

The Journalistic Treatment of the Phenomenon of Domestic Violence in Algerian Society: A Content Analysis of El Khabar Daily Newspaper

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Abstract

This article aims to explore how the Algerian print press addresses the phenomenon of domestic violence, taking El Khabar daily newspaper as a case study. Domestic violence is one of the most serious social issues, representing a form of aggressive behavior against society that threatens its security, stability, and integrity. The media institution, in all its forms, is considered one of the key social institutions that have a direct impact on the occurrence of domestic violence. Its importance lies in the way it reports and handles news related to this phenomenon.

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Introduction

The phenomenon of domestic violence is one of the most serious social issues that has drawn the attention of many scholars and researchers across various disciplines – social, psychological, legal, and media-related – due to its severity and its growing threat to both moral and social order. This is a result of the material and moral consequences that this phenomenon leaves at both the individual and societal levels.

Technological advancement, the dominance of materialistic values in modern life, the rise of ego and individualism, and the pursuit of material goals have all contributed to the emergence of violent behaviors, attitudes, and practices among individuals within the sub-system of the family, and even at the level of society as a whole. Such behaviors contradict ethical, religious, and even legal values. Consequently, numerous institutions and charitable associations have become increasingly concerned with raising awareness about the dangers of violence in general and domestic violence in particular.

The Algerian family, in particular, has suffered from marginalization under the dominance of the patriarchal system and has been continuously subjected to violence, whether inflicted by the father or the brother. Given that Algerian society is generally conservative in such matters – viewing them as private family issues that should be resolved internally without external intervention – the persistent increase and aggravation of this phenomenon, along with its consequences such as juvenile delinquency, crime, and social instability, have made it increasingly visible and alarming.

This situation has prompted media institutions to pay closer attention to the issue, raising awareness about its dangers and impacts, and uncovering its underlying causes.

In this context, we aim to shed light on the Algerian print press and its role in addressing domestic violence as a social phenomenon by answering the following questions:

- How did El Khabar daily newspaper address the phenomenon of domestic violence?
- What are the reasons that lead either men or women to commit domestic violence?

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- What are the consequences resulting from domestic violence?
- Has El Khabar daily, through its coverage of the phenomenon, contributed to reducing its spread?

Definition of Concepts:

Definition of Violence:

There are numerous definitions of violence, each formulated from a specific perspective and area of expertise. Some define it based on psychological harm, while others focus on its moral or symbolic aspects.

From a terminological standpoint, violence can be defined as a physical force that causes harm, destruction, or injury among individuals. This definition focuses solely on physical violence, viewing it as bodily force that inflicts damage on a person, and thus neglects the psychological, sexual, and moral harm that may also affect the individual.

Hence, it can be said that violence, in general, should not be limited to one type or form; rather, it encompasses all kinds and manifestations of harm.

The United Nations General Assembly defined violence as “a deliberate physical or moral assault by one party possessing material or moral authority over another” (Raja Mekki et al., 2008, p. 41).

The American Association defines violence as being perpetrated by an individual who holds a position of power and authority within the family power that enables them to exercise violence against other family members. Violence can also be defined as a set of behaviors aimed at causing harm to oneself or to others. It manifests in two main forms: physical, such as hitting, fighting, destruction, or damaging objects; and verbal, such as threats and incitement. Ultimately, violence leads, directly or indirectly, to inflicting harm (Belkacem Slatnia et al., 2008, p. 8).

Based on the above definitions, violence can be defined as “the exercise of force and coercion to dominate or harm another person. It may be physical, with visible effects on the victim’s body, or psychological, involving humiliation, insults, degradation, or emotional abuse.”

Definition of the Family

The family is the fundamental unit of society, composed of a group of individuals who may form a small family consisting of spouses and children or an extended one that includes grandparents and grandchildren. Its members are connected by ties of blood, affection, and kinship.

The family is considered the primary social unit responsible for the socialization of the child, through which they interact with its members. It plays a crucial role in personal development during the early stages of life, serving as the environment where the individual is trained and educated to perform the roles and responsibilities assigned to them (Nadia Hussein Abu Sikkina et al., 2011, p. 40).

The family is a social structure characterized by a distinctive cultural pattern that varies from one society to another. This prevailing cultural system within the family imprints and teaches the individual from an early age the socially acceptable behavior, as well as how to interact with others, and learn the customs, traditions, and social systems that dominate the wider society (Adnan Abu Musleh, 2006, p. 17).

Domestic Violence

The term domestic violence (or family violence, as some prefer to call it) is used to describe acts of violence occurring among family members including between adult partners, parents and children, partners and the elderly, and among relatives (M. Betsy McAlister Groves and others, 2004, p. 12).

This definition identifies violence by the context in which it occurs and by the parties involved, emphasizing that it takes place among family members. It focuses particularly on violence between adult partners, excluding in this sense the violence that occurs specifically between husband and wife.

Domestic or family violence refers to any act of violence that occurs within the family framework, perpetrated by one family member who holds authority, guardianship, or a relational power over the victim (Belkacem Slatnia et al., 2008, p. 42).

Family violence can also be defined as “a physical assault on a family member whether the spouse or children by another member, such as the father.” Some also consider the mistreatment or neglect of children as a form of domestic violence. According to the Global Arabic Encyclopedia, it is defined as “physical, sexual, emotional, or psychological abuse that occurs between spouses, former spouses, or other adults who have had or currently have intimate relationships” (Othman Othman Abu Zaid, 2010, p. 13).

The Newspaper

The term newspaper refers to a publication issued regularly at specific intervals, addressed to all people, and containing news, comments, reports, and explanations about matters of concern to the majority of society regardless of their place of residence within regions, their occupation, religious beliefs, or even their cultural levels. (Farouk Abu Zaid, 1993, p. 23).

Journalism is defined as "a periodical publication that publishes news in various fields, explains and comments on them; it may take the form of newspapers or magazines, whether general or specialized." (Fadhel Daliou, 1998, p. 91).

Journalistic Coverage:

The term journalistic coverage refers to the journalistic follow-up, journalistic work, or press report that covers various events, information, incidents, issues, and news whether political, cultural, social, economic, literary, scientific, religious, and others from the perspective of the newspaper or media institution to which it belongs.

Causes of the Spread of Domestic Violence

Researchers and specialists differ in classifying the causes and motives of violence in general and domestic violence in particular. Some focus on personal or internal causes, others attribute it to social and environmental factors, while another group links it to cultural reasons. Some experts point to economic causes, and another category relates it to psychological factors.

As researchers in the sociology of communication, we can attribute part of it to the media especially communication technologies and new media and their contribution to the increasing spread of this phenomenon, whether directly or indirectly. This is particularly evident in recent years with the rapid technological advancement and the emergence of social networking sites. Among these causes, we mention:

Personal Causes

These causes are represented by physiological factors. The link between violence and men appears to be evident in nearly all societies, regardless of their level of development and progress. Aggressiveness and violence seem to be more inherent in men, or at least men tend to engage in such behaviors and actions more than women.

Some attribute this to functional factors within the human body, particularly certain male hormones such as testosterone (Testosterone). Archer conducted a comprehensive review of the literature related to this subject and concluded that most studies found a correlation between high levels of male hormones and a tendency toward aggression in men. (Salem bin Atiq bin Sail Al-Mutairi, 2010, p. 23).

Personal Causes

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Social Causes

Social causes are considered among the most significant and influential factors in generating domestic violence, given the inherently social nature of the phenomenon itself. The most important of these causes include:

Personal Components: A set of moral, spiritual, and cultural components guide the individual's behavioral and interactive conduct positively or negatively with family members and society. When these components are negative, they naturally have a negative impact on family and social interactions. Among the main personal factors leading to domestic violence are:

- Ignorance, which takes multiple forms:
- Parents' ignorance of proper educational and upbringing methods.
- The mistaken belief that violence is the right way to solve family problems or to raise children correctly.
- Failure to correctly perceive social reality.
- Lack of communication skills and poor language of interaction among family members (Kazem Al-Shaib, 2007, pp. 61–62). In other words, the isolation experienced by the family has greatly contributed to the emergence of violence.
- Ignorance of shared rights and the intertwined nature of marital life husbands and wives should know and respect each other's rights, as most disputes result from one party ignoring or being unaware of the rights of the other, or from unrealistic expectations by one partner. (Ali Al-Qaemi, n.d., p. 49)

Anger: Anger appears in multiple forms (Kazem Al-Shaib, 2007, p. 62):

- Instability in reactions toward what a person hears or sees.
- Lack of emotional balance.
- Excessive sensitivity toward the words or actions of others.

Corruption: The difference between a righteous person and a corrupt or unrighteous one is vast. The degree of integrity or corruption within an individual's personality determines their pattern of behavior, way of thinking, and the extent of their actions in interacting with their surroundings, as well as how they respond to what happens around them whether negatively or positively. Corruption in a person may be moral, intellectual, or religious in nature...

Almost all studies that have addressed violence in its various forms and manifestations include this point, for several reasons, such as the influence of bad company, alcohol and drug abuse, and the weakness of religious conscience. (Khaled bin Saud Al-Halabi, 2009, p. 15)

The Nature of the Family System and Its Components:

Among the most significant forms of this issue are family disintegration or members living under special circumstances in separate locations, power struggles between parents, and the increasing rates of divorce and family breakdown. (Khaled bin Saud Al-Hulaibi, previous reference , p. 15)

Jealousy: is a major and direct cause of domestic violence and family problems. It is difficult to estimate or count the number of human tragedies that occur as a result of jealousy. Every day, newspapers and magazines report numerous family incidents that sometimes end with the wife killing her husband with a knife or shooting him especially when a third party is involved in the love story.

Marital Infidelity: Marital infidelity has long been one of the destructive plagues of the family. Among the causes leading to this unhealthy condition are, but are not limited to, the husband's lack of attention or time for his wife, advanced age, or sexual frigidity. (Ashraf Saad Nakhla, 2011, pp. 102–105).

Cultural Causes:

Some behavioral schools explain violent behavior based on the relationship between an individual's social environment and the violence they commit. In this regard, the two American scholars Wolfgang and Ferracuti indicated that violence may result from a subculture within a particular area that differs from the general culture, where this subculture encourages the use of violence. As a result, violence grows along with the local community's culture until it becomes accepted and normalized within that limited social group.

In addition, there is a strange phenomenon noted in South Africa, where it is believed that having sexual intercourse with young girls can cure AIDS. This belief has led to an increase in adultery, higher rates of rape, and the spread of AIDS. (Othman Othman Abu Zaid, previous reference , pp. 28–29).

Economic Causes:

Among the economic causes that lead to violence, some are related to the general economic situation of society, while others are linked to the family itself. One of these issues concerns women's employment and how the family budget is managed whether financial responsibility lies with the man, the woman, or both. This matter can, at times, negatively affect family relationships.

In addition, poor living conditions and the pressures generated by poverty can cause psychological strain that individuals often release within the family environment. Unemployment is also one of the social and economic factors contributing to domestic violence. Furthermore, retirement from work or having a low income compared to the high cost of living are all pressures that may drive the head of the household to commit acts of domestic violence.

Psychological Causes:

Psychological factors play a major role in generating domestic violence. Among these are conflict, frustration, anxiety, emotional deprivation, psychological crises, and the lack of fulfillment of personal needs, in addition to moral weakness, low morale of the abuser, and emotional or psychological instability. All these psychological factors can lead to engaging in aggressive behavior. (Hamed Abdel Salam Zahran, 1995, p. 496).

Media-Related Causes:

Satellite dishes and television networks, with their broadcasts of violent and criminal films and other harmful content, have had a damaging effect on families particularly Arab families. These channels now play a significant role in shaping individuals' personalities through the programs they air, which influence people's behavior both directly and indirectly.

Media in all its forms and scales whether print media such as newspapers and magazines, audiovisual media such as television, or digital media such as mobile phones and internet-connected devices has had a profound impact on shaping individuals' behavior within society. These means often push individuals toward violence and crime through the way violent films are presented or through the excessive coverage of crimes and focus on the perpetrators, which may encourage imitation of such acts in certain situations.

This has been observed in several television programs that address issues of crime and violence. Upon analyzing the high crime rates, it was found that many offenders committed their crimes after imitating the methods they had seen portrayed by individuals on television.

It can therefore be said that continuous exposure to various forms and types of violence through media leads, in the long run, to a heightened sense of danger and to the acceptance of violence as an appropriate response to conflicts or as a legitimate form of aggressive behavior.

From what has been mentioned above, it becomes clear that domestic violence, as a psychological and social phenomenon, is not accidental; rather, it is linked to multiple causes whether personal, social, cultural, psychological, economic, or media-related.

Forms and Types of Domestic Violence:

Domestic violence takes on many forms and types, which can be described as follows:

Physical Abuse

This is the most dangerous form of violence, especially when it results in injuries or fractures to the victim. Physical or bodily harm may also include assault without causing serious injury, such as slapping the face, kicking, or depriving the victim of food or drink for a short period.

Verbal Abuse

In this case, the aggressor directs obscene or offensive language at the victim that degrades their dignity or attacks their honor or that of their family such as a husband insulting his wife and her family, or vice versa. Verbal or psychological abuse may also take the form of coercion, where a person threatens another with revealing secrets, harming someone they love, or destroying possessions they value.

Social Abuse

This occurs in the form of imposing social isolation on a family member. For example, preventing the wife from leaving the house to visit her family or friends, or restricting the children's movement to a limited space that prevents them from interacting with neighbors or relatives of their age.

Among the manifestations of social violence are the lack of respect and poor treatment faced by the elderly, whether from the husband, children, or wife.

Economic Violence

Economic violence is considered one of the forms of abuse that occurs within the family. Examples include the husband seizing the wife's or female relative's salary and misusing the legal authorization (power of

attorney) granted to him; males taking away women's rightful inheritance; preventing a working girl from getting married in order to keep her salary; forcing her to take bank loans or buy on installment; as well as seizing a woman's dowry without her permission or any legal right.

In addition, a husband using his wife's name to obtain business licenses represents another form of economic violence.

Symbolic Violence

This type of domestic violence is referred to by psychologists as authoritarian violence, due to the power possessed by the individual who is the source of it. This form of family violence manifests through symbolic means that produce psychological, mental, and social effects on the targeted person.

It includes both verbal and nonverbal expressions such as showing contempt toward the wife or children, insulting or humiliating them, and displaying disdain through gestures, for example avoiding eye contact with the wife or expressing hatred and contempt through facial expressions.

Health-Related Violence

This type of violence results from physical or bodily abuse, including beating, punching, burning, and other forms of contact that cause physical injury to the victim whether the victim is the wife, son, daughter, or an elderly person.

Additionally, overburdening the wife with repeated pregnancies and childbirth is also considered a form of health-related violence.

Methodological Procedures:

Research Method:

The nature of the topic determines the appropriate methodology that is, the characteristics and features that define any research problem or subject compel the researcher to adopt a specific method to study and solve it in order to achieve accurate scientific results (Hassan Al-Saati, 1992, p. 56).

This study belongs to descriptive and analytical studies, which focus on observing and analyzing the characteristics of content presented in newspapers concerning domestic violence or crime, based on several indicators: the degree of attention, method of treatment and presentation, as well as the ideas and facts discussed about this phenomenon. Observation and analysis are based on quantitative and qualitative presentation of the data that have been collected.

To conduct the study scientifically, the content analysis method was used, since this study does not stop at merely collecting data; it also extends to classifying, recording, interpreting, and comprehensively analyzing the collected facts and data, in order to extract useful meanings and conclusions that make it possible to form generalizations about the phenomenon or situation under study (Roshdi Tuaima, 1987, p. 249).

Therefore, this study does not merely observe and analyze the position of newspapers toward domestic violence; it also seeks to identify the general patterns linking how newspapers present and analyze this aggressive behavior.

The study employed the content analysis method, as described in the Encyclopedia of Social Sciences:

“It reduces the ambiguity of the material and the researcher's bias to a large extent, since it relies on an organized quantitative measurement plan that tests the concepts of the content, studies their interrelations, and seeks to interpret the results obtained.”

(Mahmoud Al-Jouhari et al., 1992, p. 184).

This methodological procedure was applied to a sample of newspapers with the aim of providing quantitative data and qualitative indicators, classified and organized, concerning various aspects of the phenomenon of { domestic violence} as published in the analyzed newspapers including their degree of attention to this aggressive behavior, their manner of coverage, and the nature and orientation of their treatment of the issue.

In collecting the data, two main categories of analysis were adopted:

- **Formal Categories:** These concern the form in which news about domestic violence was presented including the frequency of publication, the location of the report within the newspaper and on the page, the accompanying highlighting tools (such as the type of headlines and images), the source of the content, and the journalistic formats in which it appeared.
- **Thematic Categories:** These deal with the content of the published material on the phenomenon of domestic violence, including the types and forms of domestic violence as well as the journalistic approaches and orientations toward the issue, as reflected in the cases and events reported in the newspapers.

Research Population and Study Sample:

Since this study deals with printed media, the study sample consisted of the daily newspaper El Khabar. The analysis period covered the year 2022.

The selection of this newspaper was based on its professional distinction, its status as the first private Arabic-language newspaper in Algeria, its diverse news coverage, and its particular attention to social issues and events. Furthermore, it enjoys a high readership rate, which enhances its representativeness.

The study sample was chosen using a random sampling method.

Study Form Design

The construction of the form included analysis categories divided into two sections:

- The first section measures the formal aspect of the content.
- The second section measures the substantive (thematic) aspect of the content.

These categories aim to provide essential data on the extent of the daily newspaper's interest in domestic violence, the journalistic formats used, the types and forms of violence, and the editorial orientations in the press coverage of domestic violence.

The categories are as follows:

First – In Terms of Form:

Category One: The level of the daily newspaper's interest in domestic violence.

This category includes several subcategories that enable us to identify El Khabar daily newspaper's degree of attention to domestic violence, as follows:

- **Frequency of publication:** The number of times domestic violence appears in a single issue (once, twice, three times, or four times and more).

- Place of publication: This is important for identifying the level of interest, since the type of page and the article's placement on that page reflect how much importance the newspaper gives to each topic.
- Means of emphasis: These include the headlines, their forms, and images , which are no less important than the previous elements (place and frequency of publication).
- Source of the published news about domestic violence: This refers to the sources the journalist or correspondent relies on to obtain information related to cases of domestic violence.

Category Two: Journalistic Formats Used:

These include:

- * News report.
- * Press article.
- * Opinion column.
- * Reportage.
- * Interview.
- * Investigative report.

Second – In Terms of Content:

Category Three: Types and Forms of Domestic Violence

This category aims to identify the type and form of domestic violence covered in El Khabar daily newspaper, the level of attention given to each type, and how it is addressed and treated in the articles.

This analysis seeks to distinguish between the different types and forms of domestic violence, such as physical violence, psychological abuse, verbal violence, sexual violence, and material mistreatment.

Category Four: The Consequences of Domestic Violence

This category seeks to uncover the effects of domestic violence, including social, psychological, and physical consequences.

Category Five:

The Journalistic Orientations Toward Domestic Violence Coverage

This category allows us to identify El Khabar daily newspaper's editorial stance and approach in addressing the phenomenon of domestic violence, as well as to assess its actual role in reporting on and combating this social issue.

Category Six: Journalistic Values

This category aims to identify the values reflected in the newspaper's coverage of domestic violence.

Study Results:

In this section, we present the media content analysis of domestic violence as published in the pages of the Algerian daily newspaper El Khabar, based on the previously defined analysis categories.

*Level of Interest in the Phenomenon of Domestic Violence.

* Journalistic Writing Formats.

* Types and Forms of Domestic Violence.

* Journalistic Approaches to Domestic Violence Coverage.

Level of Interest

It has been confirmed, through several indicators such as space allocation and placement, that El Khabar daily newspaper shows a low level of interest in the phenomenon of domestic violence.

The space devoted to these issues is small compared to the newspaper's total content, and less significant than that given to other topics and issues. In addition, most of the topics addressing domestic violence were published in the inner pages, which further reflects the limited prominence the newspaper grants to this phenomenon.

This indicates that the analyzed daily newspaper pays greater attention to political and economic issues than to domestic violence cases. The number of published reports related to domestic violence was insufficient, as only a small number of cases were recorded. In fact, there were several issues of the newspaper that did not include any coverage of domestic violence.

By comparison, other newspapers may have shown more interest in this topic. This lack of attention may be due to El Khabar no longer having a dedicated page for social issues, including domestic violence, as it once did. Consequently, this demonstrates a decline in the level of interest given to the phenomenon of domestic violence.

Journalistic Types Used in Presenting Domestic Violence Topics:

The news report was the most frequently used format in El Khabar daily, given that it is primarily a news-oriented newspaper focused on live reporting of events and facts. This approach, however, shows a lack of interpretive and analytical functions that would raise public awareness about the dangers of violence in Algerian society, while neglecting other journalistic forms.

Thus, the newspaper's emphasis on news stories, reports, and investigations, while ignoring other journalistic types, represents a deficiency in fulfilling the informative and educational roles expected of the media in Algerian society.

Presentation of the Domestic Violence Phenomenon:

From the analysis, it became clear that the newspaper treats domestic violence as a social issue, given that it is a social phenomenon. It can also be said that Algerian society has gone through several painful historical stages such as the Black Decade, social movements, and various difficult living conditions which have left social scars and contributed to a rise in violent behavior. The newspaper also addressed the topic as a moral issue, and to a lesser extent, as a security issue that could be addressed legally and judicially.

However, one noticeable aspect was the absence of religious framing in the discussion of domestic violence, despite Algeria being a Muslim society.

Regarding causes, the newspaper mentioned all relevant factors, with particular emphasis on social causes, which aligns with the nature of the phenomenon. It also highlighted the moral dimension of individuals as an important factor influencing whether or not a person engages in such deviant behavior.

As for the types and forms of domestic violence, the most dominant was physical (bodily) violence, likely due to several reasons such as sensationalism, intimidation, or the difficult circumstances that Algerian society has experienced, as previously mentioned. There was, however, little attention given to sexual assaults or harassment cases.

Regarding the effects of domestic violence, the physical effects were the most prevalent a result of the newspaper's focus on bodily violence, although other types of effects were not entirely neglected.

Despite the newspaper's attention to the causes and forms of the phenomenon under study, it did not significantly contribute to supporting or stabilizing the general social system through its coverage. It failed to offer social solutions that could help reduce the phenomenon of domestic violence.

Concerning the orientation of content in addressing domestic violence,

El Khabar daily exhibited a predominantly negative tone in its coverage. This is likely due to the nature of the phenomenon itself, being a pathological social issue.

Regarding the sources the newspaper relied on when publishing news related to domestic violence,

it drew upon various sources, primarily correspondents, as they are internal contributors to the newspaper. It also relied on journalistic editors, and to a lesser extent, on anonymous sources, in addition to eyewitnesses.

However, a major shortcoming noted according to other written press reports is that the newspaper did not rely on official or institutional sources, such as news agencies, security services, or official documents. This may be due to credibility concerns.

Thus, it can be concluded that El Khabar daily tends to publish reports on domestic violence mainly for informational and public awareness purposes, rather than as part of an investigative or solution-oriented approach.

As for the persuasive techniques used by the newspaper, it often relied on examples and real-life incidents when addressing domestic violence. It also presented statistical data and tended to appeal to emotions and feelings, occasionally using fear-based or warning rhetoric, though to a limited degree.

Conclusion

From what has been discussed above, it can be concluded that this scientific article aimed to examine and evaluate the journalistic treatment of the phenomenon of domestic violence, and to determine the actual role that the press is expected to play in confronting this aggressive behavior represented by domestic violence.

It was found that El Khabar daily did not give significant attention to the issue of domestic violence. This lack of focus can be attributed to several factors, including the modest level of interest shown in such topics of which domestic violence is one of the most important and the insufficient space allocated to cover these issues.

Moreover, the journalistic format adopted by the newspaper was mainly limited to reporting news and informing the public, rather than providing deeper analysis or investigative engagement. The newspaper also treated domestic violence as a social and moral phenomenon that affects the fundamental structure of society.

Nevertheless, the newspaper succeeded in presenting the causes leading to domestic violence and did not neglect the types and forms associated with it, while also highlighting the effects of aggressive behavior on the victims.

Recommendations and Suggestions:

After examining the journalistic treatment of the phenomenon of domestic violence and analyzing El Khabar daily newspaper, several recommendations can be proposed to help reduce and prevent the increase of such pathological aggressive behaviors that threaten the stability of the family and society as a whole. Among these recommendations are the following:

- The Algerian media, in all its forms whether print, audiovisual, or radio should pay greater attention to such topics and allocate sufficient space for their coverage, given that domestic violence is a complex phenomenon that generates many other social issues.
- It is necessary to develop a comprehensive strategy to eliminate manifestations of domestic violence, by providing programs and guidance sessions across various media and communication platforms.
- The newspaper under study (El Khabar) should, when addressing domestic violence, go beyond merely reporting news and offer practical suggestions and solutions.
- The newspaper should also include religious advice and moral guidance aimed at protecting the family and society.

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