



Jeunesse et politique en Algérie : entre question de l'abstention et approches d'autonomisation –

Une lecture déconstructive des approches autoritaires de l'intégration politique des jeunes

Youth and politics in Algeria between the question of reluctance and the approaches to empowerment - : a deconstructive reading of the authoritarian approaches to the political integration of youth

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Abstract

The project of this scientific contribution is based on an in-depth understanding of the logic of aversion prevailing among young people, despite the paramount importance that Algeria attaches to pushing the involvement of young people within the equation of decision-making and oversight, by employing all possible means to attract them, in the context of a legal and ethical combination that guarantees it to be a starting point, And the spirit of an initiative that would strengthen the principle of partnership in governance and responsibility, as well as a safe transition towards building an Algeria in which young people have always emphasized the centrality of their role and their legitimate demands there.

Article info

Received February 12, 2025
Accepted March 13, 2024

Keyword:

- ✓ Youth,
- ✓ politics,
- ✓ political aversion,
- ✓ the political participation system

Introduction:

The question of youth policy participation in Algeria is an immediate case of inquiries, sometimes stretching the complications of political practice and the structure of social contract beyond questioning just to reduce its traditionally recognized goals that reduce the concept of modern state. The functional equation in civilian life requires young people to achieve the specialty of citizenship, and on this basis their participation comes under this inseparable constitutional term - a basis that does not allow any exception or interaction.

In this context, the AFAbometer survey indicates in 36 African countries in 2016 indicates that 78 percent of youth believe in civil responsibility, suggesting that their participation should not be a matter of debate, but rather an established and clear reality (Guide two participation in political processes, 2019: 8-9). Contrary to this, in the system that forms large management alternatives, young engagement is so far an equation that is resistant to traditional solutions - especially because it represents the vast majority of people who are entitled to demographic political participation.

This scientific contribution focuses on trying a deep understanding of the prevailing argument among the youth, despite the efforts of the political authority of Algeria to promote his participation as a basic player in the rule, decision -making and inspection. This is done through the collection of all possible means to attract them within a legal and moral structure, aimed at

acting as a starting point and ensuring a safe transition against the creation of an Algeria, where youth constantly confirm their role and centrality of their legitimate requirements. As a result, the reaction from this vision increases the scope and rapid speed - especially in recent years, been fast and effective, where the young case has proven to be a printing priority. This priority is translated into a series of legal and institutional incentives, which is expected to act as a catalyst to integrate this group.

Regardless of the front, the argument from Apathi itself called "a relatively scope", inspired us to question this reality as researchers and emphasize the need to creatively think of more rational and practically viable alternatives. This leads us to the following key questions:

Despite the authorities of a participation system, how can we understand the argument of political apathy among the Algerian youth who encourages commitment to political life and tries to neutralize the causes of this apathy?

To unpack the drug in this problem, we suggest the following sub - compositions:

1. How do we explain the endurance of political apathy among the Algerian youth, despite the insistence's attempt to strengthen and integrate them into political life?
2. Does the environment and context consider, what is the powerful philosophy and system to

promote youth political action in Algeria?

3. Do we have to elaborate on our understanding and create discussions to create an effective model in the middle of empowerment and dialectics of apathy?

As a hypothesis for this contribution, we suggest the following:

1. The relationship between youth and politics in Algeria is governed by a dialectical argument, where faith will compete with hesitation that arises as a result of failure in past experiences.

2. Young faith, with changes in their values, plays a functional role in their involvement with political action or in their involvement.

1. Youth and Politics: The Dialectic of the Urgency of Political Participation Demands and the Reality of Apathy

This part of the contribution wants to explain the correlation conditions between youth and politics, characterized by a popular dialectical significance. The purpose is to understand the repetition and hesitation of young people when legal and institutional channels are opened for participation.

2.1 Youth and Politics in Algeria: Apathy Fueled by Perceptions and Value Transformations

The dialectical relationship between youth and politics forms a fruitful topic

that continuously monitors, updates and attracts attention. More pressure still requires scientific production in the case, which will be used with political will to gain a deep understanding of the management culture in Algeria, and is to reproduce it through the mechanisms that are favorable for rapid social development and the compulsory requirement for this acceleration and elaborated on this acceleration and legislation.

Under no circumstances, when we analyze the variables that affect young apathy against political practice, we can ignore the risk of looking at the concepts - especially those that can lead to a superficial or overmlimpid understanding of the depth of the problem. The functioning risk of using a biased approach - whether on purpose or unconscious - spreading a perspective on the other can lead to an insufficient diagnosis that is unable to address the real question that should ask us: Is apathy a reason or a result? Investigating such research dilemmas requires the accumulation of practice in connection with time and its scope and impact in space, which complicates the study of social reality by meeting inflammatory conservative perceptions together in collective consciousness. In other words, the first point lies in addressing these perceptions - replacing an old image with a new one. The defined moment may be the perception of good changes and honesty of intentions to this group, which forms the majority of society.

It is important as the subject of youth and politics, it should not be considered

in separation from a broader question today: Usually in our society the acting deficiencies to solve our analysis of the democracy crisis. Our excessive attention is often in linking the value of democracy to Western centrality, it is considered a goal in itself rather than a tool. This model reveals the inability to be free from the cycle of western intellectual dominance, which is sought to be placed under different types of different types of different types, and sometimes under the suspected label. Thinking beyond this circle is an important question that can contribute to a serious initial point for an objective evaluation of the imported pricing system from the West. It also says to take advantage of our intellectual and human ability, which creates a theory to get its strength from the unique in our reality - which is able to promote economically, socially, politically and decently authentic to create strong political systems, which is able to promote legitimacy, efficiency and responsible tribe from strong societies.

Based on this, these proposals are utilizing at the entrance and direct impact on the most associated group with technical openness environment and technical equipment. The real goal here is "consuming person", no "people." After a phase of value support for our youth, the West requires interaction with us in the middle of the press time, even his dialogues (youth, with several initiatives in this regard). Instead of dialogue, it practices a monologue, which is a very essence in any social contract, ignores the importance of conditions, the

environment, reference and basic safety requirements —the very essence of any social contract.

It underlines the importance of "promoting political awareness that arises as a result of youth political socialization" and strengthens it within the rule, and emphasizes weaving a social imaginary where the youth understands that the state considers that the state is a functional citizen as "a functional citizen as a functional citizen" as a functional citizen as a principle as a principle and principle.

2.2 Youth and Politics in Algeria: Objective Reasons Competing with Value Transformations

Factors affecting the neutrality in our analysis of the relationship between youth policy tend to treat adolescents in numerical variables (for example, from a certain age to another) and focus completely on it, neutralize other variables such as ability, experience and the environment. It generates discrimination and increases extreme sensitivity in the Algerian society, especially in politics. More dangerous, it reflects a discourse on the dissolution of the predecessors and their achievements. This in itself poses a social threat that must be seriously addressed, with the imperative on the construction of a bridge for a safe generation transition.

The narrow scope of thinking about youth political practice-with these major areas of responsibility and positions at the high level, and with politics, in the heads of many, in the heads of many, as a price, as a price, as a price, promoting

the intensive crisis for youth policy conditions in Algeria, which looks at politics. All of the above keep us within a stereotypical frame that reflects the logic of thought production among the Algerian youth. It becomes clear that the origin of the problem, both intellectual and procedural, is associated with the question of political and social awareness among the youth, which is called the crisis for education and socialization. In particular, Algeria's achievements in young political participation are notable compared to many African and Magrand land. In this connection, no one can refer to a table called "worldwide governance indicators", which ranks Algeria compared to neighboring countries when it comes to youth participation in political life before 2019.

2.1 Challenges Surrounding the Promotion of Youth Action Within a More Effective Environment

In this context, it is clear that variables run apathy - both internal and mediated - officers face serious challenges, and require deep and constant commitment to completely correct their causes. The product of collective memory, accumulation of totalitarian practice and their approach to dealing with youth problems (especially as an important factor as an important factor as a significant factor for adolescence recognition and to govern convicted), stands as a crucial - if not most important to break with fatal practice. It also guarantees to encourage voluntary youth engagement in political action,

promotes morally favorable beliefs that increase social flexibility and social security. In addition, it involves freeing the political discourse aimed at the youth, which was from the investment firms that dominated for years, and confidence is often deleted.

Overcoming the democratic deficit—where institutional action overshadows the true social concept of democratic practice—plays a significant role in reshaping the cumbersome orientations of youth policies. Here, political authority can wield the power of influence, an unconditional ability to attract youth to actively participate in public life and revive societal interest in public affairs. This would transform political and institutional intermediaries into platforms built on open, horizontal discussions of youth-related issues.

To overcome the democratic deficit - where institutional action oversees the real social concept of democratic practice - plays an important role in shaping the cumbersome propensity of young politics. Here, political authority can increase the power of influence, an unconditional ability to attract youth to the youth actively participate in public life and to revive social interest in public affairs. This will transform political and institutional intermediaries into platforms built on open, horizontal discussions about issues related to youth.

Table No. 01: Governance and Participation Indicators for Arab and Selected Countries

Country	Governance Index (2016)	Voter Turnout (%) (2016)	Political Participation Ratio (Citizens by Age or Party Affiliation) (2017)	Political Participation Ratio (Citizens without Age or Party Affiliation) (2017)	Political Participation in Political Organizations (2014-2010)	Political Participation Rate (2017)
Algeria	-0.88	35	27	13	3.8	Not Available
Bahrain	-1.45	12	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	11.4
Egypt	-1.23	266	46	20	0.8	6.6
Iraq	-1.01	27	59	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Jordan	-0.76	37	49	6	0.4	6.5
Kuwait	-0.69	36	33	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Lebanon	-0.53	44	36	15	12.1	9.8
Libya	-1.89	13	45	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Morocco	-0.1	41	14	9	3.3	22.5
Oman	0.19	25	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Palestine	0.75	26	47	18	14.3	17.8
Qatar	0.24	10	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Saudi Arabia	-1.82	-1	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Syria	-0.21	78	19	12	2.2	7.3
Tunisia	1.41	20	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
United Arab Emirates	-1.82	14	49	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Yemen	1.1	89	58	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
United States	1.24	95	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
United Kingdom	1.08	90	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
France	1.33	95	70	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Germany	1.33	95	70	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

World Governance Indicators. World Bank.

<http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home>.

The indicators for countries are measured on a scale ranging from -2.5 (lowest rank) to 2.5 (highest rank). Voice and Accountability reflects perceptions of the extent to which a country's citizens are able to participate in selecting their government, as well as freedom of expression, freedom of association, and a free media.

Source: <https://carnegie-mec.org/2019/01/21/ar-pub-78165>

Despite the important reading of young perceptions of the previously presented policy, which presents these views as a result rather than a reason, it is mandatory to contact this apathy for different reasons for this apathy, it is considered a result. An important question arises: How does the youth experience the atmosphere of governance around them?

The question of preparation forms a foundation stone and initial point in the political life of the youth. Although measures taken can have noise in materials and process, they require time to achieve traction and widespread impact. It is especially true that with the prevailing feelings of concern about the environment and context, considering the nobles in the youth's performance. For them, these aristocrats give neither an alternative nor a transformative project, and strengthen the absence of social examples, which are able to create a concrete difference in their current and future. This view is particularly stated when youth focus on deprived of physical needs, neither feels financially sidelines nor is directly affected by

performance that affects them personally.

The absence of frameworks and channels supporting political training and education arguably has a profound effect on the spread of political indifference within narrow social circles (e.g., neighborhood committees, etc.). This is compounded by the feeling among this group that they are subject to circumstantial exploitation, particularly during elections. Many young people also believe that political participation is limited to voting and holding positions, a view shaped by the lack of gradual progression in power and the concept of merit. These are undermined by the monopolization and rotation of positions within tight circles over many years, often dictated by political loyalties. This intensifies feelings of despair regarding participation, fostering a sense of frustration toward any anticipated change. Adding to this is the role of media and communication technology, which promotes a negative image of politics and its practitioners.

2. Mechanisms for Promoting Youth Action Within a More Just and Participatory Environment

This section of the contribution presents an analysis of the efforts of political actors, emphasizing the inevitability of integrating youth into all aspects of political life. These efforts begin with a legal framework and extend to the ethical protection of political action, providing sufficient guarantees to support this integration.

A national project responsible for the needs should include debate on vision and to get priorities. Ensure real representation of an objective assessment of reality (Riyahi, M., 2016: 72). All of the above highlight a complicated event of youth conditions in Algeria, emphasizes a complex crisis. Logically, these variables require a comprehensive perspective to address these variables, usually called "youth policy". It is "defined as a strategy implemented by public authorities, providing opportunities and experiences to young people who support their successful integration in society, making them active and responsible members of the local communities, as well as agents for changes" (Guide two participation in political processes, 2019: 4).

2.2 The Authoritarian Vision for Promoting Youth Action Post-2019

The institutional approach is an important starting point in any reigning reform process. Here, ideas and initiatives are activated in a legitimate form that affects, dillinates and structures their practice and position within the management system. In this context, institutionalization of youth action can be seen as follows:

1. The Higher Youth Council:

The president's decree number 21-416 created after 21-416, dated 20 Rabi 'al-Val 1433Ah (October 27, 2021), it outlines the mandate, composition, organization and operation of the decree council. In particular, this advice is not a new mechanism; It was first emphasized in President Decree

Number 17-142, dated 21 Rajab 1438a (April 18, 2017), which in the same way defined mandate, composition, organization and operation. This distinction lies in the fact that the new decree resulted in constitutionalization of the Council. The Constitution provides that "the Council provides opinions, recommendations and proposals for issues related to the needs of youth and prosperity in the economic, social, cultural and sports domain."

This therapeutic effort is aimed at breaking the authority's hesitation to deal with the youth as the reality as the natural requirements for social development with the youth. Evidence suggests that the concept of youth action and framing are not events. To re -see the views of the higher youth council shows that the youth were part of the authority's ideas in Algeria even before the president 17-142 (April 18, 2017). However, the engagement with these mechanisms was historically marked carefully, which was influenced by the mentality and operating environment of the political system at that time. This system has approached the youth and their roles under circumstances, they are considered a tool rather than the final goal of a policy, which ensures spontaneous social interaction and uniform power infection, which is free from the system to the system.

Despite the criticism that the creation of the higher youth council is more symbolic than the origin, the political system in Algeria should be given credit, which is for the ability to respond and adapt to the extraordinary political situations that the country faces,

especially since 2019. This adaptability became particularly evident according to the election of President Abdelmadjid Tebaun, if electoral platform is a "youth plan." The scheme emphasized measures to adopt a legal structure and effectively provide the torch to the youth. The subsequent development included 2020 constitutional amendments, followed by President Dekret number 21-416 (October 27, 2021), and amendment of the biological law on elections mentioned in ordinance number 21-01, dated 2642a (March 10, 2021). These changes gave the youth legally guaranteed mechanisms to achieve legislative positions. Article 87, Article 4 of this Regulation deals with the funding of the campaign, and says: "Possible help that states can provide young candidates in the independent list under legislative and local elections."

An early reading suggests that political authority focuses on strengthening youth through two main roads. First, it removes structural obstacles to the candidacy bound for a perfect biased system, which reduces potential exclusion or marginalization in the youth, which limits youth candidacy (eg the period required to achieve as an active party member). Between the lines, opening the partisan political landscape - an impact not only during periodic choices, but beyond, to achieve young ambitions regardless of election results. Second, it addresses the group's aspects of "relatively" materials, which release this group from a lack of resource or limited by limited compromise, which can prevent their electoral programs.

While this funding marks an initial step that benefits the youth, it requires discussion and reassessment of various reasons outside the scope of this analysis. In addition, Article 191 establishes the same text an existence of the youth in the political scenario, and decides: "The list of candidates for elections, under penalty for rejection, must follow gender equality between men and women, at least half (1/2) to forty (40) years, and make sure to ensure that at least (1/3).

A close examination of this article reveals an immediate totalitarian pressure for two -level youth participation. First, the age requirement and representation relationship in the list - as a result of the one -time amount's rejection of the list - are a basic condition. Second, it addresses a qualitative dimension related to the level of education to a whole list. This qualitative status reflects the right to expand the right to a standard for chosen advice, especially in the midst of the sharp criticism of the quality of the representation in these sovereign institutions. Logically, the youth is the most advantage of this remedy, given that most of the university degrees today.

All of the above men emphasize a political will to inspire the youth in political life, which appears in a brief deadline in which these legal and institutional benefits were obtained. Still, although the authority's approach to this social reality can be credited with performance, many see it as a deeper and less understanding of the youth. The most important approach is still a

theoretical legal framework, followed by the vertical application - which I call "the vertical understanding". This reduces the feasibility of the totalitarian alternatives over time. On the other hand, a horizontal understanding can adopt a sociological perspective on the relationship between youth, social institutions and state, proves to be more effective.

Dealing with youth outside a sociological project may undermine the realization or promotion of any policy's objectives as a medium- or long-term achievement. This necessitates addressing fundamental aspects holistically, encompassing "the issue of understanding youth-related data, accumulated knowledge, their desires and interests, their level of actual participation, and finally the capacities of members engaged in the newly established youth body" (Zairi, S., 2023: 44).

2. Unemployment Allowance as a Mechanism to Support Youth

Working with youth outside a sociological project can reduce performance or promotion of policies such as moderate or long-term performance. It requires the basic aspects to be a comprehensive address, including "the question of understanding the data related to the youth, accumulated knowledge, their wishes and interests, their level of real participation and the ability of members who are engaged in the newly established youth body" (Zairy, S., 2023: 44).

Unemployment appeared as a social system that reacted to the situation facing young people, until they ensure stable employment, acts as a temporary solution. Exercise decree number 22-70, dated 9 Rajab 1443 Ah (February 10, 2022), specifies the conditions and methods of taking advantage of this remuneration, as well as the obligations of the recipients.

Getting a job is an important factor for youth in designing the future. The economic accumulation before adopting these measures has had a major impact on preventing the economic reforms that are able to create an effective environment to absorb Algeria's human capital. More seriously, it affects a basic principle: to ensure equal distribution of money and access to resources, which eventually forms real capital to succeed with any natural economic process. This is contrary to the logic of the distribution of rent, which has proven to be a primary cause of social experience in promoting an addiction mentality and neutralizing competition that can lead to a qualitative jump.

Within this approach, and despite its surrounding economic, political and social analyzes - it has met it - unemployment allowance is still a temporary measure, which restores balance, to a lesser extent. It creates a sense of insurance among the youth and reduces the separation of something that has spread its circles over the years, sometimes promoting dissatisfaction when the nation is deprived of its resources, as their perspective is usually expressed.

3. Toward a Proposal for Building a Multi-Actor and Multi-Mechanism Model to Promote Youth Participation

As a conclusion of this contribution, a vision that involves many actors - both official and informal - will be proposed, as well as a set of recommendations that offer action-rich ideas to attract youth to attract youth to connect with public life. Of these, the main guide, counseling and restoration of the concept are Sangat to take advantage of expertise. The socialization institutes, in all their forms, remain the most important determinants to cope with the challenge of increasing the youth's participation in political life.

3.1 Institutional Values as a Driver of Youth Action

Especially one of the most popular concepts that connect society, politics and youth is political socialization. It refers to individuals to individuals' values and components of the political environment through a complex social process, using educational brokers starting from family and school. This process encourages individuals to find elements of social harmony, contact them and interact in an acceptable way, and form them the basis for the basis for effective participation in the service of society. This keeps them in the heart of a real cognitive process of political realities.

In this context, two core values, products of political socialization, can be emphasized:

First: Price of confidentiality

It is encapsulated as follows:

- A behavior aimed at receiving contributions, advancement and selfless service to the motherland.
- An internal spirit running a citizen to work with enthusiasm and dedication to raising and protecting your nation.
- The respective groups, nation and civil society are associated with association with institutions.

Second: The Value of Loyalty

This is characterized as:

- Including it in your kingdom, in its kingdom.
- Faith expresses a group of emotions to which a person plans against the device they belong to. When a person feels part of a system (eg, a political party), they promise to loyalty, which can develop in deep emotional ties
- Manifestations of loyalty as a citizenship value include efforts to protect and preserve public property and respect the law.

The content of political socialization cannot be addressed apart from its institutional dimension, facilitated by the channels of this process, which enable youth to comprehend their surrounding political environment and effectively participate. Two key

institutions stand out: the university and the political party.

1. The University

The university is entrusted with fostering the values of belonging. The primary reason for its selection lies in its transitional role in an individual's life, moving from the guardianship of family and school to a phase of greater openness and responsibility. Thus, the university serves as an institutional entity that unites diverse similarities and contradictions within a single society. Its national dimension provides individuals with opportunities for increased interaction and forming a closer image of "the other" in our lives—an element central to shaping an individual's social and political personality. (This is contingent on not treating the university as an entity detached from society under the guise of "university neutrality regarding politics"—in my estimation—thereby neglecting and sidelining citizenship issues under this pretext. A distinction must be made between political issues and citizenship issues, ensuring the university's role is not confined to routine teaching activities.) A simple review of its roles suffices to prove otherwise, which can be summarized as follows:

- The university is a microcosm of society, encompassing its components, roles, and orientations.
- The nature of the university's formation and the philosophy of its governing laws reflect an authoritarian pattern and ideology tied to the prevailing governance system. (The university exists within the political system's environment, not vice versa.)
- The university is a qualitative structure designed to serve as society's superstructure.
- It is the essential tool ensuring new generations' acceptance of the social, political, and economic system, aligning with one of education's objectives.
- No political system refrains from seeking to attract and recruit elites to the ideas and principles forming its intellectual fabric. (A political system perpetually needs elites to support its choices and policies, and in some cases, to theorize and justify them.)
- No elite can be denied its role by any governing authority.
- The university reflects and produces the dominant ideologies within its society, serving as a fertile ground for political and intellectual socialization of youth. (The disaster lies in the absence of space for ideological or non-ideological debate, creating a

vacuum that breeds indifference.)

- The university is a laboratory for values and ideas, preserving society's collective conscience.
- It contributes to forming citizens aware of the conditions of social and political existence, carrying values of renewal, modernization, and change, and prepared to integrate into their socio-political, cultural, and civilizational environment as active contributors.

2. The Political Party

The political party is tasked with fostering the values of loyalty. A strong political party, in particular, serves as the primary and richest reservoir for producing competencies and cadres, in addition to its traditional socio-political functions.

- The party's intellectual and ideological guidance, along with its ability to instill commitment, undeniably constitutes an effective authoritarian intermediary, especially if it adapts its competencies to the conditions and environment in which it operates.
- It offers alternatives, initiates proposals, and, more importantly, remains consistently proactive, deepening its social presence and broadening its base.

- Readiness—meaning the party must be prepared to assume power by carrying major projects spanning all sectors.
- Regarding its political socialization tasks, the top priority is its degree of openness to others and expansion of its base to include youth from diverse societal segments. This must be achieved by prioritizing training and effective performance within societal projects—before they become politically calculated initiatives within the party's think tanks.
- Project units, innovation cells, and community outreach units should serve as internal think tanks (without precluding the use of external expertise), monitoring various societal trends, ideas, and phenomena that could pose a real threat to societal and state security.
- Promoting competitiveness by establishing an electronic database for diverse ideas—no matter how simple they may seem—nurtures appreciation and gratitude through attention and support, enhancing loyalty to the party and nation while encouraging others to follow suit. This practically empowers a merit-based philosophy rooted in justice, not equality.
- Emphasizing simulation programs as a training tool to develop elected officials'

communication and management skills.

- Achieving societal outreach through continuous social activity and societal-oriented choices, breaking the stereotype of circumstantial participation prevalent in the social imaginary.
- Instilling responsibility through accountability to reduce the dominance of the notion that power is a prize or a means of social advancement.
- Promoting volunteerism and its societal benefits, largely free from authoritarian stakes.
- Fostering a forward-looking mindset with positivity and responsibility.
- Youth is a mindset before it is an age.

From the foregoing, the equation of political socialization can be formulated as follows: Education and instillation of values — through a set of means — encompassing the preparatory function of: integrating the individual into the collective / active participation / within the framework of the law, with the aim of developing perceptions and crystallizing a political consciousness rooted in harmony and positive interaction with society = the values of belonging and loyalty.

3.2 Toward a Comprehensive Approach Responsive to the Specificity of Youth Thought

In addition to the critical importance of embedding the concept of political

socialization, this contribution proposes a synthesis of suggestions as a holistic entry point for addressing the relationship between youth and politics:

- It is essential to treat youth and their capabilities as intellectual capital first, followed by economic and then political capital. (This sequence has its logic for the researcher.)
- The value, capabilities, and skills of youth must be viewed within the equation of comprehensive, multi-faceted, and multi-role development, not limited solely to the political aspect.
- State institutions must, with full awareness and responsibility, oversee societal development under authoritarian guarantees.
- Educational policies should be directed toward achieving social change (adaptation).
- Significant emphasis should be placed on establishing and prioritizing what is termed "social interaction systems," as they facilitate social regulation and adaptation.
- Concepts of qualification and integration must be addressed within a carefully studied, adaptable, and updatable national project, with a clear vision and defined objectives, foremost among them the institutional approach.
- Great care must be taken with the outcomes of expanded

discussions within social laboratories, which submit their recommendations to the authorities and various political actors to evaluate and valorize new ideas.

- Emphasis should be placed on field research to keep the political system in direct and continuous contact with research outputs and evolving trends.

Conclusion:

The survey of relationships between youth and politics leads us to a very complex equation on analysis. Perhaps the most important functioning barrier is the underlying complexity of such people, who without leaving the room for choice - interdisciplinary infection and inevitable dissolution of variables in their composition, nature and impact on the end results.

Such a topic would not have happened without the intervention from ruler and social factors that convert young participation into a question and change their requirements in a compulsory label "youth policy". In short, youth are an integral part of society, and in some cases - such as Algeria - they make up their overwhelming majority. Algeria has a sufficient reservoir of this demographic, and given that the state is considered a social rather than a political product, infection between generations is secured by the evolutionary imperative of society.

The process of promoting the participation of youth in Algeria faces many challenges, one of which is an attempt to regain confidence in the

youth section that has experienced different stages of governance and accumulates the legacy of social complaints. Despite his appalling confidence in the honesty of the totalitarian initiative, they have begun to understand with the intention of participating in their natural role in the leadership of public affairs and shaping the future. This in particular reflects the good intentions of the authority in creating the basis for a new and serious phase in addressing the youth issue since 2019.

An equally important challenge is to set up a political system that is capable of absorbing the fast flow of ideas and youth to speak global competition and manipulation of their ideas, possibly make them tools that threaten their own communities. It is neither methodical nor rational to believe that the needs of youth are uniform and consistent. Even their complaint or exclusion varies in degree and context. For example, employment is a pressure problem for those without it, but it is not the same concern among employee youth who may have ambitions to achieve administrative or political roles with their abilities. Realizing that this group can become a source of despair, reduce their morality and potentially lead to their ability to pose for misunderstanding. As a result, this state can promote feelings of despair and as a result of the loss of many competencies - reduce an important property for social development. Young people, like all social sections, are not just the prisoners with a voltage reaction dynamics; They plan their behavior based on

expectations of what can happen. However, excessive optimism when normalizing it should not be realized that this problem is fine.

The process of ensuring continuous stability in Algeria is surrounded by several variables, including addressing qualitative and quantitative demographic challenges as a result of an increase in the youth population, which puts extra pressure on the input of the system. On the other hand, today's youth, equipped with media and communication technology, can reach the global images of chaos and prosperity quickly. This accelerates comparisons that bear the requirements by promoting the analytical and adaptive movement to any political system. As Badd noted, "Society and their political sub-physicists should respond to requirements and needs, on the basis of which rulers make decisions, initiates measures to complete them according to the resources controlled by them" (Bad, B, 2005: 303-304). Similarly, David Easton and Richard Rose claim that a political system, depending on its actions and status, is associated with "heavy trends that appear in the country, whether local, regional or urban level, and estimated properly" (Bruh, F., 2014: 476).

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