

*Political effectiveness of university professors during the 2019 presidential elections -Exploratory study*

الفاعلية السياسية للأساتذة الجزائريين خلال رئاسيات الجزائر 2019- دراسة استطلاعية

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**Abstract :**

*This paper aims to measure the level of electoral participation of the academic elite in Algeria, and to reveal the factors in control in an attempt to describe the electoral behaviour demonstrated by these during the 2019 presidencies, by addressing a set of indicators, as described in the study questionnaire.*

*In completing this paper, the researcher relied on the survey curriculum and questionnaire tool, which was distributed to an intentional sample of 350 university professors in Algeria. study found that Citizens' electoral behaviour has been influenced both by the electoral boycott and by voting, by the events of popular mobility through the political and economic conflict that the country has known since 22 February 2019, and has made their participation in the election or boycott a different political and cultural orientation than all classical political orientations. The electoral behaviour in Algeria, especially after the movement, has taken a different direction and a different meaning from its predecessors. in which participation in presidential or provincial elections has been linked to the demands of mobility and ideological dye taken in its final stages, in advanced stages, it has turned into a kind of identity and cultural conflict that has taken up so much of the demands of mobility that the election process takes on more cultural significance than economic or political objectives.*

**Keywords:**

*Political effectiveness; university professors; presidential elections; Algeria; 2019*

**ملخص:**

تهدف هذه الورقة إلى قياس مستوى المشاركة الانتخابية للنخبة الأكاديمية في الجزائر، والكشف عن العوامل المؤثرة فيها، في محاولة لوصف السلوك الانتخابي الذي أظهرته خلال رئاسات 2019، من خلال معالجة مجموعة من المؤشرات، كما هو موضح في استبيان الدراسة. اعتمدت الباحثة في إنجازها على المنهج المسحية وأداة الاستبيان التي وزعت على عينة عمدية بلغت 350 أستاذاً جامعياً في الجزائر. وجدت الدراسة أن السلوك الانتخابي للمواطنين قد تأثر سواء بالمقاطعة الانتخابية أو بالتصويت، بأحداث الحراك الشعبي من خلال الصراع السياسي والاقتصادي الذي عرفته البلاد منذ 22 فبراير 2019، وجعل السلوك الانتخابي يأخذ طابعا

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سياسيا وثقافيا مختلفا عن جميع التوجهات السياسية الكلاسيكية. حيث استوعبت الكثير من مطالب الحراك لدرجة أن العملية الانتخابية أصبحت تحمل أهمية ثقافية تفوق الأهداف الاقتصادية أو السياسية.

**كلمات مفتاحية:** الفعالية السياسية، النخبة الأكاديمية، الانتخابات الرئاسية، الجزائر، 2019.

### **I- Introduction:**

During 2019, Algeria witnessed a series of successive political events, the first of which was the People's Movement, which began on 22 February, where groups of Algerian people gradually took to the street in peaceful demonstrations to express their political demands, followed by (specifically on 10 March) the official announcement of the postponement of the presidential elections scheduled for 18 April. The Constitutional Council then declared the status of the presidential vacancy, the so-called constitutional vacancy, as a result of former President Abdelaziz Bouteflika's resignation on the third date of April. The date for holding the presidential elections on December 12 of the same year will eventually be notified, with the participation of five candidates, which ended with the victory of the current President of Algeria, Mr. Abdelmadjid Tebboune. Algeria's presidential elections have always represented an important variable in bringing about profound changes in many components of the political process from general party action to electoral and media action. political, media and university elite in Algeria, given the importance of the political, constitutional and economic changes resulting therefrom in addition to the utmost importance of the Office of the President of the Republic at the constitutional and political levels and at the nature of the pending public policies, as a dominant authority over the executive branch within the framework of relations between Algeria's public authorities (Belghaith, 2019,p1028).

However, the 2019 presidencies constituted the exception due to the above circumstances. Despite protests by a group of Algerians opposed to elections on polling day, another group went to the voting booths to participate in this electoral entitlement. The total size of the elective body was 24,474,161 Algerians. While the number of voters who actually voted was 9,755,340, approximately 1.244,925 votes were cancelled and 8,510,415 votes were adopted. Thus, the electoral turnout (including citizens residing abroad) was estimated at: 39.88% ; The political process in general and the electoral behaviour in particular lived in Algeria after the beginning of the movement drastically changed in its social connotation that elections were always regarded as decisive in the political process and that its results will determine who has the power to decide, so the scale of the conflict around it has been considerable with a view to disrupting it and creating other mechanisms for the distribution of power away from the electoral act, such as the designation of a transitional council. citizenship ", which was a positive and peaceful form of political participation and was a strong indicator of citizenship and an essential tool for citizens to choose their representatives, has become a negative social act that prevents political change and does not achieve the desired goal of social and political

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change. This paper explaining the electoral behaviour of Algeria's academic elite during the 2019 presidential elections. It dealt with the following themes:

- What is the degree of political participation of researchers?
- What is the degree of electoral participation of researchers during the 2019 presidencies? Why did researchers adopt behaviour during the 2019 presidential election?

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- What are the reasons for abstinence/electoral reluctance among researchers during the 2019 presidencies?
  - What are the determinants of their electoral behaviour? What factors influence the investigators' electoral behaviour?

### **II– Methods and Materials:**

1. **Study curriculum:** In carrying out this study, the researcher relied on the survey curriculum, defined as "the scientific method, which enables the researcher to identify the phenomenon studied, in terms of its constituent factors and relationships within it as in real space, and within its natural, unmanageable conditions, through the collection of information and data achieved" (Al-Hetty, 1983,p17) for the purpose of collecting data from researchers.

2. **Data collection tools:** The researcher used the paper and electronic questionnaire tool for the purpose of collecting data from researchers to consider a questionnaire, survey or referendum as a method of collecting data aimed at consulting researchers in a systematic and systematic manner to present certain facts and opinions within the framework of data relevant to the subject matter of the study, It is one of the most common and used data collection tools in the survey curriculum because it can be used to gather information on a particular topic from a large number of individuals meeting or not meeting in a single location. The questionnaire is also more appropriate for studying the audience of recipients, especially if it is characterized by large numbers and fragmentation in the form that is difficult to use other methods such as interview and observation (al-Fateh, 2020,p92) The researcher also relied on secondary data collection tools such as simple observation and unmodified counterpart, which were employed especially during the distribution of the paper questionnaire where some of the researchers filled out the form in the researcher's presence, which helped her to submit questions to the researchers about their answers for the purpose of obtaining more in-depth explanations than the questionnaire might provide.

3. **Statistical methods used in quantitative analysis of the study's data:** The data obtained have been quantitatively and quantitatively analyzed, and for the discharge of the investigators' answers and the quantitative analysis of the questionnaire data obtained after retrieval, the researcher has used the SPSS package of social science statistical programme. Using the following statistical measures:

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- Frequencies and percentages in order to identify the distribution of study sample individuals after application according to demographic variables, as well as the frequency of answers in the study sample individuals.

- Mean: Computational average is a standard of central intake commonly used in communication research, and its use is essential and we are in the process of statistical indication of the sample from society. was used by the researcher for the purpose of identifying the general orientation of the sample towards the questions and phrases contained therein, as the study attempts to investigate electoral behavior as a subordinate variable, which is mainly collective behavior, in addition to being used to arrange phrases.

- Standard deviation: From scales of dispersion allows detection of the extent to which values deviate from their position, as the closer their value to zero the lower the dispersion and vice versa. It is also useful in arranging phrases by average arithmetic in favour of the lowest average arithmetic if equal. (Halla, 2017,p 32)

4. **Research community and study sample:** 350 questionnaire forms were distributed to the professors of the faculties of information and communication sciences, political sciences and international relations of the University of Algiers 3, who form the sample of the study. The questionnaire was distributed directly to the professors who authorized their follow-up to the talk shows broadcast on France 24 in Arabic. The distribution was done in paper and electronic ways by e-mail to the research professors. After the questionnaire was retrieved, the researcher excluded the forms that lacked the seriousness of the information provided and the incomplete responses, to avoid affecting the final results of the study, but the sample finally settled on 310 questionnaire forms that met the requirements, by examining the questionnaires for a retrieval for the purpose of ascertaining the accuracy of the information contained in the sample's responses.

*Table 1 : Distribution of sample personnel according to sex variable*

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Female	144	46,5%
Male	166	53,5%
Total	310	100%

The table shows the statistical number of the personal characteristics of the sample studied according to the type variable, where the ratios described above indicate that 46.5% of them are female (144 female professors) while the male ratio is 53.5%, about (166 professors), observed through careful reading of these values is slightly masculine in nature as the number of male professors is slightly greater than the number of females, Although the difference between ratios is not very large, indicating a kind of balance in the distribution of the questionnaire to teachers of both sexes. s rights ", which also leads us to conclude that attention to political issues in general and to presidential elections specifically relate to citizenship and that gender variables do not play a central role in determining it. Reflecting the stereotype of solace and boycott of all things political, which has been attached to Algerian women for many years. However, the male superiority translated by the scheduled results cannot in any way be denied. Far from gender-oriented based on certain cultural and

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meso-sociological factors prevailing in society, the interpretation of the findings must take into account the fact that the members of the sample study are university professors, and this raises the question of the elite on which to explain the interest in pursuing political affairs in the country based on their sense of social responsibility and awareness of their roles. - Elite - To enshrine and promote the values of citizenship regardless of whether they are men or women.

*Table 2 : Distribution of sample personnel according to Age Group variable*

Age Group	Frequency	Percentage
From 25 to 35 years old	115	37,1%
36 to 47 years old	156	50,3%
More than 47 years old	39	12,6%
Total	310	100%

Table 2 shows a statistical description of the distribution of researchers according to the age variable. The results indicate that most members of the sample belong to the age group of 36 to 47 years at a rate of 50.3%, while 37.1% are classified in the age group of 25 to 35 years, while the remaining (12.6%) is more than 47 years. Extrapolating the findings reached in the previous table leads us to conclude that the youth category prevails over the study sample. This relative disparity between the scheduled age groups can be traced back to their responsiveness to the e-questionnaire, where the youth component was more collaborative with the researcher in responding to the questionnaire.

*Table 3 : Distribution of sample personnel according to Scientific specialization variable*

Scientific specialization	Frequency	Percentage
Information and Communication Sciences	163	%52,6
Political science and international relations	147	47,4%
Total	310	100,0%

Table 3 shows the distribution of sample individuals by variable academic specialization, noting that the number of professors in information and communication sciences is 163, i.e., 52.6%, while the number of professors in political sciences and international relations is 147, a percentage of 47.4%. The asymmetry in ratios is mainly due to the large disparity between the number of professors in the two faculties. The number of professors in information and communication sciences as previously mentioned in the methodological aspect is 222 professors in 2019/2020, while the number of professors in the faculty of political sciences and international relations according to administrative documents obtained is 218 during the same university year. On the other hand, professors of the Faculty of Information and Communication Sciences of the University of Algiers 3 were more responsive to the researcher during the distribution of the study questionnaire than professors of the Faculty of Political Science and International Relations.

**III- Results and discussion :**

**1. Assessment of the degree of researchers' participation in the elections**

*Table 4 :Assessment of the degree of researchers' participation in the elections*

	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	Standard deviation
Very weak	37	11,9%	3,53	1,324

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Weak	27	8,7%		
Medium	76	24,5%		
High	76	24,5%		
Very high	94	30,3%		
Total	310	100,0%		

From the previous table, it is clear that the majority of the sample's estimated number: (94) and their percentage: (30.3%) rate their electoral turnout as "very high", the category with the highest value in the table. On the other hand, the categories (medium) and (high) came in equal values, which were repeated according to the responses of the researchers (76) and the percentage estimated at: (24.5%) and came in the second order by scheduled values. Thirty-seven (37) researchers, who accounted for 11.9%, stated that their assessment of the degree of electoral participation they had (very low). The number of investigators who believe that their electoral turnout (low) is 27 per cent: 8.7 per cent, the lowest according to the table data. It is worth mentioning that the values of arithmetic average and standard deviation of the searchers' answers to this question came in the following order (3,53) and (1,324). If we note that the arithmetic average is greater than the standard deviation which indicates an agreement between the respondents' answers highlighted by the overall sample trend of the medium.

**2. Researchers' participation in party activities in Algeria:**

*Table 5 Researchers' participation in party activities in Algeria*

	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	Standard deviation
Yes	120	38,7%	1,61	0,488
No	190	61,3%		
Total	310	100,0%		

The above table refers to the political involvement of researchers in party activity, where it is shown from the table that 190 members of the sample in question are not involved in certain political parties by a percentage of 61.3%, while 120 teachers have confirmed their membership in political parties by an estimated percentage: 38.7%. Standard deviation of searchers' answers according to table data was (1,61), while the standard deviation was (0.488). The political party is often defined as the social organization of individuals who share political goals and views, and seek to influence public policies by working to win their candidates for representative positions. Therefore, engagement in political parties is one of the most important indicators of individuals' political participation, and there is a strong correlation between party affiliation and voter turnout. Whenever an individual belongs to a particular party, he or she often seeks active participation in elections, with a view to achieving positive results for his or her party. In view of the functions, it performs in particular in connection with the conduct of various activities (mostly of a communicative nature) aimed at the political and electoral education of citizens and the formation of their political values. It also stimulates and operationalizes their participation in political decision-making by ensuring that public opinion is conveyed to the Government. Based on the investigators' responses, the findings illustrate the poor political participation in the partisan activity of the members of the sample, which contradicts the findings in table 21 where the majority of investigators stated that they consider their degree of electoral participation to be

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at very high and high levels. as a close link between party activity and elections, where the degree of electoral participation of individuals active in certain parties is supposed to increase. This is not the case with the sample study, where some researchers justified this in interviews conducted during the questionnaire filling out in the presence of the researcher by preferring to separate the academic from the politician, and consider that party affiliation is one of the "elite politicizations" that depart the university professor from his primary function of scientific research. This is contrary to the University's nature as a scientific, intellectual and knowledge space, which produces and frames students specialized in various sciences, to contribute to the service, development and advancement of society. Therefore, the University cannot be separated from politics, as Michel Foucault affirms. "I believe that the exercise of political power is also done through a number of other institutions, which pretend to have nothing in common with political power, independently of the State, but they are not. One knows that the University, in general all educational systems that appear to be simply disseminating knowledge only, is designed to maintain a particular social class in a position of strength, and to limit its possession of power tools to those of other social classes (...). It seems to me that the real political task, in a society like ours, is to criticize the functioning of institutions, especially those that seem ostensibly neutral and independent "(Sarah, 2021)

From the foregoing, there is a reluctance among members of the eye to engage in political parties, which can be traced back to the poor performance of political parties in polarizing the elite, due to their lack of clear programs that reflect their political ideologies. as well as the fact that well-known political parties are accounted for as well as the opposition's inability to offer effective alternatives. This is consistent with the findings of the study of researcher Ibtisam Swed, tagged "The impact of the political participation of university students on electoral behaviour in Algeria: a practical study of the role of Biskra University students in the presidential elections of Algeria Afrel 2014", where it was found that members of the sample were reluctant to engage in political parties and civil society institutions for the season of parties and the weakness of civil society institutions.

**3. Registration of sample personnel on electoral lists:**

*Table 6 : Registration of sample personnel on electoral lists*

	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	Standard deviation
Yes	268	86,5%	1,14	0,343
No	42	13,5%		
Total	310	100,0%		

The electoral list is one of the most important components of the electoral process, on which its effectiveness depends by allowing everyone who has the right to vote objectively to exercise it effectively. It also plays an important role in determining the size of the elective body, which is directly reflected in the electoral results. Registration on electoral lists means an individual's possession of a voter's card, which, together with party engagement, is also an indicator of the degree of electoral participation of the investigators, and the results shown in the table above indicate that (268) Professors registered on electoral lists at 86.5%, representing the overwhelming majority, while (42) Only a professor does not have the voter's card, which is the minority (13.5%). The computational medium value of the searchers' answers (1.14) and standard deviation (0.343) was estimated to indicate the overall direction of the sample as "yes". But one of the drawbacks that can be found in the election's

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effectiveness non-registration of citizens who meet the substantive requirements for voting on the electoral list, The non-mandatory nature of Algerian legislation's voluntary registration system in all electoral laws and citizenship awareness obliges the individual to voluntarily engage in electoral lists, Aware of its role in facilitating control of the elective body in terms of its registration and monitoring its development, And to identify the electoral behaviour in general, and that's how the abstention phenomenon is revealed. It should be noted, however, that registration on electoral lists does not necessarily mean effective participation in voting during a particular electoral entitlement. The registration of specimens on electoral lists is not limited to election, A voter's card may also be used for other purposes, such as extracting important personal documents. And it can be said that having a voter's card does not mean having a direct interest in politics and it is therefore necessary to know the extent of participation in the voting and the pattern of benefits in which the investigators participated.

**4. Voters' participation in the elections:**

*Table 7 : Voters' participation in the elections*

	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	Standard deviation
Yes	281	90,6%	1,09	0,292
No	29	9,4%		
Total	310	100,0%		

Although classified as a low level of political participation, the concept of voting can be said to be one of the pillars of electoral behaviour, based on a conscious response to the electoral process, namely, the use of the theory of processing and analysing information about groups and the distribution of voters' votes, and based on several variables, namely: Social characteristics, geographical and historical, and in individual variables such as: personal characteristics, individual behavior and interlocking relationships. The table above represents the panellists' answers to the question as to whether they have previously cast ballots in previous electoral entitlements. (281) of them answered: (Yes) and the proportion of them was about (91%), while (29) replied researched by: (No) where they were 9%. Calculative average values and standard deviation were also estimated respectively (1,09) and (0.292). From the foregoing, it is clear that the level of electoral participation of investigators is high, indicating that the sample has a high degree of political awareness of the importance of electing as a tool that enables citizens to influence public policies and participate in decision-making.

**5. Type of election which the investigators voted:**

*Table 8 : Type of election which the investigators voted*

	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	Standard deviation
Presidential	266	%36	1,14	0,035
Legislative	214	%29	1,31	0,463
State	121	%17	1,61	0,489

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Municipality	98	%13	1,68	0,466
Trade Union	31	%4	1,90	0,300
Total	730	100%		

The previous table represents the patterns of electoral entitlements in which the sample members who answered yes to the previous question had already participated. The results show that the majority of those researchers' answers were (presidential) by 36%, with an average arithmetic (1,14) and standard deviation (0.350). While 29% of their answers were (legislative), the average calculation was estimated to be: (1,31) and standard deviation: (0.463). On the other hand, the results indicate that (17%) of the respondents who acknowledged that they had already cast their ballots in the state council elections, where the values of arithmetic average and standard deviation were as follows: (1.61) and (, 4890). In addition, 13% of the answers centered around (municipal elections), which averaged 1.68, while their standard deviation came as follows: (0.466). The responses of those searching for the category of elections (trade unions) did not exceed the ratio of (4%) which averaged an arithmetic average (1,90) and the standard deviation was valued at: (0.300). With regard to the total averages of the total responses of the sample, the total value of the sample was 7.64 according to the table, as were the total standard deviations of 2,068. From that point of view, the presidential election is one of the most prominent patterns of elections with a high intensity of electoral participation, and elections of a national nature are more important than those of a local nature among the investigators. These results correspond to the proportions of participation in the various types of electoral benefits as published in the official newspapers, which are summarized in the following table:

The aforementioned ratios confirm the study's conclusion that the participation ratios issued by the official newspapers of the Independent Electoral Authority through its official website indicate that the electoral participation ratios across Algeria's historical electoral trajectory have been higher for presidential elections than for other electoral patterns.

**6. Researchers' participation in the 2019 presidential elections in Algeria:**

*Table 9 : Researchers' participation in the 2019 presidential elections in Algeria*

	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	Standard deviation
Yes	187	%60,3	1,40	0,490
No	123	%39,7		
Total	310	100,0%		

Table No. 09 above shows the pattern of electoral behaviour adopted by the researchers during the Presidencies of Algeria for 2019. The results show that there are differences between those who voted in the elections and those who abstained. The table values indicate that 60.3% of the investigating professors actually voted during the presidential elections of 2019, where he replied: "Yes", while 39.7% answered: "No" in the sense that 123 researchers abstained during the same electoral entitlement. The Mean of searchers' answers is as much as B: (1,40) and standard deviation: (, 4,900). This means that the overall trend of the sample is "yes", indicating a high electoral participation of the sample personnel during the 2019 presidential election.

**6.1. Researchers' participation in the 2019 presidential elections in Algeria by sex:**

*Table 10 : Researchers' participation in the 2019 presidential elections in Algeria by sex*

Sex	Male	Female
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	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	110	66%	77	53%
No	56	34%	67	47%
Total	166	100%	144	100%

Table 10 above shows the participation of investigators in the 2019 presidential elections in Algeria according to the sex variable. The data indicate that the percentage of males who responded yes is 66% while the proportion of males who responded without 34%. On the other hand, the proportion of females who responded yes is 53%, while the proportion of females who responded without 47%. From that point of view, Algeria's participation in the 2019 presidential elections among the sample individuals studied was higher for males than for females. The examination of this result requires the use of the final results of the 2019 presidential election in terms of gender variability, which are shown in the table and document below. By comparing the data of the previous tables together with the document on the distribution of the elective body by sex, we are assured of a correlation between electoral participation and gender, as it appears that the electoral participation rates in the 2019 presidencies were higher among males than females.

**6.2. Researchers' participation in the 2019 presidential elections in Algeria by age variable:**

*Table 11 : Researchers' participation in the 2019 presidential elections in Algeria by age*

Age	From 25 to 35 years old		From 36 to 47 years old		More than 47 years old	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	59	51%	109	70%	19	49%
No	56	49%	47	30%	20	51%
Total	115	100%	156	100%	39	100%

Table 11 above shows the participation of investigators in the 2019 presidential elections in Algeria according to the age variable. According to the data, 51% of respondents who responded Yes belong to the 25-35 age group, while 70% of respondents who responded Yes belong to the 36-47 age group. While 49% of the interviewees who responded yes are over 47 years old. On the other hand, we note that 49% of the interviewers who answered without belonged to the age group of 25 to 35 years, while 30% of them belonged to the age group of 36 to 47 years, while 51% of the interviewers who answered without the age of 47 years. Based on the above, it can be said that the electoral turnout of the sample individuals studied in the 2019 presidencies was higher in the youth category.

**6.3. Researchers' participation in the 2019 presidential elections in Algeria according to the specialization variable:**

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*Table 12 : Researchers' participation in the 2019 presidential elections according to the specialization*

Specialization	Information and Communication Sciences		Political Science	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	80	49%	107	73%
No	83	51%	40	27%
Total	163	100%	147	100%

According to Table 12 above, 49% of researchers from the Media and Communication Sciences Department responded yes, compared to 51%. While 73% of researchers from the political sciences and international relations discipline responded yes, compared to 27% of those who responded without. From this quantitative reading, it can be said that the electoral turnout of the sample individuals studied during Algeria's 2019 Presidencies was higher for researchers from political science and international relations than for researchers from information and communication sciences.

**6.4. Participation of researchers in the 2019 presidential elections in Algeria by grade variable:**

*Table 13 : Participation of researchers in the 2019 presidential elections by grade*

Grade	Assistant Professor (a)		Lecturer (b)		Professor lecturer (a)		Professor of Higher Education	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	63	55%	39	61%	62	61%	23	74%
No	51	55%	25	61%	39	39%	8	26%
Total	114	%100	64	%100	101	%100	31	%100

According to Table 13 data, there is a parity in the percentages of respondents classified as Associate Professor (a) and Lecturer (b), respectively, of 55% for the Yes and 61% for the No category. On the other hand, we note that 61% of researchers who rank in the job class are lecturers who answered yes, while 39% of them responded without. On the other hand, we note that 74% of researchers ranked as a professor of higher education answered yes, compared to 26% answered no. Since the most recent ratios are close, it can be argued that there are no differences in electoral participation attributable to the variable rank of the sample individuals studied during the 2019 Presidencies in Algeria.

**7. The reasons that led researchers to adopt behavior during the 2019 presidential election:**

*Table 14 : The reasons that led researchers to adopt behavior during the 2019 presidential election*

	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	Standard deviation	Ranking
My desire for political participation	153	21%	1,51	0,501	6
Exercise of my right to citizenship	137	18%	1,93	0,257	1

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The election is my duty.	30	4%	1,90	0,296	2
My affiliation to a certain party direction	127	17%	1,59	0,493	4
Belief in election capacity as a mechanism for democratic transition	172	23%	1,45	0,498	7
Sensitization campaigns through national and local media	22	3%	1,56	0,497	5
Pre-election conditions	103	14%	1,67	0,472	3
Total	744	100%			

Table 14 above represents the factors that prompted interviewees who responded: (yes) in table 33 to cast their ballots during the 2019 presidential election. The results indicated that the "belief in electoral capacity as a mechanism for democratic transition" was at the forefront of the list of reasons for a repetitive distribution of 172, with a percentage of 23%, while the averaging and standard deviation values were as follows: (1,45) and (0.497). Followed in the ranking by "My desire for political participation" with a repeated distribution of 153, a percentage of 21%, in addition to the calculation average valued according to the data of table (1.51), the standard deviation was 0.501. Third, the reason for the "exercise of my right to citizenship" is a repetitive distribution estimated at: (137) and a percentage (18%), along with an average calculation of (1,93) and a standard deviation estimated at: (0.257). Fourth, the paragraph (belonging to a particular party orientation) came with a repeated distribution of its value (127) and an estimated percentage: (17%), while the arithmetic average (1,59) and standard deviation (0.493). In the fifth order, the paragraph "pre-election conditions" came with a repetitive distribution (103), and a percentage (14%). Computational average (1,67) and standard deviation (0.472). Thereafter, the paragraph "Election is due to me" is followed by a repetitive distribution of 30 per cent (4 per cent), and the values of the arithmetic average and standard deviation are as follows: (1,90) and (0,296). In the last place, the repeats of the paragraph amounted to "exposure to sensitization campaigns through national and local media". (22) Percentage (% 3). The values of arithmetic average and standard deviation are as follows: (1,56) and (0.497). When examining the quantitative reading of the results obtained through the previous table, it can be said that, contrary to the mental picture somehow painted in the Algerian people's collective imagination, whose main idea is the existence of a quasi-collective province of the same electoral entitlement to study, due to Algerians' participation in political mobility. The results indicate an elitist category consisting of a number of professors of information, communication, political science and international relations at the University of Algiers 3, whose social and academic status and political weight can never be underestimated. s political consciousness has made the Azamati circumstances, which encompass many of the country's political, economic and social aspects, a catalyst for participation, not a motive for abstention as promoted. Given the factors that contributed to the formation of the electoral decision of the researchers who participated in the elections, the researcher had to strive towards the conceptual rooting of the democratic transition as he

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issued the list of reasons why he wanted the sample to adopt the conduct of the election during the 2019 presidencies. in addition to being one of the most prominent concepts in today's international circumstances, Especially in the Arab region during the period when the events of the Arab Spring were known in which the researcher noted that there were many definitions of democratization that were presented and varied depending on the different theoretical entry points through which the transition process was perceived, However, the common denominator was that democratization was indicative of various actions that would promote participation in political power, thereby contributing to the transition from an undemocratic regime to another one that was moving towards democratization. This requires radical changes in the levels and composition of the system itself. Elections here appear as one of the most important actions we are talking about. They are one of the mechanisms for political change if there are requirements and conditions to ensure that they achieve their purposes and ensure their functional effectiveness. This may have created a kind of correlation between the factors influencing the investigators' electoral decision and making them come as scheduled above, since the integration and framing of members of society within social organizations - Party affiliations, for example, expand their participation in political life and charge them with citizenship values elections, which are among the most important requirements for the effectiveness and legitimacy of elections, especially in the circumstances preceding Algeria's presidential elections as one of Algeria's most stable stages since its independence, While security stability is the cornerstone of an enabling environment that ensures the effective consolidation of the electoral machinery so that it can consolidate the process of democratization across its various stages. Remarkably, exposure to sensitization campaigns through national and local media is at the bottom of the list of factors that have contributed to the researchers' motivation to participate in the elections. s study, tagged with: "The impact of the political participation of university students on electoral behaviour in Algeria: Applied study of the role of students of Biskra University in the presidential elections of Algeria 2014 "where it found that there is a weak role of the media which reduces the opportunity for different intellectual and political currents to express their views and ideas in order to promote and develop political culture, and the loss of the citizen's meaningful media message of various kinds. The media, primarily television, have an important place in the electoral process as a key contributor to the process of consolidating the democratic transition at the social level, on the one hand, and as a shaping tool of public opinion towards the entire process, which requires professionalism in building the media message accompanying the democratic transition. But during the researcher's attempt to familiarize herself with the theoretical heritage of media functionality within the framework of elections, on the one hand, and democratization more generally, on the other, she noted that there was no scientific theoretical framework to illustrate the nature of the role of the media in the process of democratization in a comprehensive and accurate manner; Positive or negative determines the relationship between means of communication and democracy, and whether the process of media emancipation should precede democratic transition or democratization itself open the way for media emancipation nations. In general, the researcher found that explanatory studies of the relationship between the media and democratization were classified in the light of three directions: First: The pioneers of this trend recognize the effective role of

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the media in the process of political reform and democratization and consider that the media is an essential tool in the transition to democracy and political reform in its general sense. -

Second trend: The pioneers of this trend see a negative perspective on the functionality of the media during the process of democratization and political change on the basis of the lack of a clear positive relationship between democratization and media freedom or questioning and downplaying the media's role in democratization. -

Third trend: The pioneers of this trend see the nature of the relationship between media and democracy as moderate and characteristic that gives media specific roles in terms of function and influence in the transition phase. In the light of the findings, the second trend can be based on the nature of the relationship between the media and the elections during the democratic transition in order to understand and interpret the media's political roles and clarify the problems of the shortcomings discussed above.

**7. Reasons for abstinence/electoral reluctance of researchers during the 2019 presidencies:**

*Table 15 : Reasons for electoral reluctance of researchers during the 2019 presidencies*

	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	Standard deviation	Ranking
Political upbringing Disinterest Family surroundings and election groups	37	11%	1,88	0,325	5
Weak election campaigns	17	5%	1,95	0,228	2
Poor political communication between candidates and the public	7	2%	1,98	0,149	1
Lack of trust in politicians	91	27%	1,71	0,456	7
Participation in political mobility	89	26%	1,71	0,453	8
Low level of national media performance	20	6%	1,94	0,246	3
Many social and economic problems	32	9%	1,90	0,305	4
I don't trust the integrity of the election.	50	15%	1,84	0,368	6
Total	343	100%			

Table 15 represents the motives for electoral refrain of the interviewers who responded: (no) in table 33, where the results indicate that 37 members of the sample chose the paragraph "I do not trust the integrity of the elections". a percentage of (11%) with an average calculation of (1,88), with a standard deviation of (0.325). (17) The "double campaigning" research is estimated to be a percentage: (5%) with averaging values and standard deviation of the respondents to this paragraph (1.95) and (0.228). Only 7 investigators chose "poor political communication between candidates and the public" by a percentage (2%), an average calculation of 1,98 and a standard deviation of 0.149. On the other hand, (91) selected the paragraph's research "lack of confidence in politicians", where the percentage of respondents to this paragraph was (27%) with an average calculation of (1.71) and a standard deviation of (0,456). In addition, (89) selected the research "Participation in Political Mobility" as the motivation for electoral abstention during the 2019 presidencies by a percentage (26%) with an average calculation valued by table data (1,71) with a standard deviation of: (0.453). While

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20 members of the sample chose a "low national media performance in electoral publicity" of a percentage (6%) of total repetitions, with an average calculation of 1,94 and a standard deviation of 0.246. In addition, 32 research considered the "many social and economic problems affecting society" as a percentage: (9%) with an average calculation of (1,90). The standard deviation reached 0.305. The Professor of Electoral Abstinance attributed (50) to "political upbringing" and "lack of interest in the family environment and election groups", a percentage estimated at: (15%), an average calculation of (1.84) and a standard deviation of (0,368). When examining the quantitative analysis of the data obtained, based on what the researcher stated in the table analysis (35) The second trend in the media's relationship with elections and political change is confirmed in the context of democratic transition in general. The results show that the media is a secondary factor in influencing voters' decisions regarding electoral participation or abstinance, as well as other factors that are more effective than this. "Lack of trust in politicians", which was ranked first in the above table, as it can be traced to, among other things, the phenomenon of political roaming of some activists as well as the association of each other's names with corruption, which over time generated negative psychological preparedness among citizens towards politicians and was deepened by poor communication between politicians and citizens. and its occasional status during election campaigns, which the citizen has become convinced that he is pursuing a policy of promises that will not be fulfilled. Second, we find "participation in political mobility", whereas the Table 60 investigators saw it as a motivation to participate in the 2019 presidential elections, this table comes as one of the most prominent electoral abstentions among the researchers. From this point of view, the most important reasons for the sample's abstinance are of an environmental rather than psycho-socio-economic nature, and therefore the ideas of the environmental model can be adopted in interpreting the electoral abstention of the researchers. It should be noted that there is agreement between the results obtained and the majority of the findings of the previous study marked "The impact of the political participation of university students on electoral behaviour in Algeria: an applied study of the role of Biskara University students in the presidential elections of Algeria in 2014". In the same vein, Abdelhalim Mehourbasha's study entitled "Trends in the category of university youth towards participation in the presidential elections in Algeria" s participation in the presidential elections in Algeria, the first being fraud, which often affects elections youth ", which is one of the main factors preventing young people from participating in elections, Especially the idea of fraud of the candidate of power, which makes the electoral results predetermined, The second factor relates to the loss of confidence in female candidates for presidencies, as the young university class considers that most female candidates for presidencies seek their personal interests, The third factor is linked to the stalemate of political discourse in Algerian society, often based on promises. Every time the youth group discovers that they are fictitious promises of which campaigning has been conducted, it is therefore reluctant to participate in the presidential elections.

**8. Degree of satisfaction with the investigators' electoral behaviour:**

*Table 16 : Degree of satisfaction with the investigators' electoral behaviour*

	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	Standard deviation
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Very satisfied	214	69%	4,47	0,967
Satisfied	57	18%		
Neutral	16	5%		
Unsatisfied	7	3%		
Deeply dissatisfied	16	5%		
Total	310	100,0%		

Table 16 shows the readers' satisfaction with the electoral behaviour they adopted during the 2019 Presidencies, both for those who voted and abstained. The results show that the majority of the searchers expressed a very high degree of satisfaction with their electoral decision, with 214 "very satisfied" researchers choosing the top percentage of the table values estimated at: (69%). While 57 researchers expressed satisfaction with your electoral behaviour by choosing the paragraph "satisfied" in percentages of 18%, 16 members of the sample preferred the paragraph "neutral" by 5%. For searchers who expressed dissatisfaction with their electoral behaviour, there were 23 researchers, 7 of whom opted for the paragraph "unsatisfactory" by a percentage of 3%, while the number of researchers who chose the paragraph "deeply dissatisfied" (16) was estimated to be 5%. The calculation average and standard deviation values, which according to the table data are as follows: 4.47 and 967, 0 respectively, indicate that the investigators' answers are centred around their status and that there are no significant discrepancies. It also shows that the overall trend of the sample around the degree of satisfaction with behaviour for my election during the 2019 presidencies is "very satisfied." From a psychological perspective, "satisfaction" is an important indicator that enables an individual's assessment of the degree to which their goals are achieved according to their own criteria, by balancing actual achievements with aspirations, where the greater the level of human satisfaction, the lower the levels of anxiety and tension. Despite the positive attitude that it seems especially to individuals who have asserted that their electoral behaviour is the product of a voluntary mental judgement based on mental and moral assessment, whether of adoption or rejection. Sometimes, however, satisfaction may be associated with a sense of political deficits or discontent. s perception that their electoral participation will not bring about any tangible realistic change due to their lack of confidence in the integrity of the elections, this can be called political alienation, and the term alienation in communication is expressed by the theory of reliance on the media as a sentimental effect of an individual's inability to integrate into society. Political alienation is one's sense of satisfaction or inferiority, despite the lack of political leadership and desire to move away from it and from government political orientations and the entire political system as a result of the individual feeling that it is not part of the political process and that political decision makers do not consider it "; In the sense that the individual feels unable to influence the political sphere, he has been unable to make political decisions that are not conducive to the formation of a political system. In turn, he is uncomfortable and does not belong to the status quo, but he is forced to surrender and accept it as it is. (Zulekha, 2012, p. 350) The selection of researchers for the category "Neutral" can be explained by a state of indifference and emotional discord

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that according to the theory of reliance on the media is called emotional and non-differentiated from satisfaction as a result of a sense of aimlessness, non-normative and non-meaningful, as an expression of rebellion and rejection. It may also indicate frustration.

**9. Factors influencing electoral behaviour during the 2019 presidencies from the investigators' point of view:**

*Table 17 : Factors influencing electoral behaviour*

	Strongly Agreed		OK		Exhibitions		Fierce exhibitions		Neutral	
	F.	P.	F.	P.	F.	P.	F.	P.	F.	P.
Party affiliation	58	18,7	76	24,5%	40	12,9%	26	8,4%	110	35,5%
Participation in the activity of civil society institutions	66	21,3%	61	19,7%	37	11,9%	118	38,1%	28	9%
exposure to electoral propaganda through the local and/or national media	84	27%	160	51,6%	32	10,3%	29	9,4%	5	1,6%
obtaining information on elections from foreign media	211	68%	31	10%	29	9,4%	27	8,7%	12	3,9%
level of political culture and awareness of the value of citizenship	9	2,9%	64	20,6%	19	6,1%	170	54,8%	48	15,5%
the educational level contributes to the formation of electoral behaviour	8	2,6%	10	3,2%	27	8,7%	163	52,6%	102	32,9%
influenced by the political opinions of the spouse	29	9,4%	57	18,4%	46	14,8%	93	30,0%	85	27,4%
affected by the trends of the family environment and friends	26	8,4%	62	20,0%	46	14,8%	124	40,0%	52	16,8%
the function plays a role in shaping electoral conduct	13	4,2%	27	8,7%	32	10,3%	153	49,4%	85	27,4%
the standard of living and the level of income	19	6,1%	21	6,8%	34	11%	151	48,7%	85	27,4%

Paragraph	Mean	Standard deviation	Ranking	Sample Direction
1	3,17	1,573	7	Neutral
2	2,94	1,339	8	Neutral
3	2,07	0,944	9	Exhibitions
4	1,70	1,178	10	Fierce exhibitions
5	3,59	1,069	4	OK

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6	4,10	0,877	1	OK
7	3,48	1,316	5	OK
8	3,37	1,215	6	Neutral
9	3,87	1,044	2	OK
10	3,85	1,089	3	OK

Table 17 represents the factors that have contributed to shaping the electoral behaviour of researchers from their point of view, being divided into 10 paragraphs measured by a five-way measure, as well as a supplementary table showing the values of averages and standard deviations of the searchers' answers to each category and their totals. With regard to the first paragraph, "party affiliation", the results indicate that (58) researchers responded with "strongly agreed" at a rate of (18.7%), while (76) opted for "OK" at 24.5%. Along with 40 exhibitions at a rate of 12.9%, on the other hand, the repetitive distribution of the respondents to the first paragraph at the trend was strongly opposed (26) by an estimated percentage of: (8.4%). (110) The remaining researchers preferred the measure "neutral" by a percentage equal to (35.5%), the responses of the searchers to the first paragraph came with an average calculation of (3.17) and a standard deviation of (1,573), meaning that the result of the interviewers' answers was generally centred around "neutral". Comparing these findings with those reached in table 28 and table 35, where the majority of the sample's personnel denied belonging to certain party entities, while the majority of the sample was considered to be (17%) of partisan researchers are influential in your election behaviour during the 2019 presidencies s participation in political parties participating in the elections has contributed to their motivation to vote for a particular candidate, and vice versa, that is, the interlocutors who belong to the provincial party directions of the elections have, in turn, refrained from participating in the same entitlement, This means that the study sample individuals, although reluctant to engage in political parties, consider this to be an influential factor in citizens' patterns of electoral behaviour. However, returning to the statistical interpretation of the calculation averages of the Lycert quinquennial scale of this paragraph, the result of which, as previously stated, is "neutral", implying that the overall trend of the researchers around this paragraph is neutrality, which may reflect the researchers' disagreement with the explicit answer to this question.

- With regard to the second paragraph, "Participation in the activity of civil society institutions", the results indicated that 66 researchers responded strongly (21.3%), while 61 members of the sample responded with an approval rate (19.7%), and 37 teachers and professors selected exhibitions with a percentage ratio (11.9%). On the other hand, (118) researchers chose exhibitions strongly at a rate (38.1%), and in the latter (28) individuals chose neutral by a percentage (9%). It should be noted that the values of Mean and standard deviation were as follows: 2,94 and 1,339, meaning that the agreement of the researchers' answers about "neutral".

- The third paragraph, which relates to exposure to electoral propaganda through the local and/or national media, states that "84 researchers have responded with strong consent, meaning that there is an agreement ratio of 27% of the total number of individuals in the sample on this item", while 160 researchers have responded with an agreement estimated B:

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(51.6%), the results of the previous table also indicate that (32) researchers responded with exhibitions at an agreement rate of (10.3%), on the other hand (29) answered for the third paragraph with an exhibit rate of 9.4%, and (5) researchers preferred to test the item neutral by a percentage of (1.6%). On the other hand, Standard deviation was 2.07 and the standard deviation. This shows that the overall trend of the sample towards the impact of electoral propaganda through local and national media on the electoral behaviour of citizens during the 2019 presidencies is an opposition trend on the Lycert five-year ladder. The fourth paragraph of the measure included the phrase "obtaining information on elections from foreign media". The results of the table indicated a strong agreement for (211) research with the content of the phrase, where 68% of the total sample studied were strongly approved, while (31) expressed their consent to the phrase by opting for the item by a unanimous percentage of (10%), while the results of the item were opposed (29). Answer (9.4%). The clause is strongly opposed. The approval values were estimated as: (27) answer corresponding to an agreement ratio of 8.7%, on the other hand, the results of the neutral clause were (12) answers at a rate of (3.9%). Furthermore, the average calculation of the respondents to this paragraph is 1,70. The standard deviation is 1,178, indicating a slight dispersion in the respondents' responses on the one hand. It also indicates that the overall trend of the sample towards the fourth paragraph is "strongly opposed", which means that researchers do not believe that foreign media can influence the electoral behaviour of Algerians. The phrase "level of political culture and awareness of the value of citizenship" comes in the fifth paragraph of the previous table. The results show that the distribution of respondents' answers to the five items is as follows: Very OK (9) Answers at a rate (2.9%), OK (64%) Answers at a rate (20.6%), Opposition at a rate (54.8%). In addition to the above table, the averaging values and standard deviation of the searchers' responses to this paragraph were estimated to be: 3.59 and 1,069 on the relay, indicating that there is little dispersion in the respondents' answers, and indicating that the overall trend of the sample around the level of political culture and awareness of the value of citizenship are among the factors influencing electoral behaviour is "OK" on the quinquennial Lectert scale.

- The sixth paragraph in the table expresses the phrase "the educational level contributes to the formation of electoral behaviour". The results show that (8) searchers strongly agree with 2.6%, (10) interviewers approve with 3.2%, while (27) exhibitions research with 8.7%. There are 163 highly opposed researchers (52.6%). Finally, the number of neutral searchers is 102 (32.9%). Given Standard deviation values of 4.10 and the standard deviation value estimated as: 0,877. It can therefore be argued that there is agreement among members of the sample that the level of education in the first order of the list of factors influencing the formation of electoral conduct should be regarded as "OK". With regard to the seventh paragraph, which corresponds to the phrase "influenced by the political opinions of the spouse", the results show that (29) research is 9.4% strongly agreed, while (57) individuals approve 18.4%, while (46) 14.8% exhibitions professor, on the other hand, exists (93) 30% research, while 85% research is neutral (27.4%). These results are offset by an average arithmetic value of 3.48 and a standard deviation value of 1,316, indicating that the overall trend of researchers towards the seventh paragraph "OK", where it was ranked (5) in the list of factors influencing electoral behaviour from the point of view of the sample under

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consideration. The eighth paragraph refers to the phrase "affected by the trends of the family environment and friends", where the findings show that 26 researchers strongly agree with this phrase (8.4%), while 62 researchers agree with the phrase (20%), while 46 oppose the phrase at a rate (14.8%). On the other hand, the results found that (124) researchers strongly oppose the phrase at (40.0%), as well as having (52) phrase-neutral research at (16.8%). Mean and standard deviation were estimated to be 3,37 and 1,215. s general trend towards the eighth phrase "neutral" and its ranking in sixth place in the list of factors influencing electoral behaviour from the perspective of the investigators. The ninth paragraph in table (17) corresponds to the words "the function plays a role in shaping electoral conduct", where the results show that the repetition of the item "strongly agreed" equals (13) Answer offset by percentage (4.2%), repeat item "OK" reached (27) answers at an average rate (8.7%), while repeat item reached exhibitions (32) Answers, estimated at 10.3%, while "strongly opposed" clause repetition was found (153) Percentage estimated at: (49.4%), the item "neutral" was repeated (85) by (27.4%). On the other hand, the researcher found that Standard deviation of the respondents' answers reached (3.87) while the standard deviation (1,044), indicating the centralization of the respondents' answers on the item "OK", also meant that paragraph 8 ranked second in the ranking of factors influencing electoral behaviour during 2019 presidencies. Paragraph 10 of the table is offset in the questionnaire by the words "the standard of living and the level of income are an influential factor in the pattern of electoral decision taken on polling day." The results show that (19) individuals of the sample are "strongly approved" (6.1%), in addition to (21) individuals "approved" (6.8%), while (34) individuals "opposed" (11%) and (151) research "strongly opposed" (48.7%). The number of respondents to the item (85) has also reached an average (27.4%). On the other hand, the arithmetic average was 3,85 and the value of the standard deviation was estimated at 1,089, indicating that there was no dispersion in the respondents' answers, along with the predominance of the clause "OK" on the overall trend of the sample towards the tenth phrase, which is shown by the table to be in the third ranking of factors influencing electoral behaviour during the 2019 presidencies. Based on quantitative reading and qualitative interpretation of Table 17 data, it is clear that the media does not, in the opinion of the researchers, play a key role in shaping electoral behaviour during the 2019 presidencies, whether related to local or foreign media. In their view, other factors that are more influential in electoral behaviour are mostly social factors related to the level of education, the family, the belonging groups and the economy related to the individual's standard of living. This result is consistent with political science literature, which generally classifies the media as secondary influences on electoral behaviour, considering them as long-term factors.

**IV- Conclusion:** This study aimed at identifying the determinants of electoral behaviour among Algeria's academic elite during the 2019 presidential elections. study found that Citizens' electoral behaviour has been influenced both by the electoral boycott and by voting, by the events of popular mobility through the political and economic conflict that the country has known since 22 February 2019, and has made their participation in the election or boycott a different political and cultural orientation than all classical political orientations. The electoral behaviour in Algeria, especially after the movement, has taken a different direction

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and a different meaning from its predecessors. In which participation in presidential or provincial elections has been linked to the demands of mobility and ideological change taken in its final stages, in advanced stages, it has turned into a kind of identity and cultural conflict that has taken up so much of the demands of mobility that the election process takes on more cultural significance than economic or political objectives. The study's findings were as follows: The study found that the majority of sample individuals are registered on the electoral lists and possess the voter's card, the purpose of which is not only to elect but to use it for other beneficial purposes, thus confirming that the ownership of the voter's card by the investigators does not necessarily imply an interest in political issues. The study found a reluctance among members of the sample to engage in political parties, which can be attributed to the poor performance of political parties in polarizing the elite, due to their lack of clear programmes that reflect their political ideologies, as well as the fact that well-known political parties are accounted for as well as the opposition's inability to offer effective alternatives. In addition to "party affiliation", one aspect of the "politicization of the elite", which departs a university professor from his primary function of scientific research. The results of the study resulted in a high electoral participation rate among members of the sample, with apparent differences due to variables: sex, age and specialization. Male members of the sample, from political science and international relations, are increasing. The study also revealed that members of the sample are more interested in elections of a national nature than local character, as the study revealed relatively high levels of participation in the presidential and provincial elections of 2019 among the researchers. The majority of the sample's members were found to have already participated in voting during the same elections, explaining that citizenship awareness and election was a national duty, especially in the crisis circumstances preceding the 2019 presidencies, while the local and national media played little role in motivating them to participate. As to the reasons for the investigators' electoral abstention during the presidential elections, the results revealed that they were all centred on the political environment in Algeria, from which the ideas of the environmental model could be taken into account in interpreting the electoral behaviour of the members of the sample.

Researchers' satisfaction with electoral behaviour during the 2019 presidential elections was generally very high, but it should be noted that there are two types of satisfaction, one of which is actual or voluntary satisfaction - if correct expression - resulting from the researchers' conviction and another type of satisfaction that we can call minor satisfaction due to their sense of alienation, indifference and emotional discord. The number of factors that contributed to the formation of electoral behaviour among members of the sample during the presidential elections of 2019, as it emerged that the media does not, in the opinion of the investigators, play a major role in this, whether in relation to local or foreign media. In their view, other factors that are more influential in electoral behaviour are mostly contextual, as they are termed the theory of reliance on the media and as social factors related to the level of education, the family, the belonging groups and the economy related to the individual's standard of living. This result is consistent with political science literature, which generally classifies the media as secondary influences on electoral behaviour, considering them as long-term factors.

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