

POLITICAL COMMUNICATION DURING THE 2018 ELECTIONS IN THE TERRITORY OF UBUNDU IN THE REPUBLIC DEMOCRATIC CONGO

Ass. MAKUNYA EBOGA THOMAS, Prof. LISSENDJA BOLIMBO, Prof. BOLINDA BOLINDA & Prof. MBATE LUPIKI

University of Kisangani

<https://doi.org/10.37602/IJREHC.2025.6325>

ABSTRACT

The objective of this study is to analyze a field of knowledge where the competition of the main paradigms of political thought and social sciences is perfectly reflected. Theories that realize due to their conception of politics, the communication of their relationship and the emphasis they place on its practical, symbolic or structural aspects. Several figures inspire the theoretical approaches in competition to take charge of the issue of political communication: dialogue, strategy, behavior, system, social construction of reality.

The first two emphasize praxeology, the next two on the process, the last on interpretation. The dialogic approach is the closest to traditional theory where the consubstantiality of politics and communication is emphasized. The constructivist approach is the most influenced by comprehensive sociology than the systematic and strategic behaviorist approaches. Behavior, system. interaction and dialogue allow to label logics of analysis of political communication.

Here we will give a general overview of political communication before seeing how this political reality was experienced in the Ubundu Territory in 2018.

Keywords: Political communication, election, constituency. Ubundu territory.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

If, in the absence of a definition, we try to know what communication is about, we realize by consulting a book or a chapter on it, that it is as much a question of propaganda as of opinion, of government action, of the circulation of information, of influence, of attitude, of journalism, of cinema or of linguistics. All social life is made up of communication, only some sectors use it more than others. Even in those, such as politics, the notion remains vague. J. GERSTLE, in his study on communication, concedes that " *the notion is extremely confused* " ¹

We can conceive of political communication as the opposite of a degradation of politics, but as a condition for the functioning of our expanded public space (Cayrol, 1986; Ferry, 1987; Habermas, 1987; Massika and Walton, 1983). By allowing the interaction between information, politics and communication, it appears as a fundamental concept for analysing the functioning of mass democracy. It does not lead to the suppression of politics or to the

¹ J. GERSTLE, *La communication politique*, P.U.F., Paris 1992, p. 86.

subordination of it to communication, but on the contrary, to making it possible in mass democracy.

We can define political communication as " *the space where the contradictory discourses of the three actors who have the legitimacy to express themselves publicly on politics are exchanged, who are politicians, journalists and public opinion through polls*² ".

The understanding of political communication and the model that was applied during the 2018 elections in the Territory of Ubundu required an effort to theorize different terms that form the basis of this work. Indeed, the nation of political communication and more particularly of political marketing has been elucidated with regard to the conceptions and theoretical camp of communication according to J. GERSTLE and the models of political communication according to G. ACHACHE to reflect the polysemic character of this nation. Before analyzing the course of political marketing applied during the 2018 elections in Ubundu Territory, it is essential to present in the next chapter the means of action likely to be used by modern political marketing.

2.0 2018 ELECTION IN THE TERRITORY OF UBUNDU FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF POLITICAL COMMUNICATION

In this point, it is a question of explaining how the 2018 elections were organized in accordance with the perspective of political communication. Specifically, it is a question of examining the functioning of the Independent National Electoral Commission and the execution of the 2018 electoral operations in the Democratic Republic of Congo and in the province of Tshopo as well as in the Territory of Ubundu in the case under examination.

A. Background on the 2018 Election Process

Under article 211 of the above-mentioned Congolese Constitution, the Independent National Electoral Commission is responsible for the organization of the electoral process, including the registration of voters, the maintenance of the electoral register, voting, counting and the referendum. It ensures the regularity of the electoral and referendum process.

B. Revision of the electoral register³

With **40,371,439** voters enrolled throughout the national territory during the operation of the revision of the electoral register, the CENI office has taken up the great challenge it had to face as soon as it took office. Because several registration centers have been operational throughout the national territory.

This voter registration operation is governed by Article 5 of the Constitution⁴, Law No. 04/028 of 24 December 2004 on the identification and registration of voters in the Democratic

² D. WALTON, "The media, weak links in political communication", Hermès, n°4, Ed. du CNRS, p32.

³ Echos of the Elections, electoral information magazine in the DRC, 2018, p6.

⁴ The nationality requirements set out in the Nationality Act, which enshrine, inter alia, the principles of the uniqueness and exclusivity of Congolese nationality, and grant nationality to all ethnic groups whose individuals and territory constituted what became the DRC in 1960

Republic of Congo, the electoral law of 2006 and its amendment of June 2011 as well as Law No. 04/24 of 12 November 2004 on Congolese nationality.

C. Registration and Change in the Number of Registered Electors by Province

The table below shows the number of voters registered by the Provinces in the 2018 elections.

Table 1: Registered Electors by Province

No.	Province	Registered voters
1.	Bas-Uélé	477 624
2.	Ecuador	966 882
3.	Haut-Katanga	2 461 703
4.	Haut-Lomami	1 312 959
5.	Haut-Uélé	929 415
6.	Ituri	2 238 761
7.	Kasai	1 495 089
8.	Kasaï Central	1 552 139
9.	Kasaï Oriental	1 094 420
10.	Kinshasa	4 462 245
11.	Congo Central	1 931 006
12.	Kwango	985 077
13.	Kwilu	2 350 798
14.	Crowbars	1 245 651
15.	Lualaba	1 023 187
16.	Mai-Ndombe	978 786
17.	Maniema	1 028 676
18.	Mongala	974 249
19.	North Kivu	3 864 600
20.	North-Ubangi	679 996
21.	Sankuru	1 171 011
22.	South Kivu	2 565 934
23.	South Ubangi	1 332 220
24.	Tanganyika	1 177 448
25.	Tshopo	1 295 911
26.	Tshuapa	775 652
TOTAL		40 371 439

Source: Law No. 18/005 of 8 May 2018 adopting the distribution of seats by electoral district for legislative, provincial, municipal and local elections.

This table reveals that the Province of Kinshasa comes in first place with 4,462,245 registered voters followed by North Kivu with 3,864,600, in third place South Kivu Province with 2,565,934 registered voters followed by Haut-Katanga with 2,461,703 registered voters, followed by the city Province of Kwilu with 2,350,798 registered voters, followed by Ituri

with 2,238,761 registered voters, followed by Kongo Central with 1,931,006 registered voters, followed by Kasai Central with 1,552,139 registered voters, followed by Kasai with 1,495,089 registered voters followed by Haut-Lomami with 1,312,959 registered voters followed by Tshopo with 1,295,911 registered voters followed by Sud-Ubangi with 1,332,220 registered voters followed by Lomami with 1,245,651 registered voters Tanganyika with 1,177,448 registered voters followed by Kasai Oriental with 1,094,420 registered voters followed by Sankuru with 1,171,011 registered voters followed by Maniema with 1,028,676 registered voters followed by Lualaba with 1,023,187 followed by Equateur with 966,882 registered voters followed by Mai-Ndombe with 978,786 registered voters followed by Mongala with 974,249 registered voters followed by Kwango with 985,077 registered voters followed by Haut-Uélé with 929,415 registered voters, followed by Tshuapa with 775,652 registered voters, followed by Nord-Ubangi with 679,996 registered voters and finally Bas-Uélé with 477,624 registered voters.

Table 2: Registered voters by territory in Tshopo province

No.	Territory	Registered voters
1.	Bafwasende	83 739
2.	Banalia	115 189
3.	Forest	141 556
4.	Isangi	225 466
5.	Kisangani city	377 107
6.	Opal	121 055
7.	Ubundu	137 463
8.	Yahuma	94 336
TOTAL		1 295 911

This table reveals that the city of Kisangani comes in first place with 377,107 registered voters, followed by Isangi Territory with 225,466 registered voters, in third place Basoko Territory with 141,556 registered voters, followed by Ubundu with 137,463 registered voters, followed by Opala with 121,055 registered voters, followed by Banalia with 115,189 registered voters, followed by Yahuma with 94,336 registered voters and finally Bafwasende with 83,739 voters Registered.

The following table gives us the cumulative situation of those enrolled by group.

Table 3: Registered Voters by Sector/Chiefdom of Ubundu Territory

No.	District	Grouping	Number of electors
1.	Kirundu Arabized Chiefdom	Kibonge	1 578
		Saba	1 153
		Ugarawa	509
Total Kirundu Arabized Chiefdom			3 240
2.	Chefferie Walengola Lilo	Asombi	3 077
		Babaudu	2 115
		Babimi	1 176

		Baluko	321
		Bangose	777
		Uncle	2093
Total Chefferie Walengola Lilo			9 559
3.	Bakumu Area of Obiatuku	Azambu	14 340
		Baduka Tshiakala	3 104
		Bakumu maiko	1 420
		Baleka	1 535
Total Bakumu Sector of Obiatuku			20 399
4.	Bakumu Kilinga Sector	Bafwaboli	6 593
		Kilinga	4 224
Total Bakumu Kilinga Sector			10 817
5.	Bakumu Mandombe Area	Bakumu Baleka	9 216
		Bakumu Kabalo	2 529
		Bakumu Madula	10 847
Total Bakumu Mandombe Sector			22 592
6.	Bakumu Mangongo Area	Babunde	1 623
		Babusoko	3 661
		Bamuyumbu	811
		Band	3 445
		Banekwa	1 734
Total Bakumu Mangongo Sector			11 274
7.	Mituku Bamoya Area	Bakeka	2 743
		Bakuta	2 707
		Banakebuka	1 142
		Children	2 005
Total Mituku Bamoya Sector			8 597
8.	Mituku Basikate Area	Baikuba	1 545
		Bamoso	901
		Bamutamba	1 459
		Bariki	1 010
		Basikonge	3 482
Total Mituku Basikate Sector			8 397
9.	Walengola Babira Sector	Babiondo	7 051
		Bafale	184
		Bagwase	1 495
		Bamini	1 543
		Batiamumbu	1930
		Bavalongo	3 874
		Limanga	1 311
Total Walengola Babira Sector			17 388
10.	Walengola Baleka sector	Bamanga	1 752

		Bamini	2 115
		Mpuku	931
		Ruki	1 871
Total Walengola Baleka Sector			6 669
11.	Walengola Lowa sector	Babuma	1 787
		Bagbandia	3 488
		Bagwasa	1 332
		Baimana	5 795
		Bayer	2 641
Total Walengola Lowa Sector			15 043
12.	Ubundu City	Ubundu City	7 318
TOTAL GENERAL			137 463

Source: Law No. 18/005 of 8 May 2018 adopting the distribution of seats by electoral district for legislative, provincial, municipal and local elections.

This table reveals that the Bakumu Mandombe Sector comes in first place with 22,592 registered voters, followed by Bakumu Sector of Obiatuku with 20,399 registered voters, in third place Walengola Babira with 17,388 registered voters, followed by Walengola Lowa with 15,043 registered voters, followed by Bakumu Mangongo with 11,274 registered voters, followed by Bakumu Kilinga with 10,817 registered voters, followed by Walengola Lilo with 9,559 registered voters, followed by Mituku Bamoya with 8,597 registered voters, followed by Mituku Basikate with 8,397 registered voters, followed by Cité d'Ubundu with 7,318 registered voters, followed by Walengola Baleka with 6,669 registered voters and finally Arabized Kirundu with 3,240 registered voters.

Table 4 Final list of candidates for the election of national deputies, in the elections of 2018/Ubundu Territory

No.	Surname, Post-Name & First Name	Sex	Political Party/Grouping	In acronym
1.	AYALI OTUKA Daniel	M	Alliance for the Future	AA/a
2.	RAMAZANI AMISI Robert	M	Alliance for the Future	AA/a
3.	ABEDI MAHOLE Pierre	M	Allied Action to Improve the Living Conditions of the Congolese	AAAC
4.	UTULA MUTUMBI Mauritius	M		AAAC
5.	BEDYGEGWA N'SAO Gaston	M	Alternative Action for Well-Being and Change	AAB
6.	MASANGA KISIGAY Etienne	M		AAB
7.	ISAKO KAPUTULA Degostin	M	Alliance of Actors for Good Governance in Congo	AABC
8.	LUPUNDE AHANDA Victor	M		AABC
9.	FUNDI TSHUPA Bernard	M	Love, Future and Peace	MONKEY
10.	YAMA LOBELA Jean	M	Love, Future and Peace	MONKEY
11.	AMISI MUDJANAHERI Eli	M	Alliance of Builders for a Congo Emergent	ABCE

12.	BILALI BIN HALAFU Abdoul	M		ABCE
13.	KALIBUNDJI UTWAY Djodjo	M	The Future of Congo	ACO
14.	NDJOFINDO UGUMBO Santos	M	The Future of Congo	ACO
15.	ATCHIA KAMBELA André	M	Alliance of Democrats for Renewal and Progress	ADRP
16.	BIBI UTWAY YOHA Rose	F		ADRP
17.	RAMAZANI MATONGO Joseph	M	Actions in the Unit	ADU
18.	TSHOMBA KALUBI Eddy	M	Actions in the Unit	ADU
19.	ABEDI KAPUNDJU Justin	M	Alliance of Democratic Forces of the Congo and Ally	AFDC-A
20.	NGONGO IBRAHIMU Jérôme	M		AFDC-A
21.	KOLONGO BENDERA Beraph	M	Alliance of Kongo Movements	AMK
22.	A TASTE OF JUSTIN'S LIFE	M	Alliance of Kongo Movements	AMK
23.	ALI AMISI Steward	M	Alliance of Progressives for the Congo	APCO
24.	KICHINDJA OSAKO God given	M	Alliance of Progressives for the Congo	APCO
25.	LIFENYA BAELO Jérôme	M	Alliance for the Integral Transformation of Congo	ATIC
26.	YUMA BAMOKI Jude	M	Alliance for the Integral Transformation of Congo	ATIC
27.	MAONDI MASOMBOLA Jean	M	Coalition of Democrats	CODE
28.	ONLY PAUNI Ghislain	M	United Front of Patriots	FUPA
29.	TABU BWANANDEKE NDUFA	M	Group 18	G18
30.	BWANANDEKE ABOSA Paul	M	Groups of 7	G7
31.	MASUDI ATOLOMBAMONANI Bernard	M	Groups of 7	G7
32.	BAONDJA MONABATEBEANGA Henri Thomas	M	May 17 Movement/KIKUKAMA	M17/K
33.	KITUKULA MOKONANY Clement	M	May 17 Movement/KIKUKAMA	M17/K
34.	KITUI MITUKA BHIKIDJA	M	Movement for the Liberation of Congo	MLC
35.	MUMBAI ALLEGATIONS Xavier	M	Movement for the Liberation of Congo	MLC
36.	KOLONGO MAGAUKA Jean-Claude	M	Social movement	MS
37.	SEFU AMISI Henri	M	Social movement	MS
38.	BENGANA MWIMBO Felix	M	Unified Lumumbist Party and Allies	PALU&A
39.	LOMBA KINGOMBE Samuel	M	Unified Lumumbist Party and Allies	PALU&A
40.	DARWEZI APENDEKI Marceline	F	People's Party for Peace and Democracy	PPPD
41.	MANGALA BEMBI Bernard	M	People's Party for Peace and Democracy	PPPD
42.	LIGWAYABO IGAMUSANIO John	M	People's Party for Reconstruction and Democracy	PPRD
43.	MUSEMENA BONGALA Gaston	M	People's Party for Reconstruction and Democracy	PPRD
44.	ABEDI SAIDI MASUDI Abel	M	People's Revolution Party	PRP

45.	BINGWE MWANZO Jean	M	People's Revolution Party	PRP
46.	ADULUMBA BIMO Cathy	F	Gathering of the Political and Social Forces of the D.R.Congo, acquired Change	RASSOP
47.	MALESO YAFALI BABA Marius	M		RASSOP
48.	BABIMBE NGANDI Treasury	M	Republic Forward and Allies	EPR and A
49.	MAHAMUDI LOANGA Delly	M	Republic Forward and Allies	EPR and A
50.	EKOMBELA RISASI Françoise	F	Republicans Independent and Allies	IR & AL
51.	LUSINDE WA LUSANGI Joseph		Republicans Independent and Allies	IR & AL
52.	LIFEYA BULAYA Antoine	M	Rassemblement pour la Reconstruction du Congo	RRC
53.	TOFENDO IGAFÉY Joseph	M	Rassemblement pour la Reconstruction du Congo	RRC
54.	ESAKIE ASIMBA Elise	F	Union for Democracy and Social Progress/TSHISEKEDI	UDPS/T
55.	KOMBOZI LIMANUNGU Immanuel	M	Union for Democracy and Social Progress/TSHISEKEDI	UDPS/T
56.	ALANGWI RISASI Gilbert	M	Union for the Congolese Nation	UNC
57.	LISASI ABDALLAH Abdallah	M	Union for the Congolese Nation	UNC

Source: Archives of the Independent National Electoral Commission (CENI) Ubundu Territory, year 2018.

Table 5 Final List of Candidates for the Election of Provincial Deputies, 2018 Elections/Ubundu Territory

No.	Surname, Post-Name & First Name	Sex	Political Party/Grouping	In acronym
1.	AMISI LUMBILA Gaston	M	Alliance for the Future	AA/A
2.	KOMBOZI ISSA PAINT Jean-Pierre	M	Alliance for the Future	AA/A
3.	LUMANGI OMOLONGO Cybien	M	Allied Action to Improve the Living Conditions of the Congolese	AAAC
4.	NGEREZA SELEMANI Henri	M		AAAC
5.	USENI DJOPO Fiston	M		AAAC
6.	BILALI ALIKOMISELE Jean-Robert	M	Alternative Action for Well-Being and Change	AAB
7.	BOKUNGU ISONGIBI Gilbert	M		AAB
8.	MANGALA BENGAMA Camile	M		AAB
9.	LUPUNDE AHANDA Victor	M	Alliance of Actors for Good Governance in Congo	AABC
10.	LUPUNGU KOMBA Madeleine	F		AABC
11.	MOTINDO MUNGAMBA Anthony	M		AABC
12.	BOENA BO BOENA Patrick	M	Alliance for Democratic Alternation	AA

13.	KIENGE SUBONGEA Kienort	M	Alliance for Democratic Alternation	AA
14.	HAVING THE GALLONS Camille	M	Alliance for Democratic Alternation	AA
15.	MANGALA EKITA Martin	M	Love, Future and Peace	MONKEY
16.	HUMAN BEINGS Albert	M	Love, Future and Peace	MONKEY
17.	AMISI MUDJANHERI Eli	M	Alliance of Builders for an Emerging Congo	ABCE
18.	KOLONGO DARWEZI Elie	M		ABCE
19.	MASEMO WA MASEMO MOLILI Thomas César	M		ABCE
20.	FOLOIYAMA RUKUL'AMOME Victor	M	The Future of Congo	ACO
21.	FURAHA ANELIMA Bernadette	F	The Future of Congo	ACO
22.	ZIPORA LUKUKA ZIPORA	F	The Future of Congo	ACO
23.	BIBI UTWAY Rose	F	Alliance of Democrats for Renewal and Progress	ADRP
24.	BUSHIRI AMUNDALA Dupont	M		ADRP
25.	MUNYAPAR RIZATION Christoph Matthew	M		ADRP
26.	BAILLAH SUTSHE Fiston	M	Actions in the Unit	ADU
27.	RAMAZANI MATONGO Joseph	M	Actions in the Unit	ADU
28.	ABEDI KAPUNDJU Justin	M	Alliance of Democratic Forces of Congo and Ally	AFDC-A
29.	ABIBU SAKAPEMA BIN MUNGAMBA Mauritius	M		AFDC-A
30.	MUSSA HAMADI Moïse	M		AFDC-A
31.	ASSANI BASILA Always	M	Alliance of Kongo Movements	AMK
32.	LIMOYA OMBELE Albert	M	Alliance of Kongo Movements	AMK
33.	MWARABU TEKWE Crispin	M	Alliance of Kongo Movements	AMK
34.	AMUNDAL SABITI Léon	M	Alliance of Progressives for the Congo	APCO
35.	DJUMA SITALA Carine	F		APCO
36.	TABEN IKILI EL BUSOGA Jean of God	M	Alternation for the Republic	AR
37.	TABOO FALANGA Noki	M	Alternation for the Republic	AR
38.	YENGA FALANGA Junior	F	Alternation for the Republic	AR
39.	LIYE OLOBA Joseph	M	Alliance for the Integral Transformation of Congo	ATIC
40.	MASTAKI KIZIMBA Georges	M		ATIC
41.	NURA KOSHI Asani	M		ATIC
42.	KAPINDI MALUKU Marie	F	Coalition of Democrats	CODE
43.	LIMBUKA AMUZA Jean	M	Coalition of Democrats	CODE

44.	MBAYO DIMIANO Benefit	M	Coalition of Democrats	CODE
45.	AMISI KILABANA Texo	M	Group 18	G18
46.	BWANANDEKE ABOSA Paul	M	Group of 7	G7
47.	KASHINDE OMARU MUNGAMBA	M	Group of 7	G7
48.	MASUDI ATOLOMBOMONANI Bernard	M	Group of 7	G7
49.	KANGULU BAUNDJA Jean-Richard	M	Independent	
50.	AKOYA ALUTA WA ISOLI Alphonse	M	May 17 Movement/KIKUKAMA	M17/K
51.	IBRAHIM NASIBU Didier	M	May 17 Movement/KIKUKAMA	M17/K
52.	SALUMU BEKI Benjamin	M	May 17 Movement/KIKUKAMA	M17/K
53.	BAUSE BIENA Clément	M	Movement for the Liberation of Congo	MLC
54.	MAALE ISAOKOMA Antoine	M	Movement for the Liberation of Congo	MLC
55.	SALUMU RAMAZANI Etienne	M	Movement for the Liberation of Congo	MLC
56.	BAMAKE EZEKIA Patience	F	Social movement	MS
57.	MEDJE TUMBWABO Joe-Joseph	M	Social movement	MS
58.	MUFAMA MATUMO Tiger	M	Social movement	MS
59.	AZIZA BINTI MOLISHO Liliane	F	Congolese Party for Development	PCD
60.	BONDO BIN AMUNDALA Pierre	M	Congolese Party for Development	PCD
61.	KISANGA AB'HA-KILENGE Cyprien	M	Congolese Party for Development	PCD
62.	EKANO MUKWANJANJA Jean-René	M	People's Party for Reconstruction and Democracy	PPRD
63.	KASABA BAPIANGA Augustin	M		PPRD
64.	MUSEMENA BONGALA Gaston	M		PPRD
65.	BILO MUNGAMBA WA IYANGO Grégoire	M	People's Revolution Party	PRP
66.	ISALA MULUKA Laurent	M	People's Revolution Party	PRP
67.	IBRAHIM HAMADI KEYENGANO	M	Republic Forward and Allies	Rep and Allies
68.	BOKUNGU MOKOMBE YUKIS	M	Rassemblement pour la Reconstruction du Congo	RRC
69.	IYANGO FAKI FUMBA François	M		RRC
70.	NSOMBI BOKONGI Théophile	M		RRC
71.	KABEYA OR KABEYA Roger	M	Union for Democracy and Social Progress/TSHISEKEDI	UDPS/T
72.	KALOKOLA BIN RAMADANI Raphaël	M	Union for Democracy and Social Progress/TSHISEKEDI	UDPS/T
73.	KOMBOZI LIMANUNGU Immanuel	M	Union for Democracy and Social Progress/TSHISEKEDI	UDPS/T
74.	AMISI KAMINAMINA Gilbert	M	Union for the Congolese Nation	UNC
75.	KISUBU ALI Julien	M		UNC
76.	MUSAFIRI TANDA Albert	M		UNC

Source: Archives of the Independent National Electoral Commission (CENI) Ubundu Territory, year 2018.

Table 6: Stabilized voting sites in Ubundu

Sector/ Chieftdom	Grouping	Code SV	Name of the voting site	Address of the voting site
Bakumu Area d'Obiatuku	AZAMBAU	16 105	E.P. BABINGI	BABBING
		16 106	E.P. UMBUNDJE	BAMBUNDJE
		21 150	EP. BATIANGUMA	BATIANGUMA II
		50 109	EP. BATIEMBOBO	BATIEMBOBO
		50 110	EP. LIKUNGU	BAMUNYA
		50 111	EP. II MENGWE	BAYOKE II
	BALEKA	21 151	EP. WANYA	BATIBUOY
	MAIKO	16 107	CABANE MAIKO	BABOGOMBE I
	TSHAKALA	16 108	E.P. MUNGAMBA/FATAKI	BANANANGA
		50 122	EP. NDJALE	NDJALE II
Bakumu Area Kilinga	BAFWAMBOLI	16 109	E.P. KILINGA	BADIBU I
		21 152	EP. BASUKWAMBULA	BASUKWAMBULA
		50 106	EP. BAFWABOLI	BAFWABOLI
	KILINGA	16 110	CABIN OF BABWANDJAO	BABWANDJAO
		16 111	E.P. PENE KATANGA	REFERENCES
Sector Bakumu Command	BALEKA	17 708	EP. BACCALAUREATE	BATIKALELA
	KABALO	50 117	EP. KAYETE	BAMBUNDJE III
	MADULA	16 114	EP. WANIERUKULA	BANGOKA
		16 115	E.P PUMUZIKA	BANAKANUKE
Sector Bakumu - Mangongo	BABUNDJE	16 116	EP. UBUNDU	BABOLEMBA
	BULLY	16 117	E.P. BABUSOKO	BABUSOKO III
		21 155	E.P BIARO	BIARO
	BAMUYUMBA	16 118	CABANE DE BAMUYUMBU	BABOLEMBA
	BAND	16 119	E.P. 1 BANDU	KISESA
	BANEKWA	16 120	E.P. MAFUTAMINGI	PLENTY
Leadership Kirundu	BANIE SAIDI	16 122	KIRUNDU HUT	KIRUNDU
	KIBONGE	16 123	EP. BE	BE
		21 157	EP. KIRUNDU	ONDO
	UGARAWA	16 124	E.P. KIRUNDU	ISLAM
	BAKUTA	16 125	E.P. MUCHALIKO	MUCHALIKO

Sector Mituku - Bamoya		50 113	EP. BANAKELECHA	BANAKELECHA
	BANAKEBUKA	16 126	EP BAMOYA	BANAKEBUKA
	BANYALOBKEKE	16 127	E.P. KANYONYO	THE U
		50 114	EP HAMADI BIN ALI	CAUCASUS
	CHILDREN	16 128	E.P. CHILDREN	THE LAW
Mituku Sector Basikate	BAIKUBA	16 129	E.P. BAIKUBA	BAIKUBA I
		50 115	CABANE DE BABUKONGO	BABUKONGO RIVER
	BAMOSO	16 130	E.P BASIKATE	BANAKILA
	BAMUTAMBA	16 131	E.P. MAYUNGA	MAYUNGA 36 KM
	BARIKI	16 132	E.P ST NICOLAS	BARIKI MWARABU
	BASIKONGE	16 133	EP. TONDO	TONDO
		50 118	EP. KALINDULA	ADVENTURE
		50 119	EP. EPISCOPAL	BASIKAYONI
	Ubundu City	16 121	INSTITUT ALFAJIRI	4 OF N° 56
Sector Walengola - Babira	BABIONDO	16 134	E.P. KIAMOJA	LUSA
		50 107	EP. KISESE	AMADJABE
	BAFALE	16 135	E.P. BAFALÉ	BAFALE
	BAGWASE	16 136	E.P BABIRA	BAGWASI LOKANDO
	BAMINI	16 137	E.P. LA LUMIERE	BANANDJALE
	BATIAMUMBU	16 138	EP BATISEKO	OF Batis
	BAVALONGO	16 139	E.P. BAHATI	BATIAKANDA
		21 159	CENTRE DE SANTE BATIAMOYOWA	BATIAMOYOWA
	LIMANGA	21 160	EP BATIECHEINDJA	BATIECHEINDJA I
Sector Walengola - Baleka	BAMANGA	16 141	E.P. IGALONGOTA	BAMANGA
	BAMINI	16 142	CENTRE DE SANTE BANANGUMA	BANANGUMA
	MPUKU	16 143	CABANE de BANATABA	BANATABA
	RUIKI	16 144	E.P BATENDE	BASUA
	ASOMBI	16 145	E.P. BATIASIKI	BATIASIKI
		50 112	EP. ONGOKA	BATIOBEA
	BABAUDU	16 146	BUREAU LOKANI ADMINISTRATIVE	BATIAATEBE
		21 161	OTIOLIO INST.	BATIOLIO
	BALUKO	16 147	P.S. BALUKO	BALUKO BANANDJOU
	BAMINI	16 148	EP. BORE	BATIKALUBA

Walengola sector -Usag		50 108	BABULAMBI HEALTH POST	BABULAMBI I
	BANGOSE	16 149	E.P. BATIOGOYO	BATIOGOYO
	UNCLE	16 150	EP BATIKAUNGA	BATIKAONGA
		50 120	E.P. BATIEKWENDO I	BATIEKWENDO
		50 121	P.S. BATIEKILI	BATIEKILI
Walengola sector Lowa	BABOYOMBO	50 116	EP. KENGESUNGA	KENGESUNGA
	BABUMA	16 151	E.P. LICHOMOYA	PENEMWANGA
	FEAR	17 709	EP KITAMBALA	KITAMBALA
		21 162	INST. DE LOWA	LOWA STATE
		50 103	EP. DUMBADUMBA	DUMBADUMBA
	BAKOLA	16 153	EP. BAGWASA	BAGWASA
	BANGBANDIA	16 154	E.P. MAMBOLEO	MAMBOLE
	BAYEU	16 155	E.P. ONGOKA	ONGOKA
WANIERUKULA Rural Commune		50 104	KIPOKOSO HEALTH CENTER	Q/BAMBUNDJE I
		50 105	EP. PENESIBO	Q/BAMBUNDJE II

Source: Archives of the Independent National Electoral Commission (CENI) Ubundu Territory, year 2018.

3.0 THE AWARENESS CAMPAIGN

In Kinshasa, the awareness-raising and civic and electoral education campaign was carried out by the RECIC (Civic Education Network in Congo) which received funding from DAI/USAID to the tune of 100,000 US dollars, which was channelled through Christian Aid.

The RECIC distributed the awareness-raising material produced by the CENI and available in the local branches of Kinshasa, organized info-awareness sessions in hot spots (markets, bus stops, important crossroads, etc.), awareness-raising tours through the neighborhoods and in the buses, interactive dialogues on the revision of the electoral register during which the population exchanged with the authorities/experts of the CENI in a public place and expressed its views on the process and operations.

In the province of Bas-Congo, EISA supported the CENI in awareness-raising activities, in particular through the production and deployment of banners, the organization of consultation frameworks and a motorized caravan in MATADI.

EISA produced banners, posters and awareness-raising sheets, trained trainers and facilitators, supported NGOs, organized motorized caravans and political party forums.

In the other provinces of the country, due to a lack of funding, the CENI branches have organized consultation frameworks at the level of the Provincial Executive Secretariats (SEP) and local branches with the CENI's partners with a view to agreeing on a partnership for the use of their communication channels for the dissemination of messages on the revision of the electoral register. They produced and unfurled banners inviting the population to participate in the operation to revise the electoral register.

The Provincial Executive Secretaries, the Heads of Local Branches, the civic and electoral education officers carried out local awareness-raising activities in schools, higher education and university establishments, in neighborhoods, sectors, groups to mobilize the population in the operation of the revision of the electoral register. They also used local radio and television stations to broadcast messages about the revision of the electoral register.

IFES organised motorhomes and a media campaign in several towns in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

It financed the media campaign through a grant to its partner Search for common group/centre Lokele, which broadcast spots through a network of partner radio stations in the provinces of Equateur, Kasai Oriental, North Kivu and Orientale Province. The Ubundu Territory is currently experiencing the same realities.

Table 7: Manifestations of political communication during the 2018 election campaign

No.	Assertions	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Hate speech	25	30
2.	Speeches of humiliation	13	15
3.	Speeches of separation of the tribal camps	8	10
4.	Speeches and insults	34	40
5.	Speeches separating the political camps	4	5
Total		84	100

Reading this table shows that out of 84 subjects surveyed concerning the manifestations of political communication during the 2018 electoral campaign: 34 responses or 40% concerned speeches and insults; 25 subjects or 30% of the responses were put forward about hate speech; 13 subjects or 15% of the responses were declared for humiliating speeches; 8 subjects or 10% of the responses were put forward about discourses of separation of the tribal camps as well as 4 subjects or 5% of the responses were invoked for speeches of separation of the political camps.

From the answers put forward by our respondents, we can say that our specific hypothesis 1 is confirmed and specific objective 1 is achieved.

Specific question 2 was posed as follows:

What violence has been recorded among young people as a result of this political communication?

Specific hypothesis 2 has been worded as follows:

The violence recorded among young people following political communication is pitched fights between youth camps, looting and burning of movable and immovable property, verbal aggressiveness of young people.

4.0 CONCLUSION

We examined the point on political communication as experienced during the 2018 elections in the Territory of Ubundu.

We first wanted to give a general vision of the theory and the different conceptions that the world has developed around the concept of political communication.

We examined how the political communication developed with the political actors in the Territory of Ubundu, there were a total of 84 subjects who represented the different strata of the population. These political actors include electoral officers, leaders of youth associations, representatives of civil society and law enforcement services. All these people were chosen by four corners in view of the violence during the electoral campaigns in the Territory of Ubundu.

After analysis and processing of the data, we recorded the following results:

Regarding the main hypothesis, Table 1 shows that out of 84 subjects surveyed on the causes of violence based on political communication during the 2018 electoral campaign: 42 or 50% said that hegemonic conflicts between the leaders of different political parties are at the root of this violence. The instrumentalization of activists within the same political party comes in second place, according to the expression of 19 subjects surveyed, i.e. 23%. 12 subjects or 14% are attributed role conflicts between leaders within the same party. 11 subjects, or 13%, did not hide their intentions to denounce intolerance between supporters of different political parties.

Concerning the specific hypotheses, in particular specific hypothesis 1, the reading of Table 2 shows that out of 84 subjects surveyed concerning the manifestations of political communication during the 2018 electoral campaign: 34 responses, i.e. 40%, concerned speeches and insults; 25 subjects or 30% of the responses were put forward about hate speech; 13 subjects or 15% of the responses were declared for humiliating speeches; 8 subjects or 10% of the responses were put forward about the discourses of separation of the tribal camps as well as 4 subjects or 5% of the answers were invoked for discourses of separation of the political camps.

Concerning specific hypothesis 2, the reading of Table 3 shows that out of 84 subjects surveyed concerning the manifestations of violence during the 2018 electoral campaign: 35 subjects or 42% of the responses were put forward about the pitched fights between

activists of different political parties; 35 subjects, or 42% of the responses, were reported for assault and battery between the young people; 8 subjects, or 9% of the responses, attested to looting and burning of movable and immovable property and 6 subjects, or 7% of the responses, were put forward with regard to population displacement for fear of reprisals.

Thus, political communication during the 2018 elections demonstrated its influence in the Territory of Ubundu in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

D. WALTON, "*The media, weak links in political communication*", Hermès, n°4, Ed. du CNRS, p32.

Echos of the Elections, electoral information magazine in the DRC, 2018, p6.

J. COHEN, « *Deliberation and Democratic Legitimacy* », p12-34, in . HAMLIN et Ph. PETIT, *The Good Polity*, Oxford, Blackwell, Oxford, 1989, p211.

J. GERSTLE, "La communication et la dualité public/privé", in *Revue française de science politique*, vol. 37, 1987, p659-674.

J. GERSTLE, *Communication politique*, PUF, Paris, 1992, p9-36.

J. GERSTLE, *La communication politique*, P.U.F., Paris 1992, p. 86.

J.-G BLUMLER, « Election media and the modern publicity process », p101-113, in M. FERGUSON (éd), *Public Communication: the new imperatives: Future directions for medi research*, Sage, London 1990.

J.M. COTTERET, *Gouvernants et gouvernés*, PUF, Paris, 1973, p47.

The nationality requirements set out in the Nationality Act, which enshrine, inter alia, the principles of the uniqueness and exclusivity of Congolese nationality, and grant nationality to all ethnic groups whose individuals and territory constituted what became the DRC in 1960

P. NORRIS, *The Victuous Circule : Political Communications in Post-industrial Societies*, Cambridge.