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The movement from voluntary participation to the consolidation of the values of citizenship among Algerian youth

Hacene boussersoub *
University of Blida 2 lounici ali (Algeria)
h.boussersoub@univ-blida2.dz

Abderraouf bouazza
university larbi tebessi – tebessa (Algeria)
Abderraouf.bouazza@univ-tebessa.dz

Abstract ;

This paper examines the role of collective movements in developing and promoting the values of citizenship among Algerian youth, positioning these movements as a key element in any strategy aimed at achieving sustainable development. It emphasizes the translation of citizenship from a theoretical concept into tangible social practices. By fostering young people's national and cultural awareness, as well as their understanding of societal values, the study seeks to address the following research question: To what extent do collective movements contribute to the cultivation of citizenship values and voluntary participation among youth? The effectiveness of national and international policies and strategies in this domain is contingent upon the active involvement and support of collective movements. In this regard, these movements play a crucial role in consolidating the traditions of youth volunteerism and civic engagement, particularly through charitable and community-oriented initiatives.

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* Corresponding author

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01. Introduction

Over the past few decades, several world societies—particularly in the Arab region—have experienced successive events that have deeply affected their social fabric. These transformations often generated fragmentation, social conflict, and instability, leading to the predominance of individual interests over collective welfare. Such dynamics have contributed to the erosion of loyalty and civic values, undermining the foundations of social cohesion. Algerian society has not been immune to these pressures; rather, the challenges of globalization, political change, and socio-economic crisis have heightened the urgency of reinforcing citizenship values, especially among youth, who represent the backbone of societal development and sustainability.

In this context**,** civil society organizations (CSOs)—and particularly youth associations—emerge as strategic spaces for cultivating active citizenship. They provide arenas where young people learn democratic practices, exercise dialogue, reject violence, and promote tolerance and mutual respect. Beyond their role in cultural and charitable initiatives, these organizations mediate between youth aspirations and state policies, thereby fostering social mobility and contributing to the construction of civic culture. Following the constitutional reforms of 1989, Algeria witnessed unprecedented legal and political openness, which enabled the rapid emergence of thousands of associations.

This expansion marked the institutionalization of what researchers now describe as the *associative movement*, a phenomenon that has become a central actor in the sociopolitical landscape.

However, the mere numerical growth of associations does not automatically translate into stronger citizenship. What matters is their qualitative role in fostering values of participation, social responsibility, and civic engagement among youth. Thus, this research paper addresses the following central question:

To what extent have associative movements in Algeria, particularly since the 1989 reforms, contributed to consolidating the values of citizenship and voluntary participation among young people in the face of globalization?

To explore this question, the paper will examine:

1 .The definition and conceptual dimensions of associative movements.

2.The interrelation between citizenship, national identity, and civic participation.

3.The importance of the associative movement as a space for exercising citizenship.

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4.The role of Algerian associative movements in consolidating civic values and preserving cultural identity under the pressures of globalization.

02.Methodology – Objectives and Key Concepts

1. Objectives of the Study

The present study pursues a set of interrelated objectives designed to bridge theoretical reflection with empirical inquiry:

1.To highlight the critical role of associative movements in promoting the values of citizenship among Algerian youth, particularly in the context of sociopolitical transformations since the 1989 reforms.

2.To clarify the conceptual foundations of citizenship by examining its rights, duties, and social dimensions, and to demonstrate how these are reflected in the daily practices of young people engaged in associations.

3.To analyze the relationship between civic education and citizenship, emphasizing how associative spaces function as laboratories of democratic learning and civic responsibility.

4.To identify mechanisms through which citizenship values can be consolidated and transmitted to youth, thereby contributing to national identity, social stability, and sustainable development.

These objectives are not purely descriptive; rather, they are operationalized through qualitative methods (semi-structured interviews, documentary analysis, and observation) in order to connect theory with practice.

2. Basic Concepts Adopted in the Study

2.1. Associative Movement

The concept of the *associative movement* refers to the set of political, social, cultural, and economic organizations that operate voluntarily and relatively independently of the state, often within a legal framework. Gabi and Hani **(2009, p. 36)** define it as a constellation of institutions that contribute to political decision-making, the defense of social and economic interests, and cultural awareness. Similarly, Rahal **(2010, p. 21)** stresses its contractual and voluntary nature, while Marzouk emphasizes its role as a field of social creativity, capable of restructuring social institutions and relations. Hamil **(2014, pp. 7–8)** extends the definition by situating associative movements within broader networks of unions, cooperatives, and civil society organizations.

Thus, the associative movement can be understood as a dynamic sphere where collective action not only supplements state functions but also produces new forms of civic engagement and social change. Its significance lies in offering youth a framework to develop civic

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competencies, exercise collective will, and preserve cultural identity in the face of globalization.

2.2. Civil Society

Civil society encompasses the wide range of organizations and associations that mediate between the individual, the family, and the state. As Ghaffari **(2004, p. 55)** notes, these entities occupy the public sphere independently of kinship and tribal ties, aiming to represent citizens' interests. Harpaz **(2019, p. 897)** further highlights civil society's dual role: clarifying state policies for citizens and articulating popular aspirations in forms that transcend conflict. Civil society thus represents both a counterbalance and a complement to state power, reinforcing democratic participation.

2.3. Values

Values function as cultural standards that shape individual preferences, ethical behavior, and social norms. They are acquired through socialization processes and rooted in religious, humanitarian, and community ideals **(Salem, 2012, p. 199).** In the context of this study, values—particularly loyalty, solidarity, and civic responsibility—are treated as the foundation upon which citizenship is built and practiced.

2.4. Citizenship

Citizenship is understood as a multidimensional construct encompassing belonging, rights, duties, and civic participation. Tractor **(2011, pp. 42–46)** defines it as a sense of justice, equality, and respect for diversity, while other definitions emphasize loyalty, service, and cooperative responsibility **(Dr. T., p. 227).** In this study, citizenship is analyzed not only as a legal status but also as a lived practice shaped by participation in associative life.

3.4. Concept of Citizenship

The concept of citizenship refers to "the sense of belonging in which an individual recognizes the orientation of the country in which they live, as well as their understanding of their rights and duties, grounded in principles of justice, social equality, and equal opportunity, collective participation and decision-making, the people as the source of power, mutual respect among citizens regardless of race, gender, or culture, moderation and balance in conduct and work, and respect for minorities, diversity, and cultural plurality" **(Tractor, 2011, pp. 42–46).**

Moreover, citizenship is also defined as "the loyalty of a citizen to their country, expressed through service and cooperation with others to achieve the national objectives of the state. It involves a high level of freedom accompanied by numerous responsibilities, manifested in an individual's awareness of and

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engagement in societal affairs and their ability to work effectively for both personal and collective benefit" **(Dr. T., 227).**

4.4. Concept of Citizenship Education

Citizenship education is defined as a set of knowledge, values, social competencies, and practices that enable young people to engage in informed, efficient, and active citizenship. Abdul Mohsen **(2020, p. 227).** emphasizes that citizenship education among students represents one of the most important means to address future challenges and developments. He argues that the real progress of a nation, especially in light of global developments, depends on the awareness, intellect, and active participation of its citizens. Therefore, the development of citizenship values among young people constitutes the essential foundation for positive and effective participation in social, political, economic, and environmental development.

5.4. Volunteerism

Volunteerism is defined as any act performed by an individual voluntarily and with personal satisfaction, without expecting financial or material compensation, either at the local community level or on a broader societal scale, with the aim of providing a service or contributing to development **(2017, p. 14).**

Volunteerism represents a crucial mechanism for fostering citizenship values, as it enables young people to engage actively in society, develop social skills, and assume responsibility toward collective issues. Through voluntary activities, youth can enhance their sense of belonging, strengthen social solidarity, and contribute to improving the quality of life in their communities, thereby embodying the essential values of active citizenship.

6.4. Charities

Charities are defined as non-profit social organizations established by a group of individuals according to their own regulations and laws, which vary from country to country, with the aim of providing assistance to members of society or specific social groups **(Introduction, 2020, p. 92).**

Charitable organizations serve as a platform to promote social responsibility and citizenship among young people, offering spaces for collective engagement and support to others. Participation in charitable activities fosters awareness of human and social values, strengthens youth attachment to their community, and contributes to building a cohesive and cooperative society.

7.4. The Concept of Identity

Dr. Zuhair Hood defines identity as a voluntary and selective act that integrates

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the constituent elements of identity into a joint project and collective life, where the largest gatherings of nations and peoples meet to affirm their affiliation on the one hand and to guarantee their rights based on legal choice on the other **(Hanafi, DT, p. 325).**

Identity is also understood as everything that defines and distinguishes an individual. It is essentially the universal essence of culture, and it is not a fixed or finalized system but an open-ended project intertwined with reality and history. Therefore, the primary function of identity is to protect both individual and collective selfhood from factors of erosion and dissolution.

This conceptualization leads to two interpretations of identity:

1.The static or essentialist perception: Identity is viewed as something completed and verified in the past within a specific timeframe.

2.The historical and dynamic perception: Identity is continuously acquired and modified; it is never fully established, allowing for transformation and development.

Identity is closely linked to citizenship, as it encompasses actions and behaviors through which individuals demonstrate loyalty and affiliation to their country and society by fulfilling their duties and contributing to collective interests to ensure societal well-being and development.

5. Society Movement as a Strategic Vehicle for Youth Citizenship

In contemporary societies, collective action has become a defining characteristic, with associations serving as crucial social platforms for promoting development by addressing and communicating citizens' concerns in a peaceful and organized manner. Achieving this objective requires enhancing political, social, and cultural awareness across all sectors of society, particularly among youth, who represent a group with enormous potential. When provided with the necessary societal conditions, young people can assume a leading role in national development by actively engaging in civil society organizations, including both public and private associations.

Participation in such organizations contributes significantly to the social, political, and cultural development of young people, cultivating effective citizenship and raising awareness of the importance of volunteering for building an integrated society. This is particularly relevant in the context of social mobility and structural transformations in many countries, including shifts from socialism to privatization and market economies. Such transitions have often led to a reduction in state-provided services,

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creating organizational and functional gaps that associations help to address, thereby meeting the needs of vulnerable social groups **(Sa'aduddin, 2000, p. 79).**

The motives encouraging youth participation in civic and community work include the following:

- **Fostering collective spirit and strengthening the sovereignty of collective action**: Associations help consolidate group cohesion, making collective efforts more effective. As Ben Yahia **(2015, p. 208)** notes, *"collective action facilitates the achievement of desired goals, especially when derived from a purely collective will and supported by popular sovereignty. Individuals alone cannot achieve societal objectives, regardless of their talent or power, and collective action therefore represents the strongest expression of collective will."*

- **Enhancing self-knowledge and skills**: By engaging in social activities and contact with peers, youth expand their social networks, reinforce collective will, and strengthen their commitment to societal development.

- **Promoting social and political integration**: Associations provide spaces for young people to express their opinions on various political, social, and cultural issues, cultivating responsible and active citizens who contribute meaningfully to societal development.

Moreover, youth participation in priority-setting within associations fosters responsibility, empowerment, and satisfaction, reducing hostility or social tension. Filling free time with educational and scientific activities prevents delinquency and promotes awareness and maturity, thereby contributing to social stability **(Busnoira, 2011, pp. 111–112).**

High levels of youth involvement in civil society reflect maturity, civic awareness, and dedication to the welfare of society, highlighting core values of effective citizenship. The extent of this involvement depends on the availability of collective spaces in densely populated neighborhoods and the ability of social and cultural activists to motivate youth to engage. Such participation provides an ideal platform for young people to demonstrate their potential, develop their abilities, and actively address societal issues and challenges.

6. The Acumen Movement in Algeria and Its Role in Consolidating Citizenship Values Among Young People

Discussing the role of the collective movement in Algeria in promoting citizenship values, particularly among youth, requires an examination of its historical trajectory, conditions, and societal contributions across different periods. These developments can be summarized in three main stages:

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6.1. The Assembly Movement Prior to Independence

During this period, several Algerian patriots focused on establishing clubs and associations aimed at addressing social issues and providing assistance to underprivileged populations, thereby preserving Algerian identity and culture. Following the enactment of the French Associations Act of 1901, these groups were granted limited freedom to create new forms of civic engagement after the failure of the National Movement.

Since 1902, numerous associations emerged, including the Association of Rashidi in Algiers, the Saleh Bay Circle in Constantine (1907), the Association of Algerian Youth in Balmsani, and the Club for the Advancement of Algeria. The interwar period witnessed the growth of professional associations for lawyers, doctors, and teachers, alongside sports associations such as football and boxing, which played a significant role in uniting Algerians, especially youth. These initiatives laid the foundation for the Algerian national movement. Notably, the Association of Algerian Muslim Scholars, established in 1931, contributed indirectly to the anti-colonial struggle by mobilizing support, organizing strikes, raising funds for the revolution, and promoting Algerian interests in international forums **(Busnoira, 2011, pp. 97–98).**

6.2. The Assembly Movement from Independence to the Late 1980s

Between 1962 and 1987, approximately 11,000 associations were formally registered in Algeria (Ben Yahya, 2015, p. 204). This limited growth reflected Algeria's centralized political system, which constrained civil society and limited the development of collective movements **(Bosnia, 2002, p. 133).**

During this period, associations were subject to two levels of control: political oversight within elected councils and monitoring of professional and social associations under the National Liberation Front (FLN). Organizations such as the General Federation of Algerian Workers and the National Union of Algerian Youth functioned as extensions of the one-party system **(Bosna, 2000, p. 41).**

Consequently, associations primarily reinforced state policies, with non-compliant organizations facing marginalization. Local authorities often viewed associations as competitors rather than partners in development, restricting their activities to legally sanctioned, socially beneficial, or politically aligned initiatives. At this stage, citizenship was largely limited to supporting existing political structures, and associations played a minimal role in promoting civic values among youth **(Hamil, 2014, p. 13).**

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6.3. The Era of Pluralism and State-Civil Society Partnership

Following the October 1988 events, often referred to by researchers as a "youth revolution," Algeria underwent political and economic reforms culminating in the 1989 Constitution. This opened avenues for multiparty democracy, freedom of assembly and association, and freedom of expression, enabling civil society engagement across social, cultural, health, and human rights domains. Historian Ben Yamin Satura identifies this period as the actual beginning of the modern Algerian associative movement.

Most associations were founded post-1990 under Act No. 31-90, providing a framework for volunteerism, social welfare, participation in decision-making, and civic expression. Consequently, Algeria entered a new democratic dynamic encompassing political, social, and economic dimensions.

The number of associations increased from 30,000 in 1992 to 48,000 in 1997, and from 53,000 in 2000 to over 75,000 in 2001 **(Busnoira, 2011, pp. 101–103).** By 2012, approximately 100,000 national and local associations were registered, with 93,654 active at the national and local levels; of these, 92,627 were local and 1,027 national, though many remained inactive or suspended **(Victor, 16/03/2023).**

Associations were distributed across various sectors: neighborhood associations represented the majority (20,137, 21.74%), followed by religious associations (15,304), sports, education, youth (15,019), and parent associations (14,891).

Other associations included professional, cultural, scientific, technological, environmental, disability, consumer, student, health, charitable, women, pensioners, tourism, and recreation organizations. The majority were concentrated in Algiers and other major cities.

Despite the quantitative growth of associations, challenges remain in assessing their effectiveness, as many operate irregularly or fail to renew official registration. Nevertheless, these developments reflect a significant advancement in social and political awareness, with Algerian youth showing strong motivation to practice citizenship through collective movements. However, researchers note that the associative movement still faces issues regarding efficiency and operational effectiveness in fulfilling its civic mission.

7. Main Difficulties and Constraints Limiting the Effectiveness of the Collective Movement in Exercising Citizenship

In general, the main difficulties and constraints limiting the effectiveness of

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the collective movement in promoting citizenship can be summarized as follows **(Hamil, 2014, pp. 15–17):**

Legal Restrictions: Despite Algeria's efforts to enact clear legislation granting associations autonomy, all their activities remain subject to close monitoring by state authorities, leaving associations vulnerable to bureaucratic control.

Headquarters and Facilities: Access to premises constitutes a significant obstacle for collective action. Authorities often grant premises selectively, favoring associations aligned with their interests while restricting others, which undermines the autonomy and effectiveness of associations.

Funding Challenges: The state remains the primary source of funding for associations, particularly those supporting state policies. While these associations receive consistent financial support, others receive limited subsidies that do not cover their basic operational needs. This financial imbalance weakens the performance of associations, and economic, industrial, and commercial institutions rarely contribute to their support.

Political Infiltration: Certain political parties in Algeria have infiltrated civil society to pursue their own objectives, transforming some activists into party affiliates. This shift diverts associations from serving the public good toward partisan agendas, raising concerns about the role of civil society in promoting youth citizenship and voluntary participation while preserving cultural identity in a globalized world **(Victor, 16/03/2023).**

It is important to clarify that this study does not focus on the general role of civil society, but rather on a specific educational aspect—namely, the promotion of citizenship and the preservation of cultural identity. Cultural identity encompasses religion, language, customs, and national characteristics shaped by the local environment. This role has become increasingly crucial in the context of globalization, which, through Western cultural and ideological penetration, aims to influence values, disrupt rational thinking, and promote individualistic consumer behavior over the collective traditions of society. Consequently, youth may become detached from their cultural and civic roots, leading to diminished patriotism and social cohesion.

Globalization often encourages the voluntary acceptance of Western beliefs and cultural practices, supported by multinational corporations, international media, and news agencies. Such influence can be alien to the conservative frameworks of local societies. For example, contemporary youth conflicts over hairstyles, clothing styles, and expressions reflect the

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adoption of foreign cultural patterns, often at odds with traditional norms **(Orgad, 2021, p. 246).**

The current situation of youth in Algeria and the Arab world warrants urgent attention. The erosion of traditional values and principles—accelerated by globalization—calls for civil society to play a decisive role in raising awareness among youth about their cultural heritage and civic duties. The preservation and promotion of national identity require active civil society engagement to counter the dilution of local culture and reinforce responsible citizenship.

In this context, an exploratory study was conducted to investigate the promotion of citizenship values among youth and the preservation of cultural identity in Algerian civil society under globalization. Findings revealed a limited presence of civil society actors, with most associations participating only in national, religious, or charitable events rather than sustained cultural or educational initiatives. While some associations have made efforts, their impact remains insufficient relative to societal needs.

Interviews with association presidents and active members indicated that the promotion of citizenship values and the safeguarding of cultural identity is still in an early stage. These associations require enhanced operational capacity, financial and moral support, and the freedom to raise civic concerns and innovative ideas to achieve meaningful outcomes in this domain.

8. Recommendations of the Study

Based on the findings of the present study, the researcher proposes several recommendations aimed at enhancing the role of the collective movement and promoting citizenship values among young people in Algerian society:

1.Conduct Comprehensive Surveys: Develop integrated databases and comprehensive surveys on the role of collective movements in promoting citizenship values within society to inform policy and practice.

2.Improve Educational Materials: Revise and enhance textbooks on social subjects, both in form and content, to ensure alignment with contemporary social realities and challenges faced by youth.

3.Training for Collective Movement Leaders: Continuously train leaders of collective movements to deepen their understanding of citizenship and its values across different domains. This includes participation in cultural seminars, workshops on contemporary citizenship issues, and engagement in reform processes, with their proposals recognized as pivotal for societal development.

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4.Collaboration with Social Institutions: Encourage cooperation between collective movements and various social, educational, and economic institutions, including the Ministry of Interior and Defense. Family and educational actors should also be integrated into the civic education process to nurture responsible citizens equipped for current and future societal challenges.

5.Adaptation to Globalization: Develop new mechanisms for understanding and practicing citizenship that consider the variables of globalization and post-globalization processes, while ensuring that fundamental national values remain intact.

6.Strengthen Educational Programs: Integrate citizenship values into educational curricula and programs, emphasizing the fulfillment of personal and public duties, loyalty, commitment, participation in decision-making, a sense of belonging, and respect for others.

7.Legal Framework for Associations: Establish clear legal provisions to guarantee the independence of associations while ensuring that their activities can be conducted freely, without undue pressure from authorities, yet under reasonable oversight to ensure accountability.

09. Conclusion

In contemporary times, collective action has assumed a significant role in promoting citizenship among various segments of society, particularly youth. The community movement plays a crucial role in guiding young people's behavior and preparing them for integration into development processes across social, cultural, economic, and political spheres through a variety of targeted collective programs and activities.

The findings of this study indicate that civil society, or the collective movement in Algeria, strives to preserve the nation's social, cultural, and religious foundations despite societal changes, especially under the pressures of globalization. However, this role has not yet been fully realized or maximized by these associations.

This observation calls for a critical reassessment of the objectives and strategies of civil society organizations to restore and strengthen their status and role in Algerian society. Preserving the country's originality and cultural identity remains essential, as it serves as a safeguard against any attempts to undermine or fragment national identity.

Accordingly, the efforts of civil society must be integrated with those of social, religious, and legal institutions to achieve this goal. It is also essential to conduct specialized psychological and sociological studies to document facts, circumstances, and contextual factors, thereby reinforcing

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the national identity and citizenship values among Algerian youth. Ultimately, fostering a spirit of genuine citizenship, loyalty, belonging, and tolerance toward others remains central to ensuring the sustainable development and cohesion of Algerian society.

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