The impact of talk shows via France 24 in Arabic on the voting behavior of the academic elite - the 2019 presidential election as a model.

A field study on a sample of Information and Communication Sciences and political science professors at the University of Algiers (3)

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Summary:

This study aimed to reveal the impact of the degree of dependence of Algerian teachers on talk shows via France 24 in Arabic as sources of information on voting behavior during the presidential elections of December 2019, by a field study on a sample of professors of information and communication sciences, political science and international relations at the University of Algiers 3. During the period from February 22, 2019 to December 12, 2019. The study used the survey methodology and questionnaire tool to collect data from researchers. The researcher designed a questionnaire consisting of five axes and 45 questions and distributed it on paper and in electronic form to a planned sample of 310 individuals. The data were also processed using the SPSS version 21 statistical analysis package. The results of the study are as follows: There are statistically significant differences between Sample Study Personnel in their dependence on talk shows via France 24 in Arabic as sources of information on the 2019 presidential election. The impact of the use of talk shows via France 24 on the level of knowledge on the 2019 presidential election. There is no trace of dependence on France 24 talk-shows on forming trends towards the 2019 presidential election. The impact of using talk shows to get information about the act of voting during the 2019 presidencies.

Keywords: talk-shows; Foreign Arabic-speaking television channels; voting behavior; France 24 in Arabic; presidential elections December 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, p. 1028)**.

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 %.

Algerian media at the time, sometimes authoritarian and subjective censorship, often resulted in a decline in the level of media coverage of political events, leading to a shift in media engagement with mobility ahead of the presidential election, from direct escort to selective handling and treatment, which was attributed by many to pressures on media organizations along with harassment by media professionals (arrests and attacks), as well as financial and legal restrictions imposed on local media (official and private), which, despite all legislative reforms in the sector, appears not yet to have disposed of the State's subordination (publicity monopoly).

This has resulted in some failure and loss of public confidence in Algerian media, and their shift towards relying on alternative media, if you will, as sources of access to their information: blogs, websites, active pages on social media sites and even foreign satellite TV in Arabic, headed by France 24 in Arabic •. The turmoil on the country's political scene in that period France 24 in Arabic through media coverage of sensitive events in Algeria and follow-up on developments in its context, A significant amount of time has been allocated from its various programs, focusing on dialogue programs to address these issues. s strategic place in the Maghreb and the Mediterranean, what may arise from her stage of democratization from results and repercussions whose effects will necessarily extend to European States -- particularly France -- on the other hand, because of common issues (for example, the Algerian community), together with the political and economic interests that bring together the two countries, as France is Algeria's second economic partner after China. However, the media coverage of France 24 in Arabic prompted the dismay of the Algerian authorities, who issued numerous warnings and warnings to the channel because of prejudice and misinformation. The official decision to withdraw its accreditation in Algeria on the thirteenth of Juan 2019 ended. The France 24 Channel in Arabic ultimately remains an essential actor in the actions of soft Powers, which France recruits to achieve its objectives at multiple levels, and thus will not depart from the agenda of historical and political reference. **(Fatima and Azouz, 2021, page 340)**

This could mean that France 24's talks shows dealt with presidential elections at different stages in accordance with a pre-planned methodology, which could serve objectives that were in line with the channel's opening line on the one hand and the vision of French foreign policy on the other, as they were mainly used for that purpose. From this point of view, it can be said that France 24 in Arabic issued to Algerians during 2019 a media speech in a propaganda format that was politicized and designed in accordance with the agendas developed by the owners and based on the channel's financing. Therefore, based on the assumption of the theory of reliance on the media that the public's reliance on the media for information is increasing during periods of turmoil and political shifts, they become more vulnerable to the potential influence of the media. This study aims to identify the impact of the Algerian public's reliance on talk shows via France 24 in Arabic on the electoral behavior they adopted in the 2019 presidential elections during the time period between February and December 2019.

1. Study problem and questions

Thus, the main question for the study was worded as follows: Did the talk shows on France 24 in Arabic affect the electoral behavior of Algerian university professors during the 2019 presidencies?

- To answer this question, its variables had to be dismantled into dimensions and indicators on the basis of which a range of sub-questions were raised, which we present in the following points:

- Are there statistically significant differences at an indicative level (a = 0,05) in the reliance on France 24 talk shows as sources of information about the 2019 presidential election?

- Is there a statistically significant effect at an indicative level (a = 0,05) to rely on France 24 talk shows on the level of researchers' knowledge of the 2019 presidential election?

- Is there a trace of reliance on France 24 talk shows on the trends of researchers towards the 2019 presidential election?

- Is there an impact of reliance on talk shows for information on the voting behavior of researchers during the 2019 presidencies?

2. Study hypotheses:

Main hypothesis: There is no statistically significant impact of relying on talk shows via France 24 in Arabic as sources of information on the electoral behavior of university professors during the 2019 presidencies.

Sub-hypotheses:

- There is no statistically significant effect at an indicative level (a = 0,05) to rely on France 24 talk shows on the level of researchers' knowledge of the 2019 presidential election.

- There is no trace of reliance on France 24 talk shows on shaping the trends of researchers towards the 2019 presidential election.

- There is no trace of reliance on talk shows to obtain information on the act of voting for researchers during the 2019 presidencies.

2. Objectives of the study:

This study aimed at:

- Identifying Algerians' level of reliance on foreign Arabic-speaking channels as sources of information on political issues.

- To identify factors contributing to the formation of Algerians' attitudes and political behavior during the presidential elections.

- Find out the effects of researchers' reliance on talk shows on France 24 in Arabic as sources of information about the 2019 presidencies on electoral behavior.

- Understanding the role of talk shows on foreign Arabic-speaking channels in the formation of the electoral behavior of Algeria's elite.

3. Nature of the study:

This study is a field survey. The study of electoral behavior is more effective and relevant if it is on the ground. Where it aims to reveal the existence of a relationship (or no relationship) Among study variables this means determining whether there is an association, and the degree of this association Between the Independent Variant of the France 24 Channel talk shows and the Electoral Behavior Variant, and the disclosure of the impact of the follow-up of the talk shows via France 24 Channel in Arabic on the electoral behavior of Algerian teachers during the 2019 Presidencies. Attempting to measure this effect and identify its nature and levels (if any), this study can therefore be categorized as a study of mutual relationships that are concerned with examining, analyzing and deepening relationships between phenomena in order to identify internal linkages in these phenomena and external

linkages between them and other phenomena. This study falls within the subcategory of interrelationship research called associative studies, one of the patterns of descriptive studies that is concerned with "detecting relationships between two or more variables to determine the extent to which these variables are linked and expressed digitally" **(Melham, 2002, p. 377).**

However, correlative research differs from descriptive research, correlative research describes the degree of relationship between variables quantitatively, because the purpose of data collection is to determine the degree to which quantitative variables relate to each other. **(Abolaim, 2001, p. 279)**

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" (Hetti, 1983, p. 17) 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 **(Samira and Mohammed Al-Fateh, 2020, p. 92)**

   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:

- 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. **(Barakat, 2013, p. 91)** 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. **(Doghmen, 2017, page 32)**
- Pearson correlation coefficients are common statistical methods used to determine the quantity and relationship between two variables, and Pearson Correlation Coefficient is among the most commonly used correlation coefficients in research in its different fields, classified as a benchmark for the relationship between variables used in the case of scientific data (Parmetry), so in this study it was used to test hypotheses for the purpose of measuring the relationship between variables.
- ANOVA Mono Variability Analysis: The researcher relied on it to detect the impact, and to identify discrepancies between variables. To find out the statistically significant differences between the average responses of the members of the sample study on the dependence of the academic elite at the University of Algiers 3 on the talk shows via France in Arabic in obtaining information about the 2019 presidential elections attributable to variables of sex, age, occupational rank and academic specialization.

The researcher's selection of the above-mentioned Parametric Teacher Test Kit is due to several reasons, the most important of which is the availability of all the conditions required. The teacher requires three basic conditions: the homogenization of the variation in sample values, the form of quantitative data, and the form of data subject to normal distribution where the sample is greater than 30. **(Ibrahim, 2005, p. 10)**

The qualitative analysis was how to read the quantitative results obtained and to attempt to generate the figures and ratios scheduled for the purpose of reaching explanations leading to conclusions, including answering the study's main questions and problems.

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.

1.4. Distribution of sample personnel according to sex variable:

Table 1

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 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.

2.4. Distribution of sample personnel according to Age Group variable:

Table 2

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.

3.4.   Distribution of sample personnel according to Scientific specialization variable:

Table 3

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. Follow-up to the 2019 presidential elections through political talk shows via France 24 in Arabic at researchers:

Table 4

	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	Standard deviation
Rarely	37	11,9%		
Sometimes	67	21,6%		
Often	35	11,3%	3,10	1,113
Always	171	55,2%		
Total	310	100,0%		

The aim of the table above is to identify the contribution of the talk shows via the Arabic-language channel France 24 to attracting the interest of researchers in obtaining information about the 2019 presidencies. The table below aims to measure their actual follow-up to the talk shows in order to obtain information about them. In no way can dependence be measured in an attention-grabbing phase only because it is considered an initial stage of impact. On the other hand, Algeria's presidential elections held in 2019 are notable events that Algeria has witnessed during its democratic course since independence. Given the general context in which it was conducted, which was characterized by the increasing complexity of social, economic and political levels resulting from the people's movement The Algerian people are therefore curious to pursue programs that address the issue of presidential elections. In the light of what we can call media shortcomings not only quantitative but also in the quality of programs, analyses and guests imposed on the national media by various means, Its orientation, which prompted Algerians to move towards available alternatives, France 24's Arabic language channel had a share of viewership, as confirmed by the results of the table (69) indicating that most of the university professors surveyed have followed the election campaign permanently since its inception and their proportion has been estimated to be: (55.2%), followed by (21.6%) of investigators who followed it sometimes, and the convergence of ratios for interviewers who responded (sometimes) is estimated at 11.9%, compared with 11.3% for interviewers who responded (often). Note that if there is a discrepancy in ratios, it can be explained by reflecting on the values of the arithmetic Mean and standard deviation, where the value of the arithmetic Mean according to the table is as follows: (3.10). The standard deviation values were 1,113. This means that the overall orientation of the sample in this element is "often", on the quinquennial Likert scale.

2. Sources of information about the 2019 presidential elections among researchers:
Table 5

	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	Standard deviation
Yes	283	91,3%		
No	27	8,7%	1,09	0,282
Total	310	100,0%		

The table above aims to answer the question: Did the researchers rely on talk shows via the France 24 channel directed in Arabic only, or are there other sources they have assaulted in obtaining information about the 2019 presidential election? The nature of the sources from which an individual draws information about events and issues in society that also fall within their areas of concern is different, especially if associated with a high-profile political event such as the 2019 presidential election. It can be said that an active recipient always seeks to diversify his sources of access to information of interest to him in order to identify various ideological visions and intellectual and political backgrounds. Sources of information vary between traditional and modern methods, i.e. between different media (written, audiovisual) and modern media such as electronic media. This was confirmed by the results of the above

table, which indicated that the investigators used other sources to obtain information about the 2019 presidential election and not only received from the talk shows via France 24, the proportion of the sample respondents was estimated to be 91.3%. 8.7% of respondents (no). We note from the table that the Mean arithmetic value: (1,09) and the standard deviation value: (0.282), which means that the responses of researchers are centered around the "yes" subcategory. That is, the majority of researchers rely on multiple sources for information about the 2019 presidential election, which confirms the presumption of the theory of reliance on the media that "the media system is important to society and is increasingly dependent on it if it satisfies the needs of the public and is less dependent on it if alternative channels of information exist." It can be said that the talk shows on France 24 were not the only source of information about the 2019 presidential elections among the majority of researchers, especially with the growing role of social media in shaping public opinion. We therefore conclude that researchers have a low degree of reliance on France 24 talk shows as sources of information about the 2019 presidential elections due to the existence of alternative channels of information.

3. The nature of sources of access to information about the 2019 presidential elections among researchers:

Table 6

	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	Standard deviation	ranking
Newspapers	109	9%	1,49	0,501	5
Social Media Sites	252	21%	1,74	0,438	1
News websites	177	15%	1,65	0,478	3
Direct discussions	80	7%	1,19	0,391	8
National Television Channels	159	13%	1,65	0,478	4
Algerian private TV channels	245	20%	1,73	0,445	2
Foreign television channels	84	7%	1,21	0,408	7
Foreign Arabic-speakingTV channels	109	9%	1,43	0,496	6
Total	1215	100%	12,08	3,63	

Based on the above, table (80) is more detailed in the answers of the interviewers who answered yes to the previous question and who formed the majority, as we noted in our analysis of the results of the previous table, which indicated that researchers do not rely solely on France 24 talk shows to obtain information about the 2019 presidential elections, but other sources through which they obtain their information. This is reflected in one of the assumptions of the theory of reliance on the media: The public is different in terms of reliance on the media. The elite has their own sources of access to information, prepared specifically for the elite, and is not available to the general public. The table above shows the nature of those relied upon by members of the sample, which varied from traditional to electronic means associated with the virtual world. The list of such means was topped by social networking sites, estimated to be: 21%, followed by 20% Algerian §§private television channels, However, the percentage of electronic news websites is 15% because all channels and press organizations have electronic websites and therefore all their news content is posted on the Internet through those websites and it has the advantage of constantly updating news according to the latest developments in the political arena ", followed by 13% for national television channels as local and concerned more with Algerian affairs than other foreign affairs, Followed by 9% for both foreign Arabic-speaking television channels and newspapers In contrast, both live debates and foreign television channels accounted for 7%. The Algerian media has been severely restricted in their publications and broadcasts to the public since the month of Fever 2019. In particular, they have touched private newspapers and television channels that have kept pace with the political movement of the media. At the same time, they have extended even public national television and caused them to reverse the coverage of political events in Algeria during that period. This prompted Algerian journalists to make appearances during Friday 39 of the popular movement to protest and denounce the

systematic coercion and harassment that prevented them from performing their professional duties as required, especially as public discontent over Algerian media's deliberate failure to cover events intensified. At that time, Algerians resorted to alternative means of local and national media. Social media sites, first and foremost livestreaming videos on Facebook pages and YouTube channels, became sources through which Algerians obtained information about political events in Algeria, whether related to political mobility or presidential elections, which had been postponed for several consecutive times. So, it can be said that citizen's information and mobile journalism played a prominent role in providing information to the public during that period, but the latter remained hungry. If you will, the media analyses and explanations have continued to follow Algerian channels, especially during the first two weeks of the study period, despite all that they suffered at the time, as well as the weakness of their programs in terms of form, content, processing methods and level of analysis.

4. Reasons to rely on France 24 talk shows to get information about the 2019 presidencies from the investigators' point of view:

Table 7

	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	Standard deviation	ranking
No competing local alternative	78	7%	1,75	0,435	3
Offers distinctive programs that are important to me	145	13%	1,53	0,500	6
Popular Software	82	7%	1,74	0,442	4
Quality of guests you host in the dialogue	164	14%	1,83	0,374	1
Presenter	52	4%	1,47	0,500	8
Media processing and analytical level	155	14%	1,82	0,385	2
Provide me with information that helps me form an opinion	147	13%	1,53	0,500	6
Recognize different attitudes and trends	154	14%	1,50	0,501	7
I gain the ability to dialogue with others	56	5%	1,50	0,501	7
Integration of modern technologies and new media into the programme	98	9%	1,68	0,466	5
Total	1131	100	16,35	4,604	

Theoretical hypotheses of media dependence - approaching the current study - suggest that individuals' reliance on the media for information on a subject depends on some factors. programme ", where the individual must possess a number of reasons for pursuing a programme but not other programs, or channel without other channels, and as the researchers pointed out in our study, the reasons for their reliance on France24 talk shows varied. It is evident from table (81) that they relate in their entirety to the elements of the talk show on the one hand and to the perceptions of the searchers of the same channel on the other, as expressed by the theory of reliance on the media through the assumption that the public's reliance on the media increases whenever the media system is able to respond to the needs of the social system or the public. Among the reasons cited by the researchers are the "media processing method and the level of analysis provided by the programs". The talk shows on France 24, where researchers view it with a rather positive perspective compared to the processing method and the level of analysis provided by Algerian television channels, both public and private, contributing to the public's reliance on France 24 talk shows as sources of information about the 2019 presidential elections. This is confirmed by the table values, where the percentage of this term is 14%. The results also show that "the quality of the guests you host in the dialogue", in percentage terms, was estimated to: 14%. This means that the guest himself is an important source of information for the researchers and that their reliance

on France 24 in Arabic for information depends on the nature of the actors in the program, whether in terms of their tendencies towards elections (supporters or opponents), their social standing, or even through the positions they occupy. In contrast, members of the sample believe that France 24 talk shows allow them to "learn about different attitudes and trends" by 14%. They can also provide them with information that helps them to form an opinion on the issues at hand, an estimated percentage of 13%. They also consider the France 24 talk shows to be "special and important to them", with a percentage of 13%. This confirms the text of the assumption mentioned at the beginning of the analysis. These findings confirm that the ability of the France24 Channel talk shows to respond to the needs of researchers has contributed to their increased reliance on them as sources of information about the 2019 presidential elections.

On the other hand, the sample individuals pointed to other factors that contributed to enhancing their reliance on France 24 talk shows as sources of information about the 2019 presidential elections, including "the integration of modern technologies and new media into the program" by a percentage of 9%. France Media Monde France 24 channels network has been strengthened by a website containing all the news, themes and programs offered by the channel Together with an interactive application that works on various smartphone systems, besides providing some electronic services such as video service via order cookies or hyperlinks that provide special benefits to the user such as viewing external content such as YouTube videos, Twitter quotes or Instagram photos.

Not to mention designing the channel's own social media pages: Facebook, Twitter and Instagram, as well as creating accounts on video blogging platforms such as YouTube and Daily Motion, while also providing podcast service via Sound Cloud. This allows the channel's talk shows to be redisseminated -- wholly or in part -- across multimedia, enabling it to attract the largest possible segment of the target audience. While 7% of researchers indicated that "there is no competing domestic alternative "One of the factors contributing to their reliance on France 24 talk shows as sources of information on the 2019 presidential elections s public and private television channels to compete, this means that members of the sample believe that the media structure of those programs is weak in form and content, thereby alienating the public from escaping to other sources for information.

The same ratio in the language of "program popularity", where individuals consider the mass turnout that some talk shows know via France 24 to be among the factors that led them to rely on as sources of information about the 2019 presidencies, motivated by the curiosity to detect polarization patterns and attractions that characterize that type of program. As for 5% of researchers, they see the talk shows on France 24. "They gain the ability to dialogue with others", where information they receive about the 2019 presidential elections enables them to participate in direct discussions with co-workers and friends as well as in scientific analysis of the phenomena they are looking at. The role of this type of programme in the political education of the sample individuals is confirmed despite its low value in the table, which leads us to doubt that there is a limited impact on the cognitive level of the researchers which we will ascertain later by testing the second statistical hypothesis. The lowest value in the table was 4%, which is the percentage corresponding to " "Presenter", referring to the proportion of researchers who consider the presenter to be one of the factors of reliance on France 24 talk shows as sources of information about the 2019 presidential election, indicating that the contact person can also contribute to influencing the audience more than the content of the programme it offers or the technical and informational methods it uses to address its topics.

It should be noted that the table above represents the responses of the searchers to a multifaceted question, So noting the values of arithmetic Means and standard deviations, we find that in general there is little dispersion in the data and the centralization of the researchers' answers about the phrase, We also note that after statistical operations, the order of phrases changes according to the descending order of their calculation Means In the first order, the term "guest quality" is followed by the phrase "guest quality". "The treatment method in the second order, the third order is the girls of the phrase" The absence of a competing local alternative ", and the words" the popularity of programs "in fourth place, the words" In the fifth order, the sixth place is common to the second and seventh terms, the seventh place is also common to the eighth and ninth terms, while the eighth and last place are common to the "programme provider".

5. Interviewers' interest in information obtained through France24 talk shows about the 2019 presidential elections:
Table 8

	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	Standard deviation
Very Weak	7	2,3%		
Weak	13	4,2%		
Medium	26	8,4%	4,37	0,963
High	75	24,2%		
Very high	189	61,0%		
Total	310	100,0%		

The table above indicates the degree to which investigators rate their interest in the information they obtained from the France24 Channel talk shows on the 2019 presidential elections in Algeria, with most of the researchers indicating their number. (189) to the point that their degree of interest was (very high) by 61%, followed by 24.2% of the searchers with a degree of interest (high) and (75), while 8.4% answered at a Mean rate (26) interviewees, followed by 4.2% of respondents (weak) at a rate of 13 research, compared to 2.3% of those who responded with very weak and estimated number of only 7 individuals. On the other hand, the researcher found that the quantitative Mean value of the researchers was (4.37) and standard deviation values (0,963), indicating that there was no dispersion in the answers as well as the concentration of the sample direction around the "very high" grade in the Likert quintuple ladder. This confirms a high degree of interest among the majority of researchers in the information obtained through their reliance on France24 talk shows, which confirms us that there are cognitive, psychological and behavioral influences to rely on France 24 talk shows to obtain information about the 2019 presidential elections. Although other sources of information are available to investigators, they are shown through table before.

6. Researchers' perception of the nature of the information obtained from the talk shows via France 24 channel:
Table 9

	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	Standard deviation	ranking
Information on candidates and political parties participating in the elections	98	11%	1,68	0,466	1
Candidates' electoral programmes	172	20%	1,45	0,498	3
Conditions and contexts of electoral entitlement	256	30%	1,17	0,380	5
Economic and/or social dimensions of the presidential election	232	27%	1,25	0,435	4
Conflict between participating political parties	106	12%	1,66	0,475	2
Total	864	100%	7,21	2,254	

The table above shows the perception by sample individuals of the nature of the information obtained during their reliance on the talk shows as sources of information to resolve the 2019 presidencies, which from another standpoint represent the aspects that have been highlighted in the media coverage of the presidential elections from their point of view, as the paragraph "Circumstances and contexts of electoral entitlement" was valued "A percentage estimated at 30%, with an Mean calculation of 1,17 and a standard deviation estimated at 0.380, making it fifth in the table. While the fourth paragraph was worth "economic and/or social dimensions of the presidential election", the percentage was 27%, with a Mean calculation of 1,25 and a standard deviation of 0.435, indicating that it was in the fourth order in terms of Mean Frequency in the responses of the researchers. The presidential elections of 2019 were not just a regular political event, but had several economic and social dimensions, as they resulted in a people's movement that brought social, economic and political demands. The findings indicate that the France 24 talk shows contributed to the researchers' perception of those dimensions through their analysis and interpretation. Followed by the second paragraph, "Electoral programs for candidates", with a Mean calculation of 1.45 and a standard deviation estimated at: 0.489 which means it came in third order. The fifth paragraph, "Conflict between participating political parties", ranked second with an estimated percentage of 12%. A Mean calculation of 1,66 and a standard deviation of 0.475. With regard to the first paragraph, "Information on candidates and political parties participating in elections", the fifth and final ranking was 11%, with a Mean calculation of 1,68 and an estimated standard deviation of 0.466. From the foregoing, we conclude that the nature of the information obtained by the majority of the sample on the 2019 presidential elections through their follow-up to the France 24 talk shows was concentrated more in the pre-election phase than in the preparation and preparation phase, this period, described as critical in Algeria's history, can be described as a crisis. political, social and economic conditions that preceded the announcement of the official date of its convening ". as well as the economic and social dimensions of the elections in the light of their future implications. These findings can therefore be explained by reference to the imposition of the theory of reliance on the media that in a situation of social instability the need for information increases people are more dependent on the media in a situation of instability, The more changes and crises in society, the greater the community's need for information. social system ", where the degree of stability and balance of the social system varies as a result of continuous changes, depending on this difference, the need for information and news increases or decreases in a situation of social instability, information is increasingly needed where individuals are more reliant on the media. When the imposition of the results of the schedule is dropped, it can be explained that the investigators have obtained information on the political, social and economic conditions that preceded the presidential elections since Fever 2019. Algeria has experienced a crisis situation at all levels, both internally and externally, resulting in the popular movement and resulting in the postponement of the elections several times. The social instability that has accompanied the coronavirus pandemic has further stricken Algeria's social situation. On the one hand, it increased the researchers' need for information, making them dependent on France 24 talk shows as a result of its focus on addressing presidential elections informatively because Algerian affairs is one of the most important issues to which it attaches prominence in its media agenda. Besides the national media's reluctance to keep abreast of the events for the reasons we mentioned in the qualitative analysis of previous demands and need not repeat them because of this. This further explains the findings in the previous table (82) about the researchers' interest in the information they obtained about the presidential elections through talk shows via France 24 in Arabic.

7. Interviewers' assessment of the France24 Channel talk shows as sources for information about the 2019 Presidencies:
Table 10

	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	Standard deviation
Biased	230	74,2%	1,26	0,438
Neutral	80	25,8%		
Total	310	100,0%		

Table 10 above shows the opinion of interviewers on France 24 as sources of information for the 2019 presidencies, with results indicating that the vast majority of sample individuals consider that the talk shows were biased towards the 2019 elections, with an estimated number of 230 researchers, with a percentage of 74.2%. In contrast, 80 investigators from the total sample population of 25.8% believe that the talk shows via France 24 in Arabic were neutral. The statistical values for the Mean arithmetic of researchers' answers were 1,26, while its standard deviation was 0.438. This confirms that there is general agreement among members of the sample on the bias of the France 24 talk shows as sources of information about the 2019 presidential elections. The researcher found a correlation between the results of table (84) and the table The table where it can be inferred that, despite France 24's credibility levels and high degree of confidence in the researchers, they believe in the bias of their talk shows, which explains why they are not sufficient to rely on them as sources of information about the 2019 presidential elections and seek information from other sources.

8. Trends of researchers towards information obtained through talk shows on France 24 about the 2019 Presidencies:
Table 11

	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	Standard deviation
Conforms to channel direction	80	%25,8	2,11	0,626
Opposes channel direction	45	%14,5		
Neutral Direction	185	%59,7		
Total	310	100,0%		

Based on what was obtained in Table (88), Table (89) above, to reveal the trends of researchers towards the information provided by the talk shows on France 24 about the 2019 Presidencies, the results indicate that most members of the sample are 59.7% neutral. The proportion of researchers whose direction corresponds to that of the channel was 25.8%. The proportion of opponents was estimated at 14.5% of the total number of sample personnel. The Mean arithmetic and standard deviation values for searchers' answers respectively were 2.11 and 0.626. This refers to the centralization of the investigators' answers around the paragraph "opposes the direction of the channel". Despite the overall trend of the sample, which at first glance may suggest that there is no influence for France 24 talk shows on the level of forming trends. There is a need to go a little deeper into this proposition, which may seem rather philosophical, since the opposition itself is the product of a certain influence that has obtained the level of psychological preparations of individuals towards a particular issue. The opposition means trying to resist certain influences but does not deny them, especially if the following question is asked: If the direction of the sample always opposes the direction of the channel, why do its personnel continue to follow its programs? Why did they say so much confidence in their contents? It should be noted, however, that opposing the channel's direction is more psychological than mental rather than mental, in the sense that members of the sample have a trend opposed to the channel's direction because of their belief in its bias. For this reason, psychological studies, trend measurement is one of the most difficult studies that can be done. Measuring the psychological impacts of the France 24 talk shows as sources of information about the presidential election to researchers can be arguably difficult. In

summary, the results are due to the psychological reverse response of the seekers of the question, Due to the researchers' belief in the bias of the channel based on self-assessment, as it does not mean that the researchers trust France 24 and continue to follow its programs, Necessarily, their trends towards events and issues related to the 2019 presidential election correspond to the channel's trend, considering that sample individuals always try to access and compare multiple sources of information in order to form their own trends.

9. The level of impact of reliance on France 24 talk shows in obtaining information on electoral behavior during the 2019 presidential elections from the investigators' point of view:

Table 12

	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	Standard deviation	ranking
Identification of political candidates for elections	173	%19	1,44	0,497	9
Access to information on candidates' electoral programmes	204	19%	1,92	,2680	1
Supporting the direction, I have built towards candidates	163	23%	1,47	0,500	8
Stimulating Political Participation	127	18%	1,34	0,475	10
Tendency towards electoral torpedo and boycott of elections	41	14%	1,87	0,339	3
Questioning the integrity of the elections	42	5%	1,86	0,343	4
Instill a sense of distrust in the political elite	46	5%	1,85	0,356	5
Fear of election outcomes	30	3%	1,90	0,296	2
Assistance in deciding whether or not to vote	24	3%	1,59	0,493	7
Direct you to vote for a particular candidate	54	6%	1,83	0,380	6
Total	904	100,0%	17,07	3,947	

The theory of media dependence is based on the fundamental idea that there are three levels of media influence: the first level is cognitive influences, the second level is emotional influences and the third level is behavioral influences. We have already segregated these elements within the study's theoretical input into the methodological chapter. This is confirmed by the results of the previous table. The results showed that the effects of talk shows on France 24 ranged from cognitive to emotional to behavioral. If the previous table shows the results of the investigators in terms of their assessment of the levels of impact caused by the reliance on France 24 talk shows as sources of information about the 2019 presidential election. We will try to quantify the data according to the statistical indicators of the calculation Means and not according to ratios. The first paragraph, "Identification of political candidates for elections", is in the ninth order with a repetitive distribution of 173, with a percentage of 19%. Along with a Mean calculation of 1,44, a standard deviation is estimated at 0.497. The second paragraph, "Access to information on electoral programs for candidates", ranks first, with 204 responses and with a percentage of: 19%, plus a Mean calculation of 1,92, and a standard deviation of 0.268. The third paragraph, "Supporting the Direction You Have Built Towards Candidates", was ranked eighth, with repeat values estimated at 163, with a percentage of 23%. The Mean responses of researchers were estimated at 1,47 against a standard deviation of 0.500. On the other hand, the fourth paragraph was "incentive to political participation" at the end of the arrangement, although the number of respondents was 127, a percentage of 18%. My Mean account is estimated at _: 1,34. Standard deviation of 0.475. The table also shows the order of paragraph 5, "Tendency towards electoral torment and boycott of elections", where it falls into third place with 41 responses, with a percentage of 14%, while its arithmetic Mean is estimated at: 1.87 while the standard deviation is 0,339. The sixth paragraph, which provides for "questioning the integrity of the elections", was ranked fourth, with an estimated repetition of 42, a percentage of 5%

plus a Mean calculation of 1,86 and a standard deviation of 0.343. In fifth place, we find the paragraph "instilling a sense of distrust in the political elite" at a percentage value of 5%, a Mean calculation equal to: 1,85 along with a standard deviation estimated at: 0.356.   The second paragraph, "Fear of election results", came in the second order, with a repeated distribution of 30, with an estimated percentage of 3%. My Mean account is 1,90. In addition to a standard deviation estimated at 0,296.

On the other hand, we note that the ninth paragraph, "Assistance in deciding whether or not to vote", ranked seventh with a duplicate distribution of 24, offset by a percentage of 3%. Combined with a Mean of 1,59 and an estimated standard deviation of 0.493. Finally, the tenth paragraph, "Directing you to vote for a particular candidate", is sixth, with a redundancy of 54, and a percentage of 6%. In addition to the Mean arithmetic value of 1,83. The standard deviation was 0.380.

10. Researchers evaluate the impact of reliance on France 24 talk shows in obtaining information on their electoral behavior during the 2019 presidential elections:
Table 13

	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	Standard deviation
It didn't affect	151	48,7%		
Very Weak	18	5,8%		
Weak	22	7,1%	1,97	2,245
Medium	22	7,1%		
High	27	8,7%		
Very high	45	14,5%		
Total	310	100,0%		

The above table attempts to track the degree of conscientious, cognitive and behavioral impact of using France 24 to obtain information during the 2019 presidential elections in Algeria from the investigators' point of view. The table above shows the investigators' responses on a five-year scale ranging from very low to very large. However, the results show that: 151 investigators completely refrained from answering this question, representing 48.7% of their total number. It was also found that 45 researchers approving 14.5% of the sample believed that Franc24's degree of influence in Arabic on their electoral behavior was significant, while the number of researchers estimating that the degree of influence was Mean was 27 researchers with a percentage of 8.7%. On the other hand, we find 25 researchers who consider that the degree of impact is very high at 8.1%, and 7.1% were enrolled for researchers whose impact was very low.

Considering the calculation intermediation and standard deviation values, respectively: 1.97 and 2.245. We conclude that the general orientation of the sample is centred on the "very low" response, on the other hand we note that the value of the standard deviation is higher than the value of the mean calculation. This means that there is a slight dispersion in the responses of individuals in the sample. The result of this study differs from that of the study of the Black Ambassador, with the tag "The role of the media in the electoral conduct of the academic elite", where she found that 43,7% of researchers believe that media dialogues often have a greater impact on the electoral behavior of the academic elite.

11. The pattern of the reliance on France 24 talk shows in obtaining information on electoral behavior during the 2019 presidential elections from the investigators' point of view:

Table 14

	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	Standard deviation
Negative	95	30,6%	1,69	
Positive	215	69,4%		0,462
Total	310	100,0%		

The results shown in the table above show an assessment of sample individuals' pattern of impact on election behavior by France 24 talk shows, with some 69% of researchers, equivalent to 215 of the total sample individuals, believing that the effect is positive, compared with 30.6% of researchers with a numerical size of 95 assessing the updated effect as negative. Perhaps we should pause to look at the negative and positive impact before interpreting the results obtained, since the positive effect does not necessarily mean that exposure to the talk shows under consideration has contributed to these being pushed to adopt actual voting behavior in elections, and it may not be the opposite either. If we go back a little, specifically, to the results of table (86), entitled "The level of impact of reliance on France 24 talk shows in obtaining information on electoral behavior during the 2019 presidential elections from the investigators' point of view, the third paragraph," Supporting the trend I have built towards candidates ", was valued at 23%. This means that these programs were unable to influence the behavior of the researchers directly, but rather to support the attitudes they formed in advance given different determinants -- most of them related to the political environment as we have previously discovered.

III. Hypothesis Test:

This part of the study was devoted to presenting the results of the statistical processing of hypotheses by providing an account of the results of the statistical tests used in the Pearson binding coefficient and the Anova mono test, which the researcher explained the reasons for their use in systematic segregation. In addition to answering and discussing sub-questions for the purpose of reaching an answer to the key question, which will be elaborated upon later during our presentation of the general findings.

1. First hypothesis:

Table 15

Independent Variable	Affiliate Variable	Binding coefficient	Interpretation coefficient	Fisher coefficient	Indicative Level Sig	Statistical Decision
Sociodemographic Variables	Accreditation	0,006	0,139	1,320	0,914	Acceptance

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on spss output version 21

We note from Table No. (15) that the value of the link is estimated at 0.006, which indicates a very weak relationship. The value of the interpretation coefficient also refers to 0.139, meaning that about 14% of changes in the dependent variable are caused by the independent variable and the remaining 86% are due to other variables that are not included in the study model. We also note that the value of the Fischer coefficient is 1,320 and the level of indication is 0,914 = Sig, which is greater than the level of morale a below or equal to 0.05, and therefore the first hypothesis, which states that "there are statistically significant differences between researchers at the level of indication, is accepted. (a = 0,05) In their degree of depency on talk shows via France 24 in Arabic as sources of information about the 2019 presidential election. "

2. Second hypothesis:
Table 16

Independent Variable	Affiliate Variable	Binding coefficient	Interpretation coefficient	Fisher coefficient	Indicative Level Sig	Statistical Decision
talk shows	Level of knowledge	0,263	0,000	4,104	0,000	Refusal

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on spss output version 21

We note from Table 16 that the value of the association is estimated at 0,263, which indicates a weak relationship. The value of the interpretation coefficient also refers to 0,000, meaning that 00% of the changes in the dependent variable caused by the independent variable and the remaining 100% are due to other variables not included in the study model. We also note that the value of the Fisher coefficient is 4,104 and the level of indication is 0.000 = Sig, which is smaller than the level of morale a is less than or equal to 0.05, and therefore the zero hypothesis that states that "there is no statistically significant effect at the level of indication is rejected. (a = 0,05) to draw on France 24 talk shows at the level of researchers' knowledge of the 2019 presidential election. " The alternative hypothesis of a statistically significant effect at an indicative level (a = 0,05) is accepted for reliance on France 24 talk shows at the level of researchers' knowledge of the 2019 presidential election.

3. Third hypothesis:
Table 17

Independent Variable	Affiliate Variable	Binding coefficient	Interpretation coefficient	Fisher coefficient	Indicative Level Sig	Statistical Decision
Talk Shows	Trend	0,050	,002	2,026	0,377	Acceptance

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on spss output version 21

We note from Table No. (17) that the value of the link is estimated at 0.050, which indicates a very weak relationship. The value of the interpretation coefficient also refers to 0.002, meaning that 0.2% of changes in the dependent variable are caused by the independent variable and the remaining 99.8% are due to other variables not included in the study model. We also note that the value of the Fisher coefficient is 2,026 and the level of indication is 0.377 = Sig, which is greater than the morale level of a below or equal to 0.05. Therefore, the zero hypothesis that "there is no effect of relying on France 24 talk shows to shape the trends of researchers towards the 2019 presidential election" is accepted.

4. Fourth hypothesis:
Table 18

Independent Variable	Affiliate Variable	Binding coefficient	Interpretation coefficient	Fisher coefficient	Indicative Level Sig	Statistical Decision
Talk Shows	Voting act	0,050	,002	2,026	0,377	Acceptance

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on spss output version 21

We note from Table 18 that the value of the link is estimated at 0,419, which indicates an intermediate relationship. The value of the interpretation coefficient also refers to 0,000, meaning that 00% of the changes in the dependent variable caused by the independent variable and the remaining 100% are due to other variables not included in the study model. We also note that the value of the Fisher coefficient is 4,105 and the level of indication is $0.000 = Sig$, which is smaller than the level of morale a is less than or equal to 0.05, and therefore the zero hypothesis that "there is no effect of relying on France 24 talk shows to shape the trends of researchers towards the 2019 presidential election" is rejected. The alternative hypothesis that there is a statistically significant effect at an indicative level (a = 0,05) is adopted to rely on talk shows to obtain information on the act of voting for researchers during the 2019 presidencies.

5. Discussion of the main hypothesis in the light of the results of the sub-hypothesis test:

Based on the foregoing, the main zero hypothesis stating that there is no statistically significant impact of reliance on talk shows via France 24 in Arabic is rejected as sources of information on the electoral behavior of university professors during the 2019 presidencies. The alternative hypothesis that there is a statistically significant effect at the indicative level ($\square$ = 05.0) to rely on France 24 talk shows as sources of information about the 2019 presidencies builds on the investigators' electoral behavior. We note that the impact ranges from weak to medium, and that the effects of France 24 talk shows included cognitive, emotional and behavioral aspects. We have detailed these effects by presenting the overall results later.

IV- Conclusion:

The continuous horizontal expansion of foreign Arabic-speaking international satellite television channels at the level of satellite broadcasting in the Arab world has led to cultural and political problems, about the nature of the roles they play, in particular after numerous analytical academic studies confirmed that media coverage of events and issues by these channels is within the framework of the so-called "International or targeted media", influenced by certain systems and ideologies in its working methods, ways of providing information and selecting issues, topics and programmatic templates that suit it, enabling it to influence the trends of the Arab public, identify its positions, prioritize and shape its behavioral patterns with regard to the various issues around it, in the light of its news, opinions and analysis. Talk shows are among the TV formats that are focused on in international satellite TV oriented, because they are an interactive space in which opinions and ideas are multiplied. Along with its functions of providing various analyses and explanations of the news and events being addressed. Foreign television channels have seen their viewership increase in the Arab region after the series of revolutions called "The Arab Spring" beginning in 2011 and the subsequent implications The same happened in Algeria where interest in the follow-up of international Arabic-speaking satellite channels by the Algerian public grew during 2019, Because of the many political and media factors that led to the need to identify the most prominent reasons for the public's exposure to talk shows on Arabic-speaking international satellite channels and the related role of reliance on such programs in obtaining information on the electoral behavior of the Algerian public during the 2019 presidential elections. In Algeria, citizens' electoral behavior, both in the electoral boycott and in the voting, has been influenced by the events of popular movement through the political and economic conflict that the country has experienced since 22 February 2019, and has made their participation in the election or in its boycott a different political and cultural orientation than all classical political orientations.

The electoral behavior 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. The study emphasized the existence of differing cognitive, cognitive and behavioral impacts of the France 24 talk shows in Arabic on Algerian electoral behavior during that period, necessitating the operationalization of counter-media strategies. This is already being reflected in Algeria's efforts to develop an international news space geared abroad. Although this step has been delayed, Algeria must intensify its efforts to be competitive in the midst of rapid technological developments. The study also found a set of general findings to be illustrated in the following points: The cognitive effects of the talk shows on France 24 in Arabic were to attract the interest of the researchers towards the 2019 presidential elections. The study found that the researchers believed that the talk shows through France 24 contributed to setting and prioritizing the public towards the subjects related to the 2019 presidential election. High rates of researchers following the 2019 presidential elections via France 24 talk shows for information.

There are differences between the degree to which researchers rely on France 24 as sources of information about the 2019 presidential election. The study found that the majority of researchers rely on multiple sources for information about the 2019 presidential election, meaning that France 24 talk shows were not the only source of information for the majority of researchers. Especially with the growing role of social media in shaping public opinion. We therefore conclude that researchers have a low degree of reliance on France 24 talk shows as sources of information about the 2019 presidential elections due to the existence of alternative channels of information. There is an exclusive proportion between multiple sources and the degree of confidence in France 24 talk shows, which means that the less trusts the researchers have, the keener they are to get information about the presidential election. This leads to the argument that the more multiple sources the less reliance on France 24 talk shows for information about the 2019 presidential election. Media construction of talk shows via France 24 channel: in terms of the quality of guests, the processing and analytics method as well as the presenters and their integration with the new multimedia media technology. It is one of the factors that intensified the researchers' reliance on them as sources of information during the 2019 presidential elections.

There is a high degree of interest among the majority of researchers in the information obtained through their reliance on the Franc24 Channel talk shows, which confirms us that there are cognitive, psychological and behavioral influences to rely on the France 24 Channel talk shows in obtaining information about the 2019 presidential election. The information obtained by the majority of the sample individuals about the 2019 presidential elections through their follow-up to the talk shows via the channel France 24, concentrated more in the pre-election stage than in the preparation and preparation phase. The study concluded that despite France 24's credibility levels and high degree of confidence in researchers, they believe that their talk shows are biased, which explains why they are not sufficient to rely on them as sources of information about the 2019 presidential election, and seek information from other sources. The study showed that the levels of influence of 24-channel talk shows on the electoral behavior of researchers during the presidential election were: psychological effects, cognitive effects and behavioral effects. In the view of the sample, the impact of reliance on France 24's talk shows on access to information on electoral behavior during the presidential elections is very weak, as they perceived it as positive.

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