

**Young people and their attitudes towards citizenship
Cognitive vision and realistic approach at the University of
August 20, 1955, Skikda**

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Abstract:

In this realistic cognitive approach, we tried to shed light on the issue of youth and citizenship in the light of social variables by developing a general perception that looks at the university student's attitudes towards citizenship and its practices in social and political life. The societal context in which it appeared, in order to determine the pattern of prevailing social thinking on the issue of citizenship and the role it plays in directing behaviors and determining the forms of perceptions and practices of the university student at the Algerian university.

Keywords: citizenship; youth; attitudes; citizenship values; practices.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Citizenship is considered one of the old and renewed issues that have attracted the attention of many researchers and scholars in political, social and educational studies, and many have agreed on the occurrence of a comprehensive transformation and change in the concept of citizenship, especially among young people, as it has taken on different dimensions and forms, all of which revolve around the relationship of the individual with society and the state through a legal system. It preserves and defines all rights and duties, and the concept of what is unique to the concept of citizenship is a societal and intellectual specificity among young people, especially in the mechanisms of formation, construction and practice, especially in light of the social, cultural and economic changes known to the Arab society in general and the Algerian society in particular.

The social change witnessed by Algerian society has also led to an increase in the interest in the values of citizenship among young people, as it is the most prevalent category in society, which is necessary to preserve the social fabric, especially in the university institution.

Accordingly, in this realistic cognitive approach, we decided to shed light on the issue of youth and citizenship in the university institution, by developing a general vision that looks at the university student's attitudes towards citizenship and its practices in social and political life. Through which we aim to reveal the basic concepts and general representations that make up citizenship within the context of the societal context in which it

emerged, in order to reveal the prevailing social thinking about the issue of citizenship and the role it plays in directing behaviors and determining the forms of perceptions and practices of the university student at the Algerian university.

In order to clarify this, we will try, through this realistic approach, to answer the following two questions:

- What are the university student's attitudes towards citizenship and what are their representations?
- What are the basic values that form the general perceptions of the university student's citizenship practice?

2. The importance of the study and justifications for choosing the topic

2.1 The importance of the study

The issue of citizenship is considered one of the basic issues that are subject to permanent and renewed attention, as a result of the important and rapid changes that our daily lives are witnessing at all levels (political, social, economic and cultural), and what these changes require in terms of reformulating the requirements related to this strategic concept among young people in social sciences, which led to significant transformations in the way they understood and interpreted the relationship that constantly weaves social, intellectual and cognitive representations and perceptions that constitute trends between the two sides of the equation of citizenship and youth. Concrete reality in determining their attitudes and the pattern of their interactions with events

2.2 Justifications for choosing the topic

- Weak political participation of the Algerian youth in making many decisions.
- Weak public circulation of youth issues as university students and their social, political and cultural interests.
- The absence of democratic and developmental participation of the Algerian youth.

3. Study objectives

- Attempting to identify university students' attitudes towards citizenship, their level of awareness of it, their commitment and their contribution to promoting citizenship values and strengthening the values of belonging, loyalty and positive participation.
- Disclosure of the nature of these representations and practices shown by the university student toward and awareness of the values of citizenship despite openness to the variables of contemporary society. Tern of their interactions with events.

4. Study concepts

4.1 The concept of citizenship:

There is no doubt that the development of the concept of citizenship came as a result of the societal and political transformations that the modern state is witnessing, and this concept was affected by the various changes that affected the social, political, cultural, religious and educational structure, as this concept departed from its traditional scope and began to take

different dimensions in terms of form and practice according to political, religious and educational references.

Based on the most important references that dealt with the concept of citizenship, we can select some definitions in which the concept of citizenship is mentioned.

It was mentioned in the dictionary of sociology as a status or a social relationship that exists between a natural individual and a political community (the state), and through this relationship the first party offers loyalty, and the second party undertakes protection, and this relationship between the individual and the state is determined by law. **(Rabie, 2016, p. 58)**

The International Arab Encyclopedia also defines citizenship as "a term that indicates belonging to a nation or homeland." Fathi Helal and others view it from a psychological perspective as the feeling of belonging and loyalty to the homeland and to the political leadership, which is the source of satisfying basic needs and protecting oneself from fateful dangers. **(Abu Sakin, 2017, p. 89)**

As for the Encyclopedia Britannica, the Encyclopedia of International Books and the Collier's Encyclopedia of America, we can define citizenship as a full membership that arises from a relationship between an individual and a state, as determined by the law of that country and what that relationship includes in terms of duties such as paying taxes and defending the country and what it grants of rights such as the right to vote and the right to hold public office in the state. **(Banfield, 2018, p. 56)** Some researchers believe that citizenship means, among other things, the legal and

constitutional recognition of the right of the individual to participate in the administration of the country and to decide its affairs. (Siam, 2019, p. 56)

Citizenship is also defined as one of the most complete patterns of individual membership in the modern state. Here, it is not a faded image of a formal affiliation between the members of society in their specific state, as much as it is an entity of the gender of the relationship between the individual and then the community in their state that they shelter and belong to. It is therefore one of the necessities of belonging to the political group or to the state as an integrated political unit, which consists of a homeland (such as a geographical region), a nation (or people), a system and authority. Such affiliation imposes rights and necessitates duties as an integrated system that does not know separation and dismantling in its systems and entitlements. (Schnaber & Bacholier, 2014, p. 46)

In the context of this perception, we can recognize that citizenship under the contemporary state is generally formed within the framework of modern legal systems, and the system of rights and duties, although it is an essential basis in the modern formation of the state, but it is a human value system in its reality before anything else, and the state is nothing but a human phenomenon based on value rules to gain its legitimacy and realistic authority, and citizenship transcends other social relations and ties such as tribal, sectarian, national, racial, ethnic and religious.

However, the individual, as he is a member of a sect, then he exists in an entity that surrounds him from all sides, and this

comprehensive encompassment imposed on him in an entity is not subject to discussion. **(Patrick, 2020, p. 96)**

As for the legal expression of citizenship in international law, it is nationality and the legal bond that binds a person to a state, which entails mutual rights and obligations between them. It is a political bond because it is a tool for distributing individuals geographically between countries. **(Rubenstein & Adler, 2020, p. 45)**

There are also levels of feeling of citizenship that can be summarized as follows:

- The individual's feeling of the common bonds between him and the rest of the group, such as blood, neighborhood, homeland, and way of life, including customs, traditions, systems, values, beliefs, professions, laws, and others.
- The individual's feeling that this group will continue throughout the ages, that he and his generation are the result of the past, and that he and his generation are the seed of the future.
- The individual's feeling of being attached to the homeland and belonging to the group, i.e. his future is linked to its future and the reflection of everything that befalls it on himself, and everything that befalls him on it.
- The merger of this feeling into one thought and one direction.

This means that the term citizenship understands the existence of a relationship between the state or the homeland and the citizen and that it is based on the social and political

competence of the individual. Active citizenship also requires the availability of basic qualities in the citizen that make him an influential figure in public life, influence in public life and the ability to participate in legislation and decision-making. **(Fahmy, 2016, p. 69)**

In general, we can define citizenship as the place where an individual settles permanently within the state or holds its nationality, participates in governance and is subject to the laws issued by it, and enjoys on an equal footing without any kind of discrimination - such as color or language - with the rest of the citizens a set of rights, and is committed to performing a set of duties towards the state to which he belongs, in a way that makes him feel belonging to it. Democratic citizenship entails major types of rights and freedoms that all citizens.

4.2 The concept of youth

If we rely on society as a frame of reference, “age is defined according to sociology, by the succession of social roles in the life cycle, and a dimension of social status is assigned to it, and a normative dimension that is manifested in a set of specific behaviors that society expects and that are appropriate to each situation.

According to sociologists, the youth stage begins with the entry of the individual into society, which in turn seeks to integrate him and qualify him to carry out his various tasks within it. One of the difficulties facing any researcher is defining the stage of youth at which age it begins and which age it ends, as it is a concept that has no precise and clear boundaries only Pierre Bourdieu The boundaries between ages or age groups are arbitrary

borders, and we do not know where youth ends to begin old age just as we cannot To appreciate where poverty ends so that wealth begins. According to Bourdieu, the age groups are the product of a societal structure that is determined by certain social conditions, develops throughout history, and takes forms and concepts in close connection with social conditions and situation. **(Bourdieu, 1984, p. 143)**

So, according to sociology, youth is a social fact, not just a biological phenomenon. It is a social phenomenon that refers to a stage of life during which the signs of social, psychological and biological maturity are clearly defined. Sociologists describe it as the stage of education and the crystallization of the personality of the individual and the refinement of his talents through the acquisition of skills and knowledge. The young man is also characterized by a high degree of dynamism, vitality, and flexibility characterized by impulsiveness, freedom, and sacrifice. And every society has youth that differ in kind and degree from the youth of any other society, according to the diversity of societies. And the relationship between youth and society passes mainly through the two institutions of the family and the educational institution, so they are framed by society and their rights and duties are determined for them, and through them the socialization of the individual is achieved,” in the words of Emile Durkheim. Thus, they become a force for societal change because young people are the most ambitious group in society, and the most receptive to change, keeping up with and adapting to social changes. **(Gallant, 1992, p. 58)**

In general, we can include the university student in the youth category, whose age ranges from 20 to 35 years, who is actually registered at the University of 20 August 55 Skikda and studies in one of the following faculties: the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, the Faculty of Law and Political Sciences, as well as the Faculty of Economics, Commercial and Management Sciences.

4.3 The concept of attitude

According to Allport, the attitude is defined as a state of readiness or neuropsychological preparedness, through which the person's experience is organized and has a directive or dynamic effect on the individual's response to all subjects and situations that provoke this response. **(Dwidiar, 1992, p. 55)**

In another definition, it was stated that it is the individual's willingness to evaluate some symbols, themes, or a manifestation of his world positively or negatively. The direction includes the center of feelings of love and hate, just enjoy, such as civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights **(Al-Anzi, 2014, p. 14)**

5. Hypotheses

Within the general conceptual context of the study, two partial hypotheses were identified:

- There are strong positive trends among university youth towards citizenship.
- The values of belonging, loyalty and democracy represent the representations and practices of citizenship for the university student.



6. The cognitive approach to the study

6.1 Global social change and its impact on the concept of citizenship

The social reality of the Algerian youth in general, and the political scene in particular, reveals the fact that it is necessary to change the knowledge and gains that young people show towards the principle, concepts and dimensions of citizenship, by forming an educational reference that includes intellectual, cultural and political variables that are in line with a new concept of citizenship. The following are essential for the emergence of this new concept of citizenship, which has been called (multidimensional citizenship):

- The growth in the global communications industry will increase the impact of the English language in everyday life and become the focal point of national and international politics.
- For young people - Religious and moral identities will increase dramatically, affecting cultural identity and religious affiliation - The influence of international and political media on youth behavior.
- Young people's sense of community and social responsibility will be significantly reduced.
- The increase in ethnic and religious problems in many countries of the world and the outbreak of violence among youth.
- The emergence of the idea of "globalization", which was based on the cross-border capitalist expansion and the

revolution in communications and technologies on the other hand, and the need to revise the concept that was based on the perception of the regional borders of the homeland, the political group, and the sovereignty of the nation-state, all of which have undergone qualitative transformations.

Many of the crises and tensions in the Arab countries are in the final outcome as a result of the absence of the concept of citizenship, especially among young people. The creation of social islands isolated from each other, united only by the name and the general address, and the natural result is many problems that the political systems are currently keen to confront by studying the prospects for activating the principle of citizenship.

Accordingly, the contemporary global changes imposed a set of new consequences and responsibilities on citizenship among youth, in addition to its imbalance and distortion in the structure of Arab consciousness and the consequent practices and schisms. And political and cultural concepts, at the same time, it led to confusion in papers, a defect in vision and choices, and hijacking in front of the glamor of slogans, especially among the youth group, and what is called the specifics of the culture of this group in sociology of the love of everything new, the desire for change, self-affirmation, independence - and conflict, which is The right and proper concept of citizenship has been distorted by this group.

7. The digital society as an essential aspect of social change

The society of the third millennium in general, and the Algerian society in particular, is experiencing a large spread of the Internet as a basic manifestation of the technological revolution in communication in the world, which made young people accept social networks in increasing numbers daily. These sites, since their inception, have been trying to change many concepts about individual and collective rights and duties. Where the state is no longer confined to a single legal system and cultural, social and civilizational values, this may affect the general representations and practices of the concept of citizenship, especially since social networks are widely spread among young people, and it has been shown in the light of the results of studies and research that dealt with issues of citizenship and cultural change And social among young people, as well as in the light of the writings of some intellectuals interested in this subject that there are threats and dangers facing citizenship, especially in Arab societies, in which most of its young people prefer emigration to Western countries, which inevitably affects behaviors and general educational references for the Arab youth's belonging to their countries, which requires the design of an existing digital electronic program On the global network to develop the values of citizenship among young people in line with the requirements of the digital age.

Among the manifestations of the dominance of the digital society in the youth society are the following:

- The growth of information-driven societies and organizations.

- The emergence of information technology and advanced systems.
- Significant growth in the volume of thought production.
- Increasing the importance of information as a vital strategic resource.
- Multiple categories of youth beneficiaries.

All of this would make young people live in different worlds, which leads to cases of alienation and reluctance to participate positively, and it may lead some to escape from society to the extent of apparent positive or negative silent rejection. Tension and anxiety. These cases are matched by other cases, mainly represented in compliance with the legal and cultural systems of other societies, even by default. **(Jaber, 2000, p. 95)**

8. Citizenship among young people and contemporary challenges

The social change in the Algerian society has led to social, economic and political changes imposed by global variables, the most important of which is the openness to the outside worlds and the re-formation of a system for building new knowledge adopted by informal institutions. As previously mentioned, this contemporary global system carries with it many threats to all the elements of citizenship among Algerian youth. Among the contemporary challenges posed by the changing social reality experienced by Algerian youth today, we mention the following:

8.1 Economic challenges

The openness of Algerian society to the global market is accompanied by a wide openness to Western values and Western behaviors in our societies, which reveal an advanced legal and social system that reflects the development of the economic lifestyle and the multiplicity of forms of consumption, whether in housing, lifestyle, consumption patterns, which makes young people more Openness and attraction to Western ways of life, especially in light of the deterioration of living standards and the lack of job opportunities.

Therefore, the state must rise to the challenge and work to establish upbringing and even non-upbringing institutions to ensure raising the social, political and economic participation of young people and developing their values towards it, by applying the elements of social justice, democracy and equality in rights and duties without bias or exception.

We can take the society of Japan as a typical example, which conquered the world with industries and inventions in various fields under a fair societal environment, where what distinguishes the Japanese people is their pride in their cultural system, and they are among the most respectful people for the legal system.

Accordingly, it is necessary to provide an economic environment that encourages youth participation and effectiveness in investment in order to improve living standards.

8.2 Social challenges

Algerian youth live in a deteriorating social reality such as unemployment, late marriage age, lack of housing... All of this would weaken their sense of citizenship and increase cases of alienation, so that young people feel tired and destructive at times. Suicides occur on an almost weekly basis, which are cases that lead to a weakening of the sense of citizenship and a refusal to implement it and to adhere to its social, economic, political and cultural components and dimensions.

8.3 Technological challenges

Technology has become a fundamental change in the lives of young people and an essential part of consumption patterns and a predominant manifestation in all ways of life. The young citizen and his ideas about citizenship.

8.4 Cultural challenges

These are represented in doubts about the values of belonging and loyalty, and destabilizing beliefs, which leads to states of confusion, tension, and rifts in the social and legal system that young people are supposed to comply with in their home countries, where the so-called concept of multicultural citizenship emerged.

9. Youth and the issue of social integration based on

citizenship

Creating a society for everyone is a moral and social commitment, because it is a just society based on equality and commitment to the rights of others, and addresses the deep inequality based on the large unequal distribution of wealth, and the monopoly of opportunities for social mobility in general.

Previous analyzes confirm that linking the issue of social integration and citizenship is extremely important, which secures the quality of youth's social relations with society and with the state as a whole.

10. Realistic Approach

10.1 The research community and the study sample

The research community consists of male and female university students from the University of 20 August 55 Skikda, specifically three colleges, the College of Humanities and Social Sciences, the College of Law and Political Sciences, and the College of Economic, Commercial and Management Sciences. The following shows the sample:

Table 1. shows the distribution of the number of students by faculty

Faculty	Department	Number	Percentage
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences	Department of Social section	27	27
Faculty of Law and Political Science	Department of Law	41	41
Faculty of Economic, Commercial and Management Sciences	Department of Management Sciences	32	32
Total Results		100	100

Source: Hedfi, 2023

10.2 Study methodology and tools

- Study Approach

This study falls within the framework of descriptive research, with the aim of building a comprehensive perception and an accurate and clear description of the problem of the study, and accordingly we chose the descriptive analytical approach.

- Data collection tool

In this study, we used a questionnaire tool that includes three basic values of citizenship, which are the value of belonging, the value of loyalty, and the value of democracy. In turn, these three values contain many sub-values.

High scores indicate a strong and positive trend towards values, while low scores indicate a negative and weak trend towards values.

The triple Likert method (Hassan Seddik, 2012) was relied upon to measure the attitudes of the research sample, where a number of phrases dealing with the topic of attitude, which is "the values of citizenship among youth", were put in place, and the respondents have to give their answers according to the following gradation and for each The answer is a specific degree. In the event that the direction of the paragraph is positive, the scores are as follows: agree (3), to some extent (2), and oppose (1), but in the case of the direction of the paragraph is negative, the scores are as follows: agree (1) and to some extent (2).) and exhibits (3). The criterion for classifying the sensitivity averages is as follows: Disagree (1-1.66) The strength of the trend is weak - to some extent (1.167-2.33) The strength of the trend is medium - Agree (2.34-3) The strength of the trend is strong.

Table 2. Attitudes of university youth towards the values of citizenship

Phrase	Agree %	To some extent %	I do not agree %	SMA	Paragraph rank	Attitudes Intensity
1-You feel stable in your homeland	38	47	15	2.23	8	Medium
2-It refuses to divide the country	0	0	100	3	1	Strong
3-You are proud of the political march of your country.	24	24	31	1.93	12	Medium
4- You get your rights from the state	22	22	19	2.03	9	Medium
5- Preserving public property and respecting the law.	79	79	3	2.78	3	Strong
6- Participate in helping others.	70	70		2.70	4	Strong
7- You know that there are duties towards your country that you have to fulfil	83	83	3	2.82	2	Strong
8- You are satisfied with your duties towards your country.	52	52	4	2.48	7	Strong
9- Prefer elections as the most appropriate way to run the country.	62	62	8	2.55	6	Strong
10- The citizen has a responsibility to participate in a certain role in public affairs.	64	64	6	2.59	5	Medium
11- Sharing responsibility exposes you to unnecessary troubles.	25	25	24	2.01	11	Medium
12- It is better to stay away from political life because it is the responsibility of leaders, governments and political parties only.	43	43	41	2.02	10	Strong
strong degree	-	-	-	2.43	-	Strong

Source: Hedfi, 2023



11.Results

Through the results of this table, it is clear that the general trend of university youth towards the values of citizenship was positive and strong, as the total arithmetic mean is (2.43), which is greater than (2.34). The table also indicates that the trend towards national unity in the phrase “refuses to divide the country” It came in the first place, followed by in the second place the awareness of the existence of duties towards the homeland in the phrase “you know that there are duties towards your homeland that you have to fulfill” with an arithmetic mean of (2.78), while the trend came with a moderate intensity towards “pride in the political march of the homeland” in the second place th (1.93). The attitudes of university youth towards the values of citizenship were analyzed as follows:

• **Feeling of stability in the homeland:** The individual's belonging to his society makes him associated with them with fateful ties and shares goals with them. Hence, the individual's feeling of stability in his country in light of these ties is an indication of a sense of belonging to his homeland. The results in table No. (4) indicate that the trend towards a sense of stability in the homeland came to a moderate degree, with an arithmetic mean of (2.23), as 47% of the sample feel somewhat stable in the country, and 38% agreed that they feel stable. In comparison to 15% who expressed their lack of feeling of stability in the country.

• **National Unity:** Among the most prominent indicators of the strength of the value of belonging to the homeland is the explicit rejection of the issue of dividing it, and this is what the field results showed, as all the respondents rejected the division of the country,

which affects the great awareness of the issue of unity and its consideration as a given among students.

• **Pride in the country's political march:** One of the signs of an individual's belonging to his country is his interest in the country's march and taking a stand towards it, either by supporting him if he thinks it is positive or negatively criticizing the negatives of this political march. The results of the field research presented in Table (2) indicate that the trend towards pride in the political march of the country came to a medium degree, with an arithmetic mean of (1.93), as only 21% answered that they are proud of this political march, while 31% of the respondents They denied that they liked the political course of the country, and we will try to understand this discrepancy through the following questions.

• **Obtaining rights:** The feeling of the individual (the citizen) that he is obtaining his rights from the state clearly indicates the extent of his feeling of belonging to this society through Table No. (4).), as 57% of the respondents expressed that they obtain their rights, while 19% answered that they do not obtain their rights, and 2% had no opinion.

• **Preserving property and respecting the law:** The essence of loyalty is the commitment that appears in the individual's commitment to the law of his country and the preservation of public property in it. The field results shown in Table No. (4) indicate that 79% of the research sample answered that they maintain public property and respect the law to some extent, and 16% agreed with that, compared to 3% who expressed their lack of respect for the law and their lack of Preserving public property. From here, we conclude the degree of great loyalty among university students through the studied sample.

• **Participation in helping others:** Civic participation is a manifestation of the sense of the value of citizenship and coexistence in the same country, especially when it comes to helping other citizens. It is clearly evident in Table No. (4) that the majority of the respondents participate in helping others, compared to 1% who expressed that they do not participate in helping others, and 2% did not give their opinion.

• **Acknowledgment of Duties:** The individual's relationship with his homeland entails a number of obligatory duties that express the extent of his loyalty to this homeland. The results indicate through Table (4) that 83% of the respondents support that they have duties towards their homeland, while 12% answered that they To some extent, they know that they have duties, while 3% saw that they wore duties towards their country. Hence, we conclude that there is a high understanding among the young respondents of citizenship as entailing duties on the citizen towards his country, but how satisfied is the individual with his performance of these duties?

• **Performing duties:** The individual's feeling that he has duties towards his country is an indicator that is not sufficient on its own. Rather, he needs to perform these duties in order to represent the correct understanding of duties, and therefore they accept the concept of citizenship in the section of duties. And about whether the Algerian youth perform their duties towards their country, 52% of the respondents expressed their satisfaction with their performance of their duties and 44% expressed their satisfaction to some extent with that, compared to 4% who were not satisfied with their performance.

• **The position on the elections:** One of the most prominent manifestations of the values of citizenship is the adoption of the idea of elections in running the country. And through Table No. (4) it appears that 62% of the respondents agree with their preference for the election process as the most appropriate way to run the country in addition to that 28% to some extent, while 8% do not agree with the application of elections as the most appropriate way, if we deduce the youth's awareness of the necessity of the process Electoral elections as the most appropriate mechanism, while the rejecting rate of 8% and the undecided 28% explain that their opinions were affected by the reality of the elections in Algeria, which undermined the trust between the citizen and the state.

• **Bearing responsibility towards the homeland:** Citizenship means the responsibility of the citizen to participate in a certain role in public affairs that concern members of society in particular, such as social, religious, political, economic and other affairs, which achieve the state of integration and adaptation of the individual with his society. On this concept, the answers of the respondents varied. Where the data presented in Table No. (4) above indicates that the percentage of those who support the fact that citizenship is the citizen's responsibility to participate in a certain role in public affairs reached 72.3%, while 2.3% rejected the idea of participation, and the position of others 25.4% was hesitant between agreeing to Participation or lack thereof in public affairs within the community.

• **Bearing responsibility and exposure to troubles:** Taking responsibility is not an easy matter, as it requires patience, hard work, and the troubles of that responsibility, which many individuals within society avoid, either out of fear, or due to lack

of ability, or submission, field information has shown Table No. (4) shows that 25% of the respondents believe that assuming responsibility will expose them to problems and troubles that they do not need, while 24% see the opposite, while 50% of the total respondents are hesitant between bearing the difficulties of the responsibility of participation or non-participation. originally.

• **Staying away from political life:** One of the aspects of participation in the management of community affairs is political participation, and the new state of change has produced new conditions, so has the Algerian citizen become able to determine his position regarding access to political life. The data contained in Table No. (4) above showed that 43% of the sample believe that it is better to stay away from political life or participate in it, compared to 41% who stressed the need to participate in political life because that is the responsibility of members of society and not others, while 16% were reluctant to take the decision to give preference to staying away from political life.

In general, we can acknowledge that the Algerian youth's attitudes to the concepts of citizenship through the university student's perception are determined by general indicators represented in:

- A sense of stability at home.
- Pride in the political march of the country.
- Obtaining rights.
- Preserving property and respecting the law.
- Participate in helping others.
- Acknowledgment of duties.
- Participation in the elections.

The general results of the study also show that most of the students surveyed are imbued with citizenship by the values of belonging, loyalty and democracy.

And if this reality provides us with an approximate picture of the extent to which young people practice citizenship and if it is fully practiced, then we can acknowledge that the practice of citizenship and its representations among Algerian youth is still in its early infancy and is not clear, just as political affiliations do not necessarily represent the basic criterion in the practice of citizenship. Rather, even the change of society and its direction towards new fields and other horizons, such as the development of technologies and the emergence of social networks, have become in their entirety new forms of citizenship, and even more influential because they are available on speed, readiness, timeliness, and spread in changing attitudes, trends, and public opinion in general.

12. Recommendations:

Many of us may ask a pivotal question: what is the stake in consolidating the idea of citizenship among young people, and what are the challenges that can be monitored?

The awareness of young people and their assimilation of the idea of citizenship will not be achieved unless an integrated community project is developed in all fields and at all levels and all institutions are concerned with that, especially the educational institutions that are linked to one and general educational references in the whole country because those references are the ones that would provide thought and awareness in an

understandable way General about citizenship and its political, cultural, social, religious and economic practices.

Thus, we have formed a sound concept that keeps pace with the various developments that society is witnessing, especially in light of the development of communication technologies. It is basically an educational project that carries references and educational horizons that believe in the values of citizenship. The most important thing that this project emphasizes is:

- Expansion and intensification of socialization institutions.
- Raising youth participation towards social, economic, political and cultural movements through motivation and awareness campaigns.
- Reforming the curricula of textbooks and the necessity of saturating students with the values of citizenship and participation in public affairs.
- Intensify the work of citizenship and human rights committees as a mechanism to raise levels of participation in public spaces.
- Encouraging the membership of individuals, especially those of school age, in the boards of directors of educational and even non-educational institutions, and expanding the scope of participation in civil society activities.
- Encourage student clubs and student organizations and use them to promote the idea of awareness of individual and collective duties and rights.
- Forming special committees to audit and monitor educational programs and curricula in schools, middle

schools, high schools and even universities, according to gender and age groups, with the aim of promoting a culture of human rights and citizenship in social life.

This bet requires constant monitoring and follow-up of the upbringing institutions so that we have young citizens who are able to practice their citizenship, and this will only be achieved by adopting the idea of the integrated national project on citizenship, which aims at the end to form peaceful representations and conscious practices with studied educational references that believe in the values of citizenship and secure in achieving its goals.

The relationship of youth with citizenship is a structural, functional, and interactive relationship. Therefore, this requires a broad involvement and serious will in creating spaces for dialogue and development in order to formulate and build a coherent national democratic discourse that guarantees comprehensive democratic development among young people. Ideas and projects that open up other horizons for the labor market to contribute to the enthusiasm, efficiency and dynamism available to this group.

13. CONCLUSION

In general, despite what is unique to citizenship and the concepts of belonging that overlap with it, such as the specificity of reference and the mechanisms of formation, construction and practice, the current study allowed to determine the role of attitudes towards citizenship in shaping the social behaviors of university youth towards their homeland. And an attempt to reveal realistic perceptions and representations of citizenship among

university students and ways of embodying them during interactions in social and political situations.

Finally, we note that it is necessary to build a legal system with educational references capable of laying the foundations for the establishment of a youth society equipped with all the knowledge, values, and social, political, cultural and moral trends capable of adapting to various global and regional changes and facing their challenges in the light of societal privacy and the requirements of daily and political life in Civil society.

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