity and achieve the nation's advancement and prosperity. Media defense has contributed to reviving national memory, in order to build the character of the Algerian citizen, aware of his cultural values, and active in his society. It also seeks to raise awareness of the dangerous repercussions of sixth generation wars, which may result from neglecting national memory and abandoning the preservation of

The role of media in maintaining the security of memory from digital threats A study of the Algerian media approach

the particularities that enabled the Algerian nation for Formation and development across eras.(from intervention, houcine abdessatar, the media role for holly memory, Directorate of Information and Communication of the Staff of the People's National Army, today, November 30, 2022, at the National Army Club in Beni Messous, a symposium entitled: "Media and preserving national memory... a commitment and responsibility to strengthen national defense)

Through, in particular, raising interest in the references stored in the national memory, and highlighting the importance of memory in preserving national unity and the harmony of society, in addition to shedding light on the system of values established by the glorious November Revolution.

Conclusion

Our national memory considered a reference and an identity component of the memory of our national security. Therefore, the citizen must be the first line of defense of the homeland and the impenetrable fortress to maintain the security of memory, which requires careful education and upbringing .by preparing the citizen to be a good and balanced person, capable of defending the sanctity of the homeland on his own initiative.

Consequently, attention to social and cultural education, historical, media and even digital education are very important elements in the process of building the personality of the citizen.

¹ Idabir Mouhamed: **Multi-Ethnicity and Community Security: a case study of Mali**, master's thesis, Faculty of Political Science and Media, Department of Political Science, University of Algiers, 2012 p.60.

² Abdelouahab Geagea, **Information Security and International relations management**, Dar khaldounia, Algeria, 2017, p. 63-64

³ Mnigher Sanaa, **Cultural Diversity from the perspective of Community Security**, Master thesis, Human Rights and Human Security, Department of Law, Faculty of law and Political Science, Setif University, 2014, 150

⁴ Official Journal, **Law No. 14-04 dated 24 Rabi al-Thani, 1435, corresponding to February 24th, 2014, concerning audiovisual activity**; <http://www.ministerecommunication.gov.dz/ar/node/458> and the Ministry of Communication, viewing hour 11: 09, viewing day 26/03/2018. P. 08

⁵ Official Journal, Law No. 14-04 dated 24 Rabi al-Thani, 1435, corresponding to February 24th, 2014, concerning audiovisual activity, p. 12-13

⁶ Official Journal, Law No. 14-04 dated 24 Rabi al-Thani, 1435, corresponding to February 24th, 2014, concerning audiovisual activity, P. 14

⁷ Saliha El Abed, **private satellite channels in Algeria, freedom of expression or chaos of expression**, Magazine of thought and society, issue 22, October 2014, House Taksidge koum, Algeria, p. 405-412