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Social media and political alienation among working women at the Faculty of Social Sciences, Ammar Thelidji University, Laghouat - a field research -

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Abstract :

The working woman is a vital and influential component of society, playing a significant role in various domains such as the economy, social sphere, and education. Nevertheless, it is evident that the position of women in the political sphere remains unclear, leading to their perpetual state of political estrangement. In this study, our aim was to investigate whether social media plays a role in reducing political alienation among working women at the Faculty of Social Sciences, Ammar Thelidji University, Laghouat. We used a descriptive approach and conducted the study on a sample of 66 women working at the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ammar Thelidji Laghouat. The questionnaire test was used, employing a five-point Likert scale to measure political alienation.

Keywords: social media; political alienation; Employed woman.

Introduction:

Throughout history, Arab women have faced exclusion and marginalization in several domains within Arab communities. However, they have diligently strived to establish their capabilities and achievements throughout social, cultural, economic, and educational spheres within these patriarchal institutions. However, in the realm of politics, she fell short of her aspirations and experienced a persistent sense of incapacity to make decisions and engage in political development. Consequently, she became detached from her social and political circle, a phenomenon commonly referred to as political alienation.

In Algeria, President Bouteflika made an effort to include Algerian women in politics and give them more visibility. This was done through a constitutional amendment that aimed to enhance women's political rights by increasing their representation in elected councils. As a result, a quota for women was established within electoral lists. This initiative allowed Algerian women to make a significant impact in the 2012 elections, particularly the legislative ones, challenging the societal stereotype that had previously limited their participation. The user's text is empty.

Algerian women have demonstrated their capabilities in various domains such as commerce, marketing, culture, education, and social engagement. They have particularly utilized social networking platforms to establish themselves as active participants in society, despite the patriarchal nature of their society. Notably, many Algerian women have achieved high academic qualifications, excelled in administrative roles, and made significant contributions as researchers in higher education.

First: The problem:

our study aims to examine the topic of social networking sites and the political alienation experienced by working women in the Laghouat community. We wish to explore the following question:

Do social media help alleviate the political alienation experienced by women employed in the Faculty of Social Sciences, Ammar Thelidji University, Laghouat?

Second: The general hypothesis:

social media do not help to decrease the feeling of political isolation among women employed at the Faculty of Social Sciences, Ammar Thelidji University, Laghouat.

Hypotheses:

- It is important to note that social media does not play a role in diminishing the political isolation experienced by working women at the Faculty of Social Sciences, Ammar Thelidji University, Laghouat.
- Social media does not play a role in diminishing the lack of standards among working women at the Faculty of Social Sciences, Ammar Thelidji University, Laghouat.

- Social media does not alleviate the self-isolation experienced by working women in the Faculty of Social Sciences, Ammar Thelidji University, Laghouat.
- Social media platforms do not play a role in alleviating the issue of diminishing significance experienced by female professionals at the Faculty of Social Sciences, Ammar Thelidji University, Laghouat.

Research Objectives:

- This study aims to determine the extent to which social networking sites mitigate the political alienation experienced by working women in Laghouat.

Fourth: Previous related studies

First Study: Examining the Role of Social Media Networks in Educating Palestinian Youth on National Matters. The report titled "An Analytical and Field Study" was authored by researcher Hisham Ahmed Abdel Karim Sekik. The study sought to ascertain the impact of social media networks on teaching Palestinian youth about their national concerns. This study falls under the category of Descriptive studies and employs a survey methodology. Three specific tools were utilized: the content analysis tool, the electronic survey tool known as a "questionnaire," and the interview tool. The study's findings revealed statistically significant disparities in the utilization of networks among Palestinian adolescents. The age variable has a significant role in the ability of social networking platforms such as Facebook and Twitter to raise awareness of national concerns. The findings revealed statistically significant disparities in the utilization of Facebook and Twitter for increasing awareness of issues among three groups: residents of Palestine occupied in 1948, residents of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and young individuals in the Palestinian youth. Patriotism aimed at promoting the welfare of the inhabitants of both the West Bank and the Gaza Strip

Second study: Dr. Heba Saleh Al-Sayyid Saleh conducted a study on the impact of social networking sites on political alienation and political involvement among Egyptian youth. This study seeks to ascertain the correlation between social media usage and the degree of political alienation among a crucial demographic in society, namely university students. The research employed a descriptive correlational methodology and was carried out on a cohort of 400 students from Ain Shams and Minya Universities, utilizing... The questionnaire tool gathers data using three metrics: one to assess the extent of engagement with a social networking site, another to gauge political disaffection, and a third to quantify the degree of political involvement. The study's key findings revealed a statistically significant correlation between the frequency of social networking site usage and the degree of alienation experienced by the participants. Furthermore, empirical evidence demonstrated a significant correlation between the degree of political disaffection within the surveyed population and the level of their political engagement.

Fifth: Analyzing previous studies and comparing the distinctions and similarities between them:

Study one and two concurred on a shared objective, namely, understanding the influence of politicians on social media platforms. Both the initial and subsequent research concurred on employing the descriptive approach. All studies unanimously endorsed the use of the questionnaire technique, with the exception of the first study which incorporated an interview tool. In contrast, the second and third investigations employed a five-point Likert scale. Both the initial and subsequent research concurred in their findings about the significance of social media in the realm of politics.

The current study aims to address a scientific gap by examining the disparities and similarities between previous studies. While this study aligns with previous research in certain areas, it also diverges in several aspects, highlighting the specific scientific gap it seeks to fill.

The present study aligns with previous studies in its endeavor to ascertain the influence and significance of social media in the realm of politics. This study aligns with prior research by utilizing the descriptive methodology. This study aligns with prior research by employing a five-point Likert scale and a questionnaire.

This particular study sets itself apart by examining the political disengagement experienced by employed women based on their educational attainment. It explores how their academic degrees may either empower or generate interest in the political sphere, particularly through the use of social media. The present study aims to fill the scholarly void by examining the phenomenon of political alienation specifically among women in the workforce. Did social media have a role in reducing this sense of alienation by enhancing social communication?

Sixth: study key's concepts

Social media: refers to the digital platforms, such as Facebook, YouTube, and Twitter, that are utilized by female employees of the Faculty of Social Sciences at Amar Thelidji University in Laghouat for virtual communication purposes.

Political alienation: refers to the sentiment experienced by female employees at the Faculty of Social Sciences at Amar Thelidji University of Laghouat regarding their disconnection from the political sphere. This disconnection manifests as political isolation, non-conformity, self-isolation, and a lack of purpose.

Working women: refer to female personnel, including both permanent and temporary lecturers, who are affiliated with the Faculty of Social Sciences at Ammar Thelidji University in Laghouat.

First Topic: Theoretical Framework

First Requirement: concept of social media: The primary prerequisite is to describe the notion of social media as the combination of websites and hardware technology that allows users to worldwide circulate information, removing virtual

distances and facilitating the exchange, collection, presentation, and sharing of information.¹

Some individuals perceive social platforms as tools developed by major corporations to connect users and friends, with the aim of promoting the establishment of friendships, uncovering shared identities and interests, and facilitating the sharing of images, videos, and activities.²

Additional individuals. These platforms also offer social services to their subscribers to facilitate human and social interactions among them.³

Interactive social media exhibits several key characteristics, including audience dispersion, asynchrony, and the inclusion of a communication layer.

Second requirement: The conceptual framework for analyzing social media

First section: The study was based on the paradigm of the deliberative democratic public sphere, which is gaining popularity in research and studies on internet democracy and informal civic practices. Advocates of this theory perceive the Internet as a tool for broadening citizens' discussions, resulting in the development of a logical collective viewpoint that can be used to hold decision-makers responsible. Authorities.

The theory of the public sphere, formulated by German philosopher Jurgen Habermas, aligns well with the contemporary media landscape due to its emphasis on the existence of a space where individuals can engage in open and unrestricted discussions on matters of common interest. The freedom to address issues linked to people's lives is facilitated by new media platforms, which offer a venue for persons of various orientations to engage in such discussions. The advent of the new communication revolution has led to the creation of a novel social public sphere that aligns with the principles of "Habermas" and aims to foster unrestricted public discourse. The Internet revolutionizes the dissemination of information and the exchange of ideas by providing unprecedented opportunities to reach a large audience quickly and effortlessly, beyond the limitations of traditional media. The theory affirms that electronic media engenders a state of contention among the general populace, thereby exerting influence on public matters and impacting the governing party. Additionally, it highlights the political ramifications of the Internet on individuals, with the Internet playing a pivotal role in fostering democracy, as it is perceived as a political domain within the public sphere.⁴

Section two: hypotheses of Theory:

The effectiveness of the public sphere relies on several key factors: the ability to engage in communication, the freedom of individuals within this sphere, the structure of discussions, the presentation of well-supported arguments, and the inclusion of all common societal issues that were previously controlled solely by the state. In essence, the main requirement for ensuring the effectiveness of the public sphere is active and ongoing participation, the unrestricted exchange of diverse information and opinions, and the respect for the viewpoints and thoughts of others. This condition necessitates the fulfillment of a series of interconnected

conditions. These conditions include ensuring that the public sphere is accessible to all individuals, regardless of their social class or group affiliation. The public sphere should provide a suitable social environment and offer a broad scope of freedom for participation.⁵

The researchers examined this viewpoint in the present study due to the fact that social media provides a platform for unrestricted discourse on topics that are of concern to members of society, allowing for the exchange of ideas and the freedom to voice one's opinions. According to Habermas, it also allows for conversation that is independent of societal norms, regulations, controls, and government. In this domain, he holds the belief that the public sphere should be accessible to all individuals, rather than being restricted to a particular group. This principle can also be extended to social media platforms, which are equally accessible to women. Due to the distinctive attributes of these methods, we aimed to investigate the potential impact of social media on decreasing sexual activity. An analysis of politics among working women from this particular standpoint

Third requirement: political alienation:

which refers to the situation in which an individual feels incapable of participating in political affairs and is preoccupied with all political developments at both domestic and international levels. The concept of political alienation in the literature on alienation is rooted in the notion of political efficacy, which refers to an individual's perception of their lack of ability to exert influence over political affairs. The trajectory of the political process, whether in terms of the political decision-making or the subsequent societal ramifications. Based on this premise, an individual who believes that he has limited opportunity to exert influence on the political process in his society is regarded as a political expatriate. This concept is one of the most notable endeavors to characterize political alienation. Seaman's work focuses on identifying the fundamental dimensions of political alienation. These dimensions include a sense of meaninglessness, where individuals feel that the events and facts around them have lost their significance and rationality. Another dimension is non-normativity, which refers to the feeling that there are no universally accepted moral values or standards. This creates a gap between the desired outcome and the means to achieve it, leading to a loss of values and standards for the individual. Political isolation refers to the deliberate avoidance of interpersonal interactions and abstaining from engaging in any form of social engagement. Self-isolation refers to a state in which an individual has a lack of interest in their surroundings. Occurrences, conditions, and factors.⁶

Fourth requirement: Theories elucidating political alienation.

First section: The theory of complex organization:

This theory posits that the experience of alienation stems from the lack of strong main social connections and an individual's upbringing in social environments that fostered isolation and detachment from society.⁷

In our current study, we examined this viewpoint as it elucidates the sense of alienation that women commonly experience. This alienation stems from conservative families that discourage women from engaging in political concerns or intervening in them. Women are consistently excluded from politics because to the male monopoly on political power, leading to a sense of political alienation among women in Algerian and Arab society.

Section two: The social exchange perspective:

In terms of political alienation, from the perspective of social exchange theory, which is grounded in the cause-and-effect relationship between an individual's need for others and their sense of belonging, it posits that an individual's sense of belonging to society is determined by the extent to which society fulfills their needs and helps them avoid potential threats. Societies that fail to meet individual needs, particularly the need for security and stability, and that deplete the energy of individuals, result in conditions of political and social alienation. This idea is founded on the provision of four fundamental pillars to enable individuals to experience social and political identification. Nevertheless, the absence of these fundamental principles results in the individual experiencing political estrangement, which can be characterized by the following factors: the level of assistance the individual receives from society, the degree of societal concern, recognition, and regard for the individual, the extent of constructive engagement and social interactions, as well as the liberties granted by society, along with the level of awareness and knowledge the individual acquires regarding different facets of their social and political existence.⁸

In our current study, we examined this viewpoint as it sheds light on the societal belief that women are dependent on men for protection, rather than being encouraged to develop their own political self-confidence. This leads to political alienation, a lack of recognition for women's contributions, and a general lack of awareness among individuals. Society's perception of women's position in the political sphere.

The second component pertains to the practical application of the subject.

Second Topic: Theoretical Framework

First requirement: the temporal and spatial fields of the study

The investigation on the issue commenced in May 2023, the questionnaire was distributed in June 2023, and the questionnaire was unpacked and analyzed in July 2023.

The study was conducted within the Faculty of Social Sciences at the University of Ammar Thelidji, Laghouat. It encompassed female staff (cleaners and administrators) as well as college academics.

Second Requirement: The study population and sample.

The study population refers to the entire group of persons that the research aims to investigate, whereas the sample represents a selected subset of the population that is used for the study.⁹ The population for this study consists of all female employees in the Faculty of Social Sciences at Ammar Thelidji University of Laghouat, including those in the administrative corps and professors. The estimated population size is 132 women. For this study, a simple random sample was used, with a sampling percentage of 50%. Therefore, the sample size for the study was 65 respondents, selected through a lottery method.

Third Requirement: Methodology and instruments for collecting data

The researchers employed the descriptive approach, which refers to a systematic way of interpretation and analysis used to achieve specified objectives related to a social context or social problem.¹⁰ The researcher utilized this methodology to examine the potential impact of social networking sites in mitigating political alienation. The employed woman possesses both a quantitative and qualitative characterization. In this study, the researcher utilized the questionnaire form technique to obtain the data required for hypothesis testing. In our study, we utilized this technology by creating a questionnaire that comprised three axes. The first axis was dedicated to gathering sociodemographic information. The second axis for female respondents comprises four dimensions, consisting of 12 questions that assess the extent to which social networking sites contribute to the reduction of political alienation. The five-point card measure was selected due to its reputation as one of the most commonly employed measures. This is attributed to its simplicity and the equitable distribution of scores. Test participants are asked to indicate their level of agreement for each statement on the variables using this measure.

Table 1 displays the scale scores.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
5	4	3	2	1

Next, we compute the arithmetic mean (weighted mean). The range is determined by subtracting 1 from 5 and then subtracting 4 from the result. Subsequently, the category length is determined by dividing the range by the number of categories, resulting in 0.8. Therefore, the initial category is designated for average values. The arithmetic average is calculated by adding 1 to 0.8, and this pattern continues for the remaining arithmetic averages. The subsequent table illustrates the approach for interpreting values.

Table 2: Value Interpretation:¹¹

arithmetic Mean	The Level
From 1 to 1.81	Strongly Disagree
From 1.81 to 2.60	Disagree
From 2.61 to 3.40	neutral
From 3.41 to 4.30	Agree
From 4.31 to 5	Strongly Agree

Fourth Requirement: Utilization of statistical methodologies. The researcher utilized the SPSS statistics package program to transcribe the questionnaire, employing statistical metrics such as the arithmetic mean and the standard deviation.

First Section: Characterization of the study samples based on their demographic variables

Table 3: the demographic and professional attributes of the individuals in the sample.

Characteristics	Classifications	Number	Percent
Age	From 18 to 30 years	6	9%
	From 31 to 40 years	42	64%
	From 41 to 50 years	14	21%
	From 50 years and over	3	4%
	Total	65	100%
Qualification	middle school	1	1%
	secondary	6	9%
	Bachelor's degree	15	23.1%
	Master	14	21%
	Master's	17	26%
	Ph.D	12	18%
	total	65	100%
Occupation	Teacher	26	40%
	employee	39	60%
	total	65	100%

The data presented in Table (3) reveals that 64% of the female respondents fell within the age range of 31 to 40 years. Additionally, 21% of the respondents were between the ages of 41 and 50, while 9% were aged between 18 and 30. Lastly, the age group of 50 years and above accounted for 1% of the respondents. The proportion of individuals with a master's degree was 26%, while those with a bachelor's degree accounted for 23.1%. The percentage of individuals with a doctorate was 18%, and those with a secondary school education accounted for 9%. The average proportion was 1%. Among the respondents, 60% were employees and 40% were professors.

The data clearly indicates that the majority of female respondents fall within the age range of 31 to 50 years. This suggests that women in this age group possess a clear understanding of their goals and aspirations in society. Consequently, they exercise responsible usage of social media and actively engage with issues that interest them in the virtual realm. Furthermore, it is worth noting that a significant number of these women hold advanced academic degrees, such as master's, bachelor's, or doctorate qualifications. This educational background, irrespective of their professional or academic roles, equips them with the necessary knowledge and critical thinking skills to evaluate the information they encounter on social media. Hence, it is feasible to provide an impartial assessment on any matter that

may arise about these methods, encompassing the matter of political estrangement experienced by employed and unemployed Algerian women to some extent.

The Second section: indicators of socialmedia utilization:

Table No. (4) displays the primary social networks that the female respondents consistently utilize.

Network	Number	percent
Facebook	42	46%
The YouTube	19	29%
Twitter	1	1%
Instagram	3	4%
the total	65	100%

The data presented in Table No. (4) indicates that among the female respondents, Facebook is the most popular social networking site, with a usage rate of 46%, placing it in first position. Following Facebook, YouTube is the second most used social networking site among female respondents, with a usage rate of 29%. Instagram follows with a usage rate of 4%, and Twitter with a usage rate of 1%. The site obtained the lowest position, and the subsequent information is apparent from the ranking of these sites in the research sample.

The respondents ranked sites that aim to create awareness, educate, guide, and provide information as low. The sample members prioritize websites that cater to their individual and social requirements, such as facilitating communication with fellow students, engaging with female professors, participating in discussions with colleagues, professors, and friends, staying updated on events, fostering friendships, and expressing their opinions freely. This preference is equally applicable to both categories of female employees. And educators.

Table 5 : displays the degree of confidence that the respondents have in the information presented by social networking sites.

extent of trust	Number	percent
very big	7	10%
big	9	13%
middle	41	63%
I don't trust her	7	10%
I never trust her	1	1%
the total	65	100

The data presented in Table No. (5) indicates that 63% of female respondents have a moderate level of confidence in social media. Additionally, 13% of female respondents have a high level of confidence. The remaining 10% is divided equally between those who have very high trust and those who do not trust social media at all. Lastly, only 1% of female respondents stated that they have absolutely no trust in social media.

Section Three: Statistical results for hypothesis testing

The general hypothesis posits that social networking sites do not play a role in diminishing the political seclusion experienced by women employed in the Faculty of Social Sciences at Ammar Thelidji University in Laghouat.

Table 6: To examine this hypothesis we used. The arithmetic means and standard deviation were computed for the field of political isolation of working women at the Faculty of Social Sciences, Ammar Thelidji University, Laghouat.

N°	Statement	Mean	Std-dev	Rank	value	Appreciation
6	Social networking sites changed my idea of staying away from knowing any information related to politics	2.00	1.000	1	not agree	Average
7	Social networking sites have changed my thinking about not interfering in any issues because I will be punished for them	2.00	1.000	2	not agree	Average
9	Social networking sites have changed the idea of distancing themselves from election topics	2.00	1.000	3	not agree	Average
8	Social networking sites changed my thinking about not wanting to vote in elections	3.06	1.007	4	neutral	Average

From the table, it is observed that statement No. (6), (7), and (8) expressed disagreement. The average value for all these Statements is 2.00, with a standard deviation of 1.000. Hence, the respondents' answer score was average, namely in statement (9) where it leaned towards neutrality. The arithmetic mean for this Statement was 3.06, with a standard deviation of 1.007. Similarly, the female respondents' answers were also average in degree. The dispersion of the female respondents' answers was moderate, since they predominantly leaned towards one direction. This suggests that social networking sites did not alleviate the isolation of working women from politics, as evidenced by their responses indicating that social media has not brought about any changes in certain aspects. These aspects include abstaining from seeking political information, refraining from engaging in discussions due to fear of repercussions, avoiding election-related topics, and expressing a lack of interest in participating in elections.

The second hypothesis posits that social networking sites do not have a role in diminishing the lack of standards among working women at the Faculty of Social Sciences, Ammar Thelidji University, Laghouat.

Table 7 was used to analyze this hypothesis by calculating the arithmetic means and standard deviation for the non-standardization field among working women at the Faculty of Social Sciences, Ammar Thelidji University, Laghouat.

N°	Statement	Mean	Std-dev	Rank	value	Appreciation
10	Social media sites have changed my frustrating thinking about election issues because they are for specific people	2.00	1.000	1	not agree	Average
11	Social networking sites have changed your thinking that we only see candidates in elections	2.00	1.000	2	not agree	Average
12	Social networking sites changed my thinking that I do not have any clear goals in life	3.00	1.000	3	neutral	Average

Statements (10) and (11) exhibited a dissenting stance, with an average rating of 2.00 and a standard deviation of 1.000. Statement (12) had a neutral tone, with a mean of 3.00 and a standard deviation of 1.000, indicating an average rating. The dispersion of the respondents' answers was moderate, since they predominantly leaned towards one direction. These findings suggest that social networking sites did not alleviate the factors that contribute to working women feeling marginalized, as evidenced by their responses expressing disagreement. Nevertheless, the social media platforms that I rely on and have a high level of confidence in have not influenced my perspective on certain aspects pertaining to this matter. We address the issue of voter disillusionment with election themes, namely the frustration experienced by certain individuals who see that politicians only emerge during election periods without any clear objectives. Transparent in all aspects of life, particularly in the realm of politics.

The third hypothesis posits that social networking sites do not have a role in diminishing the self-imposed isolation experienced by employed women at the Faculty of Social Sciences, Ammar Thelidji University, Laghouat.

Table 8 :was used to examine this hypothesis by calculating the arithmetic means and standard deviation for the field of self-isolation among working women at the Faculty of Social Sciences, Ammar Thelidji University, Laghouat.

N°	Statement	Mean	Std-dev	Rank	value	Appreciation
13	Social networking sites changed my thinking about staying away from political activities	2.00	1.000	1	not agree	Average
14	Social networking sites changed my thinking about my inclination to follow political events	2.00	1.000	2	not agree	Average

Statements (13) and (14) exhibited an unfavorable trend, with an average value of 2.00 and a standard deviation of 1.000. The quality was mediocre. The respondents' answers exhibited a moderate dispersion, since they were predominantly aligned in one direction. This indicates that social media platforms have not diminished the ideas that contribute to working women feeling socially isolated. This is evident in their responses, which demonstrate their disagreement with the notion that social media has altered their perspective on abstaining from political activities, such as participating in parties, organizing campaigns, or engaging in advertisements. Furthermore, they also do not concur that social media has influenced their inclination to follow political events disseminated through these platforms, such as showing interest in government transitions, ministerial dismissals, presidential meetings with foreign leaders, or changes in political legislation, among other matters. The user's text is empty.

Hypothesis four: Social networking sites do not alleviate the issue of diminishing significance for employed women at the Faculty of Social Sciences, Ammar Thelidji University, Laghouat.

Table 9 was used to examine this hypothesis by calculating the arithmetic means and standard deviation for the field of loss of meaning among working women at the Faculty of Social Sciences, Ammar Thelidji University, Laghouat.

N°	Statement	Mean	Std-dev	Rank	value	Appreciation
15	Social networking sites have changed the idea that my voice is useless	3.00	1.000	1	neutral	Average
17	sites changed my thinking about my fear of giving my point of view on political topics	3.00	1.000	2	neutral	Average
16	Social networking sites have changed the idea that nothing can change in society	3.06	1.000	3	neutral	Average

Statements (15) and (17) exhibited a neutral tendency, with a mean of 3.00 and a standard deviation of 1.000, which is considered average. The Statements (16) were also oriented towards neutrality, with a mean of 3.06 and a standard deviation of 1.000, indicating a moderate level. The researcher observed that the answers were not scattered due to their unidirectional nature. This suggests that the means of communication have somewhat mitigated the loss of meaning for working women, although not to a satisfactory degree. This is evident in the neutral responses that neither align with nor reject the arguments presented. Consequently, the researcher tends to lean towards approval with reservations. This stance is justified by the events during the national movement in February 2019, where women played an active role in voting for the current president, Abdelmadjid Tebboune. Similarly, women at that era expressed their viewpoints on the subjects pertaining to the movement, which are regarded as significant issues. The main catalyst for the rise of social media in Algeria was the political transformation that took place from the movement to the present day. This justifies the respondents' neutral response to the notion that social media sites have altered the belief that societal change is impossible. It suggests that the respondents lean towards agreeing that social networking platforms have indeed challenged the notion of stagnation in Algerian society, particularly in the political realm.

Section Four: Analysis of the hypothesis

The initial hypothesis posits that social networking sites do not have a role in diminishing the political seclusion experienced by working women at the Faculty of Social Sciences, Ammar Thelidji University of Laghouat. The data collected have been validated and clearly indicate that working women, in general, lack interest in political life and do not actively engage with its news. Instead, they actively refrain from engaging with any form of media, such as publications, videos, or live broadcasts, that may have any connection to politics. This phenomenon can be attributed to the social and political upbringing that discourages women from engaging in political matters and debating them, therefore allowing men to have exclusive control over political interests. Consequently, this has resulted in the erosion of women's influence and presence in society. This field explores the concept of her incapacity to assume political accountability and her apprehension in expressing female viewpoint in a predominantly male-dominated society. Despite the influence of social media, her fear of facing punishment or encountering troubles remained unchanged. She believed that she was crucial to some matters and hence refrained from getting involved in political topics. She engaged in discussions or interactions with political periodicals and wrote articles about them. This is attributed, as previously stated, to the societal nature and its misgivings regarding women in various political matters. One observed outcome is that employed women do not prioritize electoral and campaign matters on social media. This could be attributed to a lack of trust in the candidates' honesty or to its focus on educational and scientific subjects in other domains through online platforms. The second hypothesis states that social networking sites do not alleviate the lack of standardization among working women at the Faculty of Social Sciences, Ammar Thelidji University of Laghouat. This hypothesis has been confirmed, as evidenced by the obtained results. These results indicate that women who are employed, even when using social media, still experience frustration regarding the issue of elections. Despite the fact that candidates have personal pages and channels through which they can be contacted, and they actively engage with both male and female users by accepting comments and interacting with them. The feeling of frustration may stem from a decline in confidence in political candidates and instances of discrimination between the powerful and the powerless. In addition, despite the candidates use social media platforms such as Facebook and YouTube to engage with the public, working women perceive that their visibility is limited to the election period. While social media has undoubtedly made life more convenient and provided access to a wealth of information, including in the political sphere, it has primarily benefited men in terms of motivation and success in politics. However, women in the workforce feel that social media has not afforded them the same advantage, as it has not encouraged them to aspire to political goals. The third hypothesis states that social networking sites do not alleviate the self-isolation experienced by working women at the Faculty of Social Sciences, Ammar Thelidji University of Laghouat. This hypothesis has been confirmed, as

evidenced by the results obtained, which indicate the lack of engagement of working women on virtual platforms that promote interaction and participation in ongoing discussions. Despite the convenience of social media for participating in political activities and engaging with political elites through groups and live broadcasts, many working women still choose not to participate in political events. This lack of motivation and inclination towards self-isolation leads to indifference towards local and national political affairs. Although social media provides various opportunities for dialogue and engagement, it has not been successful in encouraging women to actively participate in political life. Scenarios. The fourth hypothesis posits that social networking sites do not alleviate the issue of diminishing significance experienced by employed women in the Faculty of Social Sciences, Ammar Thelidji University of Laghouat. The verification of the alternative hypothesis is inconclusive due to the neutral direction of the replies. This was explained in the analysis of Table No. (8) with reservations. Therefore, the outcomes indicate that social networking sites played a role in mitigating the loss of significance experienced by working women at the Faculty of Social Sciences, Ammar Thelidji University, Laghouat. The researcher observed, however cautiously, that the employed woman, based on her responses, tended to have the belief that her vote in the elections may have a positive impact and that even a small change could occur politically in Algerian society. This is attributed to the perception fostered by social networking sites that the government has established concrete plans and policies. These include initiatives to facilitate the integration of young individuals into stable job positions, measures to provide unemployment benefits, efforts to incorporate unemployed doctors into permanent positions, and the implementation of a doctoral degree program to enhance public employment and raise wages. This outcome, as previously mentioned, could be attributed to the duration of women's mobility. Her significant and plausible contributions, both in physical and virtual realms, were made through publications and active involvement.

After analyzing the hypotheses, we determined that social media does not help to decrease the political alienation experienced by working women at the Faculty of Social Sciences, Amar Thelidji University of Laghouat. This finding contradicts Habermas' assertion that social media is a defining feature of the public sphere. Additionally, it is worth noting that participation on social media platforms is open to all. This implies that women are also able to engage in expressing their opinions on matters. Furthermore, the participants in this field have equal positions and roles, irrespective of their economic and social circumstances. This implies that women are on an equal footing with men, such as fathers, brothers, husbands, uncles, and others, in terms of all their attributes, and they possess a political sphere. She is well regarded in this profession from his point of view. Despite the numerous advantages women have gained in this domain, they have been unable to alleviate political alienation through social media. This can be understood from the standpoint of social exchange theory, which posits that society has failed to fulfill the individual's desired needs, thus

impacting their virtual social interactions. These platforms failed to address the fundamental needs of women, namely self-confidence and the freedom to express their opinions without limitations or fear. They also did not contribute to dispelling the notion that politics is exclusively for men, a belief deeply ingrained in women's thinking due to societal upbringing. This is evident from the complex organizational perspective, which suggests that the sense of alienation is a direct result of societal conditioning. The individual engages in social ties that contribute to his gradual withdrawal from society.

Section Five: Analyzing the findings of the present investigation in relation to the outcomes of previous studies.

The findings of the present study corroborated the conclusions of the second and third investigations, indicating that Facebook is the predominant platform for political engagement on social media. The present investigation has determined that social media does not have a role in diminishing or eradicating political alienation. Contrary to Hebat Allah Saleh's study, which found that Egyptian youth's exposure to social networking sites reduces political alienation, it appears that there may be other factors preventing social networking sites from having the same effect among working women. One possible reason, as previously mentioned, could be the conservative and masculine mindset prevalent in Laghouat society, which may also be reflected on social media platforms.

Conclusion:

Political alienation among women is a long-standing issue that stems from the patriarchal society, which frequently marginalizes and undermines their status. Despite the fact that our religion grants women a high status and allows them to work in all fields, they are often deprived of these opportunities by the male gender... Their strict commitment to antiquated standards and customs hinders our growth rather than propelling us forward. The mindset observed in real-life society is mirrored in the virtual realm of platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, and other social media. Consequently, it is plausible that these platforms may not significantly contribute to alleviating political alienation among working women at the Faculty of Social Sciences, Ammar Thelidji University, Laghouat. To validate this inquiry, I examined the mindset of the male populace via social media platforms pertaining to the insufficient impact of these platforms in mitigating or eradicating alienation. Is there a political aspect notwithstanding the abundance of available advantages in these means? Conducting a study on this matter is feasible, as science commences with an inquiry and concludes with an inquiry, thus initiating further research.

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