



ISSN: 2230-9926

Available online at <http://www.journalijdr.com>

IJDR

International Journal of Development Research

Vol. 11, Issue, 09, pp. 50226-50235, September, 2021

<https://doi.org/10.37118/ijdr.22715.09.2021>



RESEARCH ARTICLE

OPEN ACCESS

CITIZENSHIP VALUES AND THEIR IMPACT ON DEVELOPMENT IN LIBYA

*Salwa Al Said Farrag

Associate Professor, Head of the Political Science Department, Suez Canal University

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 11th June, 2021

Received in revised form

20th July, 2021

Accepted 19th August, 2021

Published online 27th September, 2021

Key Words:

Citizenship values, development, political development, Libya.

*Corresponding author:

Claudia Liliana Gutierrez Rosas

ABSTRACT

Citizenship is among the most prominent values that represent the political and social nourishment of the individual, making the individual able to adapt to himself and his community. The citizen is an important element in achieving development goals, which requires addressing the most harmful development problems related to citizenship in a society where relations between the state and society remain contested in light of political, economic and social fragility. Thus, the citizen is considered one of the main entrances to studying the relationship between the state and society. This relationship has important implications for development, as citizenship is what links the strong sense of belonging to the homeland and the ensuing rights and duties, in addition to the imperative necessity of citizens' contribution to achieving development goals. The citizen constitutes the ultimate goal of development through attention to social justice, provision of services and combatting poverty, in addition to ensuring democracy through the participation of citizens in decision-making in a manner of integrity and transparency. Therefore, the development process includes human development aimed at improving the level of education, health care and political participation in developmental decisions that affect the lives of citizens.

Copyright © 2021, Salwa Al Said Farrag. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Citation: Salwa Al Said Farrag. "Citizenship values and their impact on development in Libya", *International Journal of Development Research*, 11, (09), 50226-50235.

INTRODUCTION

The democratic transition process in Libya faces many internal problems of development and modernization, along with the Libyan state's inability to become a state of institution and therefore suffering from instability. There are still many issues that need to be resolved, such as the issues of minorities, demands for the consolidation of democratic values, increased political participation, and calls for greater participation by civil society, especially in light of the pressure from international institutions to resolve those issues that may become reasons for the political instability that pervades the Libyan regime. The manifestation of the various forms of political conflict was not unexpected or surprising, but came to the surface after the resolution of the conflict with Gaddafi, in order to reflect the reality of the Libyan society, which seems to be still immersed in the remnants of its regime. In the current raging power struggle, tribal conflicts occupy an important position in it, especially after the proliferation of arms and armed brigades which are not controlled by the state institutions. In most of the political and military conflicts in Libya, the tribal factor plays a key role both in igniting the conflict and in resolving it, as the legitimacy of sub-loyalties and tribe affiliation is greater than the legitimacy of any other.

Research Problem: After the Libyan revolution, there were some indicators which reflect the rise of sub-loyalties to the supreme loyalty, including the repeated declaration of autonomy in Cyrenaica by local leaders, the unrest and instability in most Libyan regions, and the problem of the Amazigh in the Western Mountain, taking into account the spread of weapons in the hands of various militias. Some of which may belong to different sub-loyalties, and this represents a threat to the unity of the country. The problem with the study is that the researcher is trying to uncover the reasons behind the phenomenon of political instability in Libya, where the Libyan regime suffers from many internal issues that pose challenges to the political system, which leads to weak loyalty and weak citizenship relations, and this negatively affects stability in Libya. The research problem is then embodied in a main question: "To what extent is the principle of citizenship applied in Libya, and does the consolidation of the values of citizenship contribute to solving the problem of political instability in Libya to avoid disintegration and collapse and provide opportunities for development?"

This study attempts to conceptualize the problem by asking the following sub-questions:

- How can citizenship values be used to achieve development in Libya?
- What problems face citizenship? How can they be addressed?

Research Assumptions: There are moral differences between the views of the study sample (faculty members) with regard to the values of citizenship, political stability and development, due to demographic variables (gender, age, social status). There are moral differences between the views of the study sample (public) with respect to the values of citizenship and development, due to demographic variables (sex, age, social status, educational status, occupational status).

Importance of search

Scientific significance: The study is important because it links the values of citizenship with development. Citizenship is an issue with political and security dimensions that reflects the standards of affiliation and the level of participation of individuals in protecting the country. It also reflects the individual's awareness of rights and duties, and concern for the national interest.

Practical importance: It is applied to Libya, thus addressing the real issues facing the Libyan state, and providing a framework to implement it to ensure the development of Libya.

Research Objectives

The aim of this study:

- A statement of the relationship of citizenship to development.
- A Statement of the concept of citizenship.
- Defining the role of citizenship values in achieving development, and solve the problems of political participation and the issues of the Libyan political system.
- Identify ways and means to strengthen the values of citizenship, to generate political development.

The Approach used: The researcher will use methodological integration by using the inductive and deductive approach, in addition to relying on the system analysis portal.

Research Concepts

Citizenship: The International Arabic Encyclopedia (1996) defines citizenship as a term referring to belonging to a nation. (Encyclopedia Arabica, 1996, p. 311). It can be defined procedurally as a moral and emotional state in which individuals live, and it expresses a high degree of belonging to the State itself as an alternative to the traditional membership of a tribe, clan or sect, which entails a set of rights and duties.

Development: The concept of development means change that encompasses the human person, society and the State, permeates all aspects of economic, social and political life. It is a complex and multi-faceted concept which means at its core that the human being tries to change circumstances and reality, as he believes that such an attempt may bring him a better life in its material and moral aspects. (Ahmed, 2007, p. 16)

It may be defined procedurally as: Processes that affect the structure of the institutions of a political system and the ability of a system to transform available resources into an output, i.e. policies and decisions to serve the goals and interests of society.

Literature Review

Studies on citizenship: Bullion, 2015:

Under the title: "The Concept of Citizenship Among Jordanian University Students".

The study aims to

- Test the students' knowledge of the concept of citizenship in Jordanian universities.

- Disclose whether there are differences in students' knowledge of the concept of citizenship that are related to gender, place of residence and academic level.

The study used the lists of resolution to compile the data needed for the study.

The study reached the following conclusions

- The level of students' knowledge of the concept of citizenship was high in all dimensions of identity, loyalty, freedom and political participation.
- Differences among students are of type, place of residence and academic level.

John Gavante, 2016):

With the title: "to uncover the relationship between economic and political citizenship".

The study aims to:

- Explore the growing problem of inequality.

The study explores the impact of economic inequality on political participation. The study also tests some participatory practices that contribute to strategies to narrow the political and economic gap.

The study concluded:

- The relationship between political and economic citizenship, and emphasizes that political participation is an effective tool for reforming economic inequality. Keating & Janmaat, 2016

With the title: "Education through citizenship in schools: Do school activities have a lasting impact on youth political participation?"

The study aims to:

- Explore the impact of political initiatives to solve the problem of young people's disengagement from political participation. The study tests the delivery of activities aimed at education through citizenship in schools. It also aims to test the impact of school activities on the political participation of young people.

The study concluded: School activities can have a lasting and independent impact on the political participation of young people. Thus, the study provides evidence to support further learning through citizenship and learning about citizenship to solve the problem of young people's reluctance to participate in politics. Political activities in schools have also been shown to have a positive and independent impact on electoral and political participation among young people. These effects continued even after participants left school when they became older.

Studies on Development:

Zorum, 2013):

With the title: "Impact of political stability on Malaysia's development"

The study aims to:

- Identify the historical and civilizational factors that have contributed significantly to Malaysia's political stability and hence its development, and the developmental implications that have had a major impact on the economic prosperity,

social harmony and scientific progress of this multi-ethnic, multi-religious, multicultural and multilingual country.

The study concluded:

- A direct link between political stability, economic prosperity and sustainable development.
- Economically backward and politically troubled nations do not provide an environment where students excel or innovate, and businessmen can invest.

Yardryczy & Schutzfeldt, 2016:

With the title: "Developments in Turkey's political stability and economic development from 1980 to 2015".

The study aims to:

- Testing the causal relationship between political stability and GDP in Turkey. The study attempts to identify developments in political stability and economic development in Turkey during the period from 1980 to 2015. It attempts to discover the relationship between economic development and political stability that Turkey witnessed during the period under study.

The study concluded: a long-term equilibrium relationship between political stability and GDP, which shows that there is a one-way causal relationship between political stability and GDP in Turkey. Thus, we can say that political stability is one of the main reasons for Turkey's economic development from 1980 to 2015. Sundas, 2016
With the title: "An integrated model for measuring the impact of terrorism and political stability on FDI flows: A Pilot Study on Pakistan"

The study aimed to: Explore the impact of terrorism and political stability on FDI flows in Pakistan. The study also attempts to identify the determinants of FDI in Pakistan from 1970 to 2013 where variables of terrorism, political stability, trade openness and GDP were analyzed to ascertain their impact on FDI flows to Pakistan.

The study concluded: GDP, trade openness and political stability have positive and morally significant effects on FDI inflows into Pakistan. In contrast, the findings of the study indicate that terrorism has a negative impact on FDI inflows into Pakistan. The study also concludes that stable GDP growth is undoubtedly of great importance with political stability to mitigate the impact of terrorism on the state's economic development rate.

Section One

The Concept of Citizenship and its Pillars: Citizenship is a social, legal and political idea that has contributed to the significant development of the human society and the advancement of the state to equality and justice, to democracy and transparency, and to the guarantee of rights and duties. It is important because it works to remove the differences between the components of society and the state, allowing for the strengthening of the elements of society and the attachment of the citizen to his country and his state, and pushing him to develop his society in general and his country in particular, and defending it in times of crisis. Activating the right of citizenship in society is a successful mechanism to reduce sedition and sectarian and ethnic conflicts in any society. The concept of citizenship takes on added importance because of threats to social unity in a number of States and because of globalization has caused problems after its accumulation from the fall of regional and international movements, and the structural effects of the State. The concept, dimensions and characteristics of citizenship will be addressed in this chapter.

Concept of Citizenship "Citoyennete"

The concept of citizenship is one of the most complex sociological and political concepts, although it is important to understand and

analyze many of the political, social and cultural problems and phenomena of any society. This importance is evident in its consideration as an indicator of the civil and political rights of members of society. It also represents the close political bond between the individual and the State, which is reflected in fundamental relations such as the issue of belonging to the political group, identity and the relationship of public culture to the law, the relationship of the law to religion, the rights and controls of political participation, democracy and human rights. All these phenomena are of great importance to any society. They have become international in scope by the growing demands of certain forces for the establishment of the principles of democracy, respect for human rights and equality among all citizens (Busian, 2014, p. 24). Several definitions of citizenship have been included. The Encyclopædia Britannica states that citizenship is a relationship between an individual and a state as defined by the law of that State, and the rights and duties contained in that relationship. It also emphasizes that citizenship implies a rank of liberty, with accompanying responsibilities (Najib, 2014, p. 6), and impairs citizenship with political rights such as the right to vote and to hold public office. Sociologists define citizenship: It is a relationship that binds the individual to the political community. They focus on the bonds of loyalty and belonging that bind them to the society that shelters them (Sim.J.2008,p 235-266). The International Book Encyclopedia also states that citizenship is full membership in a State or in some units of government, and stresses that citizens have some rights, such as the right to vote, to hold public office, and have certain duties, such as paying taxes, and defending their country (Encyclopædia, p15). The American encyclopedia Coleo defines citizenship as nationality, and that it is the most form of membership in a political group (Moses, 2012, p. 90).

Abul Fotouh Radwan and Fathi Yusuf also define citizenship as a set of values, principles and attitudes which influence the personality of the individual and make it positive and good. This definition focused on the value and emotional aspect as a component of citizenship, and did not address the behavioral dimension and skills necessary to exercise citizenship (Musa, 2012, p.90). The National Education Center defined citizenship as: Membership in a political group, as an organized entity, is active membership in a political society within the framework of the rights and responsibilities defined by the Constitution and the law (Taha, 2013, p. 18). The concept of citizenship refers to the framework of political democracy, individual autonomy, and the intellectual and political tradition that links the modern age with the old. Citizenship can also be defined as membership in society, and the concept of citizenship refers to the legal status, political recognition as a member of society, and the specific rights and duties associated with that membership. Citizenship includes the legal, political and social dimensions (Veera Ilona Iija, 2008). Citizenship has four elements: Democratic citizenship, refers to public participation in politics, autonomy, and social order and refers to the acceptance of the legitimacy of the State, the rule of law, interdependence and relations with others (Russell J. Dalton, 2008, p. 76-98). However, contemporary definitions of citizenship approach the concept from different angles and dimensions, with each definition overriding one dimension, which makes it difficult to agree on a specific definition (Ulrich K. Preuss, 2003, p. 14). One of the definitions that covers most of the dimensions and developments of the concept of citizenship and takes into account its nature is the definition proposed by "Mohammed Othman Al-Khasht", who considers that citizenship in its most complete form in contemporary political philosophy is - belonging to the country – an affiliation in which the citizen enjoys full membership in a way that is equal to others who live in the country itself, full equality in rights and duties, before the law without discrimination among them on the basis of color, race, religion, thought, financial position or political affiliation and respects all other citizens, as well as tolerating each other in spite of the diversity and differences among them (2007, p. 3). It is clear from the previous definitions that citizenship is rights and duties, and these rights and duties which constitute citizenship in Western societies have reached them through conflict and struggle. The beginning of the interest in the principle of citizenship in Europe is due to the experimental

rational political thought and its increasing impact as a result of the religious reform movements and the ensuing movements of renaissance and enlightenment in political life. Also, since the thirteenth century, Western thought has formulated principles, developed mechanisms and employed new instruments of government to establish a constrained authority. It is worth mentioning that the process of transition from absolute rule to constrained rule was easy. It was possible by a bloody conflict between peoples and dictators. Western citizens became effective, after that, the right to participate in the night of citizenship was not in the third world countries (79). It was not achieved by the majority of the Third World's participation. If we look closely at Arab societies, we find that patriotism is rooted in these societies. This authoritarianism rejects rights.. It starts from within the family and rises to the top of the political hierarchy. The concept of citizenship can then be deduced as: An official identity of each individual, which entails equal rights and duties for all citizens who reside in a particular State to whom they express their affiliation.

Section Two

Concept and Mechanism for political Development

First: What is development?: The concept of development is one of the most important global concepts of the twentieth century. It has been called the process of establishing coherent economic and political systems in the so-called "process of development" and underlines the importance of the concept of development in its various levels and dimensions, and it is intertwining with many other concepts (Aref, 2005). Development is a historical process in which people are leading, with human beings constantly evolving through the application of knowledge and rational thought. Development in the Western heritage is generally understood as growth, and is treated as vital, necessary, directional, cumulative and irreversible, and development has become an integral part of the project, which is increasingly seen by modern society as a factor of human development, and a process of action, (Hitten, 20014, p. 22). The concept of development and its related meaning has emerged as a term used by researchers as a result of the changes that have emerged in the world in general. Since the beginning of the age of colonialism, developed Western countries have viewed other countries as creators. One of the methods used by these colonial countries was to claim their desire to develop and modernize the countries that fell under their influence. This has become clear since the Second World War. Naturally, Western countries have set the criteria that differentiate between progress and backwardness, due to their control and supremacy. One of the most important criteria was set to distinguish between developed and underdeveloped countries, the extent of economic, political and scientific prosperity, which is reflected in the social status of individuals, which in turn determines the power of the state (Kady, 2008, p. 11). Some researchers believe that development is a continuous process consisting of a set of political, social, economic and technical changes and transformations that participate in its action through mutual feedback that develops the capabilities of society, and provides material resources and human energies to enhance economic production. This is an interdependent process of the capabilities of society and the provision of material resources and human resources to enhance economic production, which allows for the provision of a decent standard of living for citizens in a framework of continuous security, i.e. . The concept of development is no longer limited to the economic dimension, but includes other social, political and cultural dimensions, i.e. it is a comprehensive process of change aimed at the elimination of all kinds of economic and social backwardness, by improving the standard of living of the human person, eliminating underdevelopment, and thus is a process with a holistic view of all elements of the social structure, taking into account that the human being is the object and means of development. Development can therefore be said to be a process of continuous and progressive change geared to the needs of society and non-material development. It aims at the comprehensive development of all components of society, and the transfer of society from a state of progress in the state of building, through which the state can contribute to a comprehensive state of life (Al-Shammari, 2011).

There are two perspectives of the concept of development

First view: They depend on the fact that development is a "process" on the basis that the resulting structural changes produce reactions in all settings, and then in the functions associated with them as well as because they are a set of sequential and overlapping steps leading to the achievement of specific goals, and are set in one direction.

Second view: It views development as a "tool", owing to the fact that development agenda is not a goal in itself, but a means to achieve goals that achieve the aspirations of society and may reflect the will of society. Researchers have studied them as a process, not as a tool. It is the achievement of a rapid accumulation increase in services, a positive change aimed at transferring society from a state to a better state (Lille 2003, p. 61) The development literature has unanimously agreed that this concept means change that encompasses the human person, society and the State, permeates all aspects of economic, social and political life, meaning that it is a complex and multifaceted concept and essentially means that the human being tries to change circumstances and reality, in the belief that this attempt may create a better life for him in its material and moral aspects(Ahmed, 2007, p. 16).

Second: Concept of political development: Political development is a modern concept, and a fundamental dimension of comprehensive development. . It is a part of comprehensive development that emanates from it and follows it. Political development, as a scientific concept and a scholarly research in the sciences of politics and social sciences, did not emerge and did not receive the attention of researchers until the 1960s, even if it began its first achievements in the aftermath of the Second World War. There are those who believe that political development is not the result of the Second World War, but is the result of a cognitive accumulation of various sciences. Political development is concerned with the study of the political system from within it, which it complements the study of the political effects of economic and social development. Some researchers believe that political modernization is a process that involves building institutions, the base of participation and rationalization of political power, with the objective of political system, with the establishment of a fundamental system, The concept of political development has been widely shared in the heritage of political science, especially with regard to the study of the relationship between politics and society. Political development has become one of the most important goals sought by political regimes (Shenin, 2008, p. 9). Political development also increases the capacity of the political system to manage public affairs, control conflicts and deal with popular demands (Mariam, Karimi, 2014.p. 69).

Definition of political development: Before arriving to the definition of political development, we should point out some of the difficulties that were encountered by researchers in the field of the study of political development, which often prevented them from arriving at a procedural and objective definition of it, and even reflected what they have presented in this field. These difficulties include (Abbash, 2008, p. 15- 16):

- 1 The concept of political development overlapped with a host of other concepts (e.g., modernization, change, development), which some researchers regarded as synonymous with political development.
- 2 The first attempts to define political development did not provide a scientific definition of the concept, since they were made primarily by statesmen and policymakers, not by specialized scholars and researchers, which made them closer to political analysis than to scientific definitions.
- 3 The link between political development and various other sciences (political sociology, comparative politics), where the concept has expanded to include several issues, and the multiplicity of visions and approaches to the study of political development, which made many researchers link the achievement of political development to specific ends, and the widening of the circle of difference between researchers on the

concept, made it difficult to reach a unified and appropriate definition of political development.

- 4 The overriding ideological nature of researchers concerned with political development issues and the Third World has led to the omission of many scientific facts. Most of the ^{jurisprudence} presented by researchers in this field has in fact provided a biased definition, which involved a set of values and ideological orientations for its authors. It has therefore been observed that there is an ideological and even cultural bias towards the West's experience, as well as a lack of familiarity with all the important facts and phenomena related to the political reality of the Third World States (Beida, 2012, p. 52). The Third World States are in a position of the United States (States,, p).

Thus, the concept of development has taken on different theoretical and methodological dimensions that have given rise to several trends and perceptions to define the concept of political development. The following are the most important definitions that have dealt with this concept. Both Gabriel Almond and Benkham Pohl see political development as the political system's response to changes in the societal and international environment, especially the system's response to the challenges of nation-building, nation-building, participation and distribution, and have defined and understood political development in the context of political modernization (Kharzouki, 2003, p. 138. Political development can be defined as the political change that leads to a permanent transformation of governing authorities. . It occurs when political change reshapes or redefines the status of government action and sustainability is achieved when competing sources of power, influence and influence yield to those changes, adjust their expectations accordingly, and new patterns of political interaction emerge and stability is achieved (Scott C. James, 2009).

Section 3: The field study

In this section, the researcher deals with the descriptive statistical analysis of the results of the field study conducted by the researcher and the validity tests of the study's underlying assumptions. This chapter is divided into two researchers:

First Lookup: Deals with the methodology of the study, the determination of the study population and sample, the calculation of the reliability and stability coefficients and the determination of the statistical analysis methods appropriate for the data. Second Finder: Deals with the presentation and analysis of statistical results of field research, as well as with analysis of hypothesis testing.

METHODOLOGY

The researcher shall examine the methodology of the study by which the study population and sample are determined, the calculation of the reliability and stability parameters of the dimensions of the survey lists, and the determination of the statistical analysis methods appropriate for the data.

Study Sample Community

- a. **study community:** is represented by all the vocabulary with the characteristics to be studied.

The study's research community consists of 2510 faculty members at the University of Benghazi and 934 thousand public individuals in the Benghazi area.

Study sample: For faculty members, a probability sample was identified from the research community. A soft sample was selected and the sample size was determined based on the Steven Thompson equation, as follows (Mature, 2003):

$$n = \frac{N \times p(1-p)}{\left[\left[N-1 \times \left(d^2 \div z^2 \right) \right] + p(1-p) \right]}$$

Whereas:

N: Size of community

Z: standard level corresponding to the function level (0.95) equals (1.96)

D: Error ratio, equals (0.05)

P: Property availability, neutral and equal to (0.50)

The following table shows the size of the community, the sample of the study, and the number of forms distributed and returned to the researcher and valid for analysis.

Survey list test: The survey list was tested by the researcher (to confirm the reliability and reliability of the resolution) by the reliability and reliability parameters, as shown in the following:

Parameters of consistency and reliability for the study variables:

After the list has become the final form, the researcher calculated the reliability and reliability parameters according to (Muhammad, 2006, p. 151- 152). Consistency means that the gage gives the same results if the same thing is measured several times in a row, while honesty indicates that the measuring instrument actually measures the specified concept, not any other concept, and that the particular concept is being measured accurately and clearly. The researcher used the Social Sciences Statistical Package Program (SPSS) in testing the consistency of the measure used in this study, and through testing the sample of the 60 survey lists for each category, and the following table shows the values of the reliability and reliability parameters of the current study variables. From the reading of the data in the previous table it is clear that the values of the stability coefficients register acceptable data for the variables and for the two study samples where the lowest value was recorded (0.734) which is acceptable. The lowest value for judging the adoption of the newly developed or previously not widely used standards is (0.60) (H, J. F.W., William, 2010). As for the self-validity coefficients equal to the square root of the constant coefficient, the data recorded high degrees of fidelity for the variables under study. This result reflects an appropriate degree of self-consistency and self-honesty, indicating the reliability of the current study instruments, and hence the reasonableness of these instruments in terms of field data collection.

Statistical methods: The researcher used statistical methods to analyze the results of the study:

Statistical analysis methods: After the completion of the data collection process, the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) program was used to discharge and schedule data, conduct appropriate statistical analysis for data analysis, and test research hypotheses. This requires the application of some methods of descriptive and analytical statistics, as follows:

- Cronbach Alpha test for estimating stability coefficients Reliability Coefficients to determine study instruments stability coefficient
- Descriptive statistical methods such as arithmetic averages, standard deviations and relative importance were used as descriptive statistics tools with the aim of presenting the data in a summary form, and giving general significance to the analysis and preliminary discussion of the field study results.
- Analytical statistics: Some statistical analytical methods have been relied on to test search assignments:
- Simple Linear Regression Analysis analysis to test the effect of a single independent variable on a single dependent variable, which includes Test Regression Factors(T) and Full Form Test (F) The regression coefficients are estimated in the Small Squares (OLS) way.

- Test (T-Test) for two independent samples, used to compare the averages of two independent groups.

Single contrast analysis test (One Way ANOVA) used to compare averages of three or more groups.

Second Finder: statistical results analysis and hypothesis testing

This research addresses the presentation and analysis of statistical results of field research. Descriptive statistics have been used, such as averages and standard deviations of field research results. Tests of assumptions have also been analyzed by applying some methods of descriptive statistics, analytical statistics, such as simple linear regression analysis, (T-Test) analysis and analysis of variance (One Way Anova) We will address this research as follows:

Meta-analysis of study variables in the class of faculty members:

Descriptive analysis of the citizenship value variable: The resolution included (47) words that covered the values of citizenship as follows:

From the previous table it is clear:

- The word justice and equality was the highest expression of participation in the building of the nation, in the middle of my account (4.53) and relative importance (90.6). The standard deviation of this phrase has dropped to (625), which means that there is a great agreement among the study sample of academics on this phrase. This makes great sense, since justice and equality are the demands of every Libyan citizen.
- The least of these terms was the right to housing in my country, where the mathematical average of this expression was 2.40 and of relative importance (48.0). The standard deviation of this expression reached 1.208, which means that there is a lack of agreement on this expression, but in general there is a struggle with the issue of housing in Libya.
- Descriptive analysis of the variable of political stability and development The resolution included (19) words that covered the overall values of the variable of political stability and development as follows:

From the previous table it is clear that

Meta-analysis of study variables in the category of workers

- The phrase "armed militias are considered a threat to the stability of Libya" was at the center of my calculation (4.56) and was of relative importance (91.2). The standard deviation of this phrase has dropped to (0.641), which means that there is a great agreement among the study sample of academics on this phrase. This makes a lot of sense, since armed militias are a major threat to the stability of the country. The sample of academics are conscious and aware of this danger.
- The least was the words (the federal system leads to the stability of Libya and increases the opportunity for development), where the mathematical milestone of this phrase was (2.92) and of relative importance (58.4). The standard deviation of this phrase has risen to (1.425), which means that there is a lack of agreement on this phrase, but in general this phrase came within the degree of neutrality and is closer to disapproval, which means that the faculty did not approve the federal system.

Descriptive analysis of the Citizenship Value Variable The resolution included (47) clauses that covered the overall values of citizenship, as follows:

From the previous table it is clear that

- The highest expression was the phrase "the growth and development of States can only be achieved through the sense of responsibility towards their homeland" in the middle of my

calculation (4.56) and in relative importance (90.6). The standard deviation of this expression is also noted as low as (0.640), which means that there is a great agreement among the sample of scholars on this phrase, and this indicates the awareness of the public sector towards their responsibility towards their country.

- The least was the phrase "multiparty is a national necessity", where the mathematical average of this expression was 2.22 and of relative importance (44.4). The standard deviation of this phrase is also noted as high as 1.204, which means that there is a lack of agreement on this phrase, but in general there is a negative vision among the general public of the Libyan national political parties.

Descriptive analysis of the variable of political stability and development The resolution included (19) words that covered the overall values of the variable political stability and development, as follows:

From the previous table it is clear that

- The highest expression was the phrase "the feeling of security and stability that can only be achieved by the presence of a unified army imposing security on all regions of Libya" in the middle of my account (4.78) and relative importance (95.6). The standard deviation of this phrase has dropped to (0.533), which means that there is a great agreement among the study population of those working on this phrase. This makes great sense since there is a need for a unified Libyan army to preserve the country and restore security and stability to it.
- The least of these terms was the phrase 'I travel freely' in my country, where the mathematical average of this phrase was (2.55) and of relative importance (51.0). The standard deviation of this phrase has risen to (1.241), which means that there is a lack of agreement on this phrase, but in general this phrase is a sign of disagreement, which means that the general Libyan population has difficulty moving freely in Libya. This is generally indicative of the public perception of the importance of political stability and development

TEST RESULTS

Results of the First Major Test: This hypothesis states that there are moral differences between the views of the study sample (teaching staff) with regard to the values of citizenship, political stability and development due to demographic variables (gender, age, social status). To test this hypothesis two independent samples were used T-Test, which is used to compare the averages of two independent groups, and One Way ANOVA, which is used to compare three or more averages of groups

- With regard to the values of citizenship, it is clear that the level of significance (SIG) of the value (T) was greater than the level of moral significance adopted in 0.05, i.e. the views of the study sample of the faculty do not differ morally with regard to the values of citizenship
- With regard to political stability and development, it is clear that the level of significance (SIG) of the value (T) was greater than the level of moral significance adopted in 0.05,

i.e. the views of the study sample of teaching staff do not differ morally with regard to political stability and development.

The foregoing requires the rejection of the first major limitation, which states that there are moral differences between the views of the study sample (the members of the teaching staff) with regard to the values of citizenship, political stability and development due to demographic variables (sex, age, social status) and the acceptance of the imposition of nothingness, which states that there are no moral differences between the views of the study sample (the members of the teaching staff) with regard to the values of citizenship, political

stability and development due to demographic variables (sex, age, social status.

Results of the second proposition test: This hypothesis states that there are moral differences between the views of the study sample (both public) with regard to the values of citizenship, political stability and development due to demographic variables (sex, age, social status, educational status, occupational status. To test this hypothesis two independent samples were used T-Test, which is used to compare the averages of two independent groups, and One Way ANOVA, which is used to compare three or more averages of groups,

- With regard to the values of citizenship, it is clear that the level of significance (SIG) of the value (T) was greater than the level of moral significance adopted (0.05), i.e. the views of the sample of scholars do not differ morally with regard to the values of citizenship

With regard to political stability and development, it is clear that the level of significance (SIG) of the value (T) was greater than the level of moral significance adopted in 0.05, i.e. the views of the sample of scholars do not differ morally with regard to political stability and development. The above requires the rejection of the second major limitation, which stipulates that there are moral differences between the views of the study sample (public) with regard to the values of citizenship, political stability and development due to demographic variables (sex, age, social status, educational status, professional status) and acceptance of the imposition of nothingness, which states that there are no moral differences between the views of the study sample (public) with regard to the values of citizenship, political stability and development due to demographic variables (sex, age, social status, educational status, professional status).

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

The overall results of the study can be summarized as follows: The study found that there were no moral differences between the opinions of the two groups of the study sample (teaching staff - public) with regard to demographics (gender, age, social status, occupation, educational status), where there was general agreement on the importance of citizenship values and their impact on political stability and development, and that there was a positive relationship between the values of citizenship, political stability and development. This result differed in part with the Aspelah 2015 study, which found that there were differences between the study sample based on gender and academic level. The results of the study indicated that 75% of faculty members confirmed that they are committed and agree with the values of citizenship, while 15% said they do not agree with these values, and the remaining percentage came in the neutral field. As for the group of people with disabilities, the results of the study indicated that 73% confirmed that they are committed to and agree with the values of citizenship, while 19% confirmed that they do not agree with these values, and the remaining percentage was in the field of neutrality. This result was partially consistent with the theoretical results of the studies of (Al-Hashimi 2013), (Abdul Ghani 2009), Wang Xi 2010 ,(Soga 2014, Mihoubi, Potabal 2014, Pozkry 2014, and Zidane 2007. The study showed that (81%) of the faculty members agree on the axis of political stability and development, while the non-approval rate (12%) and the remaining percentage (7%) were neutral. The answers given by the public sector show that (80%) are in agreement on the subject of political stability and development, while the remaining (11%) was neutral.

Recommendations

- The need to expand the concept of citizenship rights to include all communities, including women.
- Plan for a broad, flexible political development that removes all misconceptions, and implant a unified national political culture in which loyalty is to God and the nation.

- Enabling civil society institutions to function freely in political life
- and the introduction of independent political development departments in all Libyan cities.

REFERENCES

First: Books

- 1 Ahmed, Sayyed Abu Daif (2007), culture of participation: Study in Political Development, Cairo: Arab Renaissance House.
- 2 The World Political Encyclopedia (1996), Riyadh: Encyclopedia Business Foundation for Publishing and Distribution.
- 3 Bendahyan, Saud (2003), Sample Selection Guide, Cairo, Egyptian Culture of Printing, Distribution and Publishing.
- 4 Buzian, Radhia (2014), Education, citizenship, reality and problems, Jordan: Academic Book Center, p. 24.
- 5 Musa, Hussein Hassan (2012), Curricula on citizenship and community values, Cairo: Modern Book House, p. 90.
- 6 Taha Amani Mohamed (2013), and others, Raising citizenship between theory and practice, Cairo: Egyptian Library of Anglo, p. 18.
- 7 Night, on (2007), Arab civil society, issues of citizenship and human rights, Cairo: Egyptian Library of Anglo, p. 79.
- 8 Muhammad, Adel Ryan(2006), Marketing Research, Principles-Measurement-Methods, Assiut: Safa and Marwa Press.
- 9 Hétin, Judon (2014), Hope for Development, translation: Nermin Zafatawi, Cairo: National Translation Center.
- 10 Avril Keating* and Jan Germain Janmaat, 2016 Education Through Citizenship at School: Do School Activities Have a Lasting Impact on Youth Political Engagement?, Parliamentary Affair 69.
- 11 Hair, J. F., William, (2010) C. B., Barry, J.B. Rolph. E.A. Multivariate data analysis. (International Edition, where.) New Jersey: Prentice-Hall.
- 12 3Russell J. Dalton, (2008), Citizenship Norms and the Expansion of Political Participation, Political Studies, Vol.56.
- 13 Scott C. James, (2009), Historical Institutionalism, Political Development, and the Presidency, chapter four rum, "The Oxford Handbook of the American Presidency".
- 14 The World Book Encyclopedia, Vol.4.
- 15 Ulrich K. Preuss(2003), The ambiguous meaning of citizenship, paper presented at the University of Chicago law school to the center for comparative constitutionalism, December 1

Second: periodicals

- 1 Khasht, Muhammad Uthman(2007), "Evolution of the Concept of Citizenship in Western Political Thinking", The Journal of Tolerance, Ministry of Endowments and Religious Affairs, Sultanate of Oman, No. 20 .
- 2 Al-Shammari, Hamid Husayn Kazim(2011), "The Role of Political Development in Building the Political System and Democratic Development", Al-Furat Magazine, Al-Furat Center for Development and Strategic Studies, No. 6.
- 3 Zorum, Abdul Hamid Mohammed Ali(2013), "The Impact of Political Stability on Malaysia's Development", a study published in the Journal of Islam in Asia, vol. 10, No. 2..
- 4 - A.M.S. Al-Sabeelah and al, (2015), "The dimensions of the citizenship concept among the Jordanian university students", international education studies, Vol.8, No.8
- 5 2- John Gavante, (2016), "Can participation 'fix' inequality? Unpacking the relationship between the economic and political citizenship, Innovation series, No. 5, Coady International Institute
- 6 3- Maryam, Karimi, 2014, "Political Development Concept by Looking Briefly at the Iran's Mohammad Reza Pahlavi Rule", Journal of Public Adrenistration and Covernance, Malaysia, vol(4), No. 4, P 69.

7 4- Mahmut Yardıkcıdırıkuğlu & Ahmet i Lhan, 2016, "A Study Regarding the Advances of Political Stability and Economic Development Experienced in Turkey during the Periods of 1980-2015", International Journal of Economics and Finance; Vol. 8, no. 10;

8 Sim, J. (2008), "What does Citizenship Meah? Social Studies Teachers Understandings of Citizenship in Singapore Schools," Educational Review Vol, 60 (3).

9 - Sundas Rauf, Rashid Mehmood, Aisha Rauf & Shafaqat Mehmood, (2016), "Integrated Model to Measure the Impact of Terrorism and Political Stability on FDI Inflows: Empirical Study of Pakistan", International Journal of Economics and Finance; Vol. 8, no. 4.

26- Ben Kadi, Hassan (2008), Political development in the Arab world and its prospects, unpublished master's thesis, El Hadj Lakhdar-Battah University, Faculty of Law and Political Science, Algiers .

27- Bilil, Zainab (2013), Location of Political Participation in Political Development: Case study, Algiers 1989 - 2012, unpublished master's thesis, University of Dr. Taher Moulay-Saeeda, Faculty of Law and Political Science, Algiers.

28- Bayadi, Mohieddine (2012), Civil society in the Maghreb and its role in political development, unpublished master's thesis, University of Mohamed Kheidar-Biskra, Faculty of Law and Political Science, Algiers.

29- Abbash, Aicha (2008), Political development and democracy in the Maghreb, for example, Tunisia, unpublished master's thesis, University of Algiers Ben Youssef Benkheda, Faculty of Political Science and Media, Algiers.

30- Veera Ilona Iija, 2011 an analysis of the Concept of Citizenship: Legal, Political and Social Dimensions, Master's Thesis, University of Helsink.Fourth: Web sites

31- Aref, Nasr, "Concept of Development", available: at .pdfactory.com

Third: : Research

25- Najib, Jalal Mohammed (2014), some of the social and demographic determinants of environmental citizenship: Comparative field study, unpublished doctoral thesis, Suez Canal University, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, Department of Sociology, Ismailia, p. 6.

Table 1. Size of community, sample study, number of forms distributed, returned to researcher, valid for analysis

Category	Size of community	sample	Distributed forms	Forms returned to the searcher and valid for analysis	
				number	ratio
Faculty	2510	333	333	267	%80
commoners	934.000	384	384	301	%78

Source: prepared by the researcher in the light of the results of the statistical analysis of the field study data

Table 2. Values of the stability and reliability coefficients of the study variables

variant	Faculty		commoners		Number of gage statements
	stability coefficient	uthfactor of tr	stability coefficient	factor of truth	
citizenship values	0.804	0.896	0.865	0.930	47
Political stability and development	0.772	0.875	0.734	0.856	19

Source: prepared by the researcher in the light of the results of the statistical analysis of the field study data. n = 60

Table 3. Computational milestones, standard deviations, relative importance, order of importance for expressions of citizenship values

will	expression	arithmetic mean	standard deviation	relative importance	order of importance
1	s responsibility to participate in some role in public affairs'Citizenship is a citizen	4.33	0.579	86.6	5
2	I feel that I am performing my duties towards my whole country	3.96	0.867	79.2	23
3	rights I feel that my country is not derelict in my	3.25	1.198	65	38
4	I feel loyal to my country	4.45	0.707	89	1
5	.building-Justice and equality are the foundations of participation in nation	4.53	0.652	90.6	1
6	I have the freedom to own property according to the law	3.88	0.940	77.6	27
7	Education is available to all	4.18	0.875	83.6	12
8	I am enduring troubles for the sake of my country	4.25	0.691	85	8
9	I feel bound by the laws of the state	4.20	0.718	84	11
10	I enjoy freedom of expression and opinion	3.59	1.035	71.8	34
11	committed to community values m'l	4.38	0.708	87.6	4
12	The right to work is available to all	2.60	1.244	52	44
13	The right to housing is available in my country	2.40	1.208	48	47
14	The right to State services is guaranteed to all	2.68	1.342	53.6	42
15	satisfied with what I am doing to my country I am	4.02	0.776	80.4	22
16	The right to political participation in my country is open to all	3.22	1.115	64.4	39
17	I have duties towards my country that must be shouldered no matter what the circumstances	4.04	0.746	80.8	19
18	Getting rights is easy at home	2.56	1.262	51.2	45
19	I am ready to do my best for my country	4.20	0.642	84	10
20	I dedicate myself in the service of my country even if I do not get my rights	3.85	0.884	77	28
21	s political awareness'openness heightens citizen Cultural and media	3.91	0.913	78.2	26
22	It is not important to work and give .success and failure are equal these days ,In my opinion	2.95	1.347	59	40
23	I believe that expression has limits that we cannot cross	4.18	0.690	83.6	13
24	My religious beliefs are my standard forjudging political ideas	3.80	0.909	76	29
25	My loyalty to the homeland is at the forefront of my loyalties	4.29	0.687	85.8	6
26	I think sharing responsibility exposes me to indispensable trouble	3.50	1.087	70	36
27	,s the responsibility of leaders's better to get away from politics because it'I think it governments and political parties alone	3.71	1.095	74.2	31
28	I believe that giving rights within society is not based on justice and equality	4.08	0.875	81.6	16
29	I feel more at home than at any other affiliation	4.26	0.724	85.2	7
30	The nature of life and circumstances of the age have reduced the sense of belonging to the homeland for many	3.70	1.001	74	32
31	State is a national necessity The multiplicity of parties in the	2.41	1.241	48.2	46

.....Continue

32	Libya has a high level of national culture	2.61	1.207	52.2	43
33	political perceptions 'The current media revolution represents chaos and pollution in citizens	4.10	0.959	82	15
34	rights even if I do not get my full ,I perform my duties towards my country	3.98	0.752	79.6	22
35	The nation needs to work with all sincerity for nothing	4.06	0.891	81.2	17
36	My homeland has given me a lot and I am falling short on my homelan	3.33	1.143	66.6	37
37	present according to the material level her rights within society at/Every individual takes his her personal relationship/and his	3.80	1.212	76	30
38	duties before claiming their rights 'Citizenship is the performance of citizens	4.04	0.694	80.8	18
39	trouble I need Taking responsibility for any act that exposes me to	3.54	1.051	70.8	35
40	A sense of responsibility can only be realized through my sense of duty to my country	4.15	0.674	83	14
41	The growth and development of nations can be achieved only if their children feel responsible country for their own	4.46	0.570	89.2	2
42	s sense of citizenship'Fear of the future and lack of political transparency affect young people	4.25	0.693	85	9
43	the sense of belonging ,With the difficulties of life and the circumstances of the homeland citizens has decreased among many	3.91	0.897	78.2	25
44	I consider cultural and media openness a necessity to increase citizen awareness	4.02	0.784	80.4	21
45	I see the tribe playing a more tactical role in the political sphere than civil society institutions	3.94	0.905	78.8	24
46	Political parties are real channels of political communication	2.76	1.266	55.2	41
47	I see the tribe as a determinant of building strong political parties in Libyan society	3.60	1.028	72	33
Total terms of citizenship values		3.74	0.300		

Source: prepared by the researcher in the light of the results of the statistical analysis of the field study data.

Table 4. Mathematical milieus and standard deviations, relative importance and importance of political stability and development

will	expression	arithmetic mean	standard deviation	relative importance	order of importance
1	Stability and a sense of security are essential for development	4.48	0.634	89.6	5
2	My performance of duties brings development to my country	4.31	0.721	86.2	7
1	travel freely in my homeland I	2.96	1.288	79.2	17
4	Avoid violence that threatens my homeland	4.23	0.891	84.6	12
5	I reject ideological and religious extremism that threatens my homeland	4.55	0.874	91	1
6	I feel safe at home and at peace	2.95	1.275	59	18
7	It is necessary to engage in dialog with those with opposing ideas	3.77	1.057	75.4	15
8	I am with national unity at the moment	4.27	0.882	85.4	10
9	I see political stability as an entry point to development in Libya	4.48	0.624	89.6	4
10	citizenship contributes to political stability A sense of	4.31	0.755	86.2	8
11	Federalism risks national unity in Libya	3.66	1.302	73.2	16
12	s stability'Armed militias are a threat to Libya	4.56	0.641	91.2	1
13	them with military institutions to ensure the The need to disband armed militias and integrate stability of the nation	4.29	0.894	85.8	9
14	A federal system stabilizes Libya and increases the chance for development	2.92	1.425	58.4	19
15	unified army that imposes security on all A sense of stability and security can only be achieved by a areas of Libya	4.55	0.641	91	2
16	I believe that political development is still only a slogan from which real political agendas are absent	4.23	0.606	84.6	11
17	the country can only be realized through the I believe that the hope of reforming and advancing exploitation of its material and human resources	4.41	0.686	88.2	6
18	I think that the method of force and violence is the most appropriate way to confront the lawlessness in the country	3.91	1.066	78.2	14
19	Freedom of expression must be allowed to build and develop society	4.07	0.879	81.4	13
Total political stability and development variable		4.05	0.297		

Source: prepared by the researcher in the light of the results of the statistical analysis of the field study data n = 267

Table 5. Computational milestones and standard deviations, relative importance, ranking importance of expressions of citizenship values

will	expression	arithmetic mean	standard deviation	relative importance	order of importance
1	s responsibility to participate in some role in public affairs'Citizenship is a citizen	4.09	0.768	81.8	14
2	I feel that I am performing my duties towards my whole country	3.71	1.076	74.2	28
1	I feel that my country is not derelict in my rights	2.76	1.245	55.2	42
4	I feel loyal to my country	4.52	0.732	90.4	2
5	building-Justice and equality are the foundations of participation in nation	4.48	0.87	89.6	1
6	I have the freedom to own property according to the law	3.7	1.05	74	29
7	available to all Education is	4.18	0.946	83.6	9
8	I am enduring troubles for the sake of my country	4.22	0.889	84.4	6
9	I feel bound by the laws of the state	4.12	0.877	82.4	13
10	I enjoy freedom of expression and opinion	3.27	1.202	65.4	33
11	community values m committed to'I	4.24	0.936	84.8	5
12	The right to work is available to all	3.04	1.399	60.8	37
13	The right to housing is available in my country	2.6	1.336	52	43
14	The right to State services is guaranteed to all	2.85	1.28	57.8	40
15	with what I am doing to my country I am satisfied	3.82	1.045	76.4	22
16	The right to political participation in my country is open to all	2.89	1.22	57.8	40
17	whatever the circumstances ,obligations towards my country must be borne	3.95	1.068	79	19
18	is easy at home Getting rights	2.41	1.242	48.2	45
19	I am ready to do my best for my coutry	4.2	0.974	84	7
20	I dedicate myself in the service of my country even if I do not get my rights	3.91	1.291	78.2	20
21	political habitat Cultural and media openness heightens awareness of the	3.82	1.194	76.4	23
22	It is not important to work and give .success and failure are the same nowadays ,In my opinion	2.91	1.391	58.2	38
23	I believe that expression has limits that we cannot cross	4.162	0.834	83.2	12
24	beliefs are my standard for judging political ideas My religious	3.82	1.04	76.4	21

25	at the forefront of my loyalties My loyalty to the homeland is	4.169	1.003	83.3	11
26	I think sharing responsibility exposes me to indispensable trouble	3.21	1.217	64.2	35
27	governments and ,I think it is better to stay away from politics because it is the responsibility of leaders political parties alone	3.58	1.173	71.6	31
28	I believe that giving rights within society is not based on justice and equality	3.85	1.107	77	23
29	I feel more at home than at any other affiliation	4.28	0.932	85.6	4
30	circumstances of the age have reduced the sense of belonging to the homeland for many The nature of life and	1.5	1.156	70	32
31	The multiplicity of parties in the State is a national necessity	2.22	1.204	44.4	47
32	.Libya has a high level of national culture	2.39	1.194	47.8	46
33	political perceptions 'The current media revolution represents chaos and pollution in citizens	4.01	1.031	80.2	16
34	even if I do not get my full rights ,I perform my duties towards my country	3.97	918	78.2	20
35	sincerity for nothing The nation needs to work with all	4.07	1.0425	81.4	15
36	My homeland has given me a lot and I am falling short on my homeland	2.9	1.206	58	39
37	her /her rights within society at present according to the material level and his/Every individual takes his relationship personal	3.59	1.32	71.8	30
38	duties before claiming their rights 'Citizenship is the performance of citizens	4.04	0.694	80.8	18
39	Taking responsibility for any act that exposes me to trouble I need	3.54	1.051	70.8	35
40	A sense of responsibility can only be realized through my sense of duty to my country	4.15	0.674	83	14
41	The growth and development of nations can be achieved only if their children feel responsible for their own country	4.46	0.570	89.2	2
42	s sense of citizenship'future and lack of political transparency affect young people Fear of the	4.25	0.693	85	9
43	the sense of belonging among many , With the difficulties of life and the circumstances of the homeland citizens has decreased	3.91	0.897	78.2	25
44	consider cultural and media openness a necessity to increase citizen awareness I	4.02	0.784	80.4	21
45	I see the tribe playing a more tactical role in the political sphere than civil society institutions	3.94	0.905	78.8	24
46	channels of political communication Political parties are real	2.76	1.266	55.2	41
47	I see the tribe as a determinant of building strong political parties in Libyan society	3.60	1.028	72	33
Total terms of citizenship values		3.74	0.300		

Source: prepared by the researcher in the light of the results of the statistical analysis of the field study data. n = 267
