

The prerogatives of the parliamentary opposition in controlling the government work under the Algerian Constitutional Amendment of 2020

صلاحيات المعارضة البرلمانية في مراقبة عمل الحكومة

في ظل التعديل الدستوري الجزائري لسنة 2020

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Abstract:

In democratic systems, the political competition plays a critical position in ensuring effective governance that reflects the need of the humans. It also serves as a important take a look at on the ruling majority in parliament. To promote this effective oversight, the constitutions of parliamentary structures, consisting of the Algerian, recognized its importance within the parliament shape that consists of the competition, which contributes to promoting the political life. In Algeria, the opposition's oversight is hooked up by using Article 116 of the 2020 Constitutional Amendment. The information of this oversight method are outlined within the Organic Law sixteen-12 of 25 August 2016, supplemented and complemented by using the Organic Law 23-06 of 18 May 2023, which indicates the governance and operations of the National Popular Assembly and the House of Commons, in conjunction with their practical interactions with the authorities.

Key words: Parliament opposition- parliament control- political parties- parliament- government.

الملخص:

أوضحت المعارضة السياسية المهيكلة في الأنظمة الديمقراطية تشكل أساسا لا غنى عنه لمباشرة لتولي الحكم السلس النابع من الإرادة الشعبية، والإضطلاع بالمراقبة الصائبة والموضوعية للأغلبية الحاكمة ولاسيما على مستوى البرلمان . ولأجل دعم دور الرقابة الصائبة أقرت دساتير نظم الحكم البرلمانية بأهمية هذه الرقابة على مستوى تشكيلة الهيئة البرلمانية التي تضم المعارضة التي بدورها تساهم في تفعيل مناحي الحياة السياسية وعلى هذا الأساس كان منحى الدساتير الجزائرية بعد إقرار التعددية السياسية، وتتجلى صلاحيات المعارضة في ممارسة دور الرقابة، وذلك وفقاً لما نص عليه التعديل الدستوري لعام 2020 في المادة 116. ويحدد القانون العضوي 12.16 المؤرخ في 25 أغسطس 2016، الذي ينظم عمل المجلس الشعبي الوطني ومجلس الأمة، بالإضافة إلى العلاقات الوظيفية بينهما وبين الحكومة. وقد تم تعديل هذا القانون بموجب القانون العضوي 06-23 المؤرخ في 18 مايو 2023. الكلمات المفتاحية: المعارضة البرلمانية، الرقابة البرلمانية، الأحزاب السياسية، البرلمان، الحكومة.

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Introduction:

The progress within the governance of government branches displays a tremendous shift from the conventional one-birthday party machine, which historically furnished dominance and power to a unmarried ruler, to the greater inclusive and democratic multi-partning machine. In a one-component gadget, power is concentrated in the hands of the reigning celebration, leaving little room for a political majority or representation of diverse citizens' pastimes. However, with the transition to a multi - celebration machine, one of a kind political events now have the opportunity to represent the distinctive perspectives and pursuits of the population, and get votes via persuasion and lively involvement with citizens. This transition has made political participation greater democratic, so that citizens can pick out between a number of political options based totally on their ideals and values. Achieving strength in a multi -party system requires extra than simply participation in elections; It requires a strategic consciousness on identifying clean programs, goals and guidelines that resonate with the target audience. Political events have to paintings to articulate these desires efficaciously, and ensure that they meet the needs and worries of the residents they are seeking to represent. Furthermore, it's miles essential for competition events to focus on the constitutional rights that deliver them the possibility to assignment and supervise the government's moves, and ensure that the authorities remains accountable to the human beings. The position of the opposition is crucial to maintaining the stability of power and preventing any birthday celebration from turning into too dominant, consequently safeguarding democratic concepts and the integrity of the political device.

In this context, the 2020 Algerian Constitutional Amendment plays a pivotal role in formalizing and strengthening the rights of the parliamentary opposition. Article 116 of the change explicitly offers the competition a fixed of rights, inclusive of the proper to supervise government operations. This proper allows opposition events to actively participate in parliamentary strategies, contribute to the political discourse, and keep the government chargeable for its moves. Parliamentary oversight via the opposition is an essential tool for ensuring transparency, effective governance, and the protection of residents' rights. The capability to scrutinize government rules, increase questions, and propose opportunity answers allows the competition to exert have an impact on and make a contribution to shaping the political panorama.

This paper will consciousness on exploring the methods and mechanisms via which parliamentary competition can exercising manage over government operations, specifically within the framework of the Algerian political machine. We will look at the rights granted to opposition parties underneath the 2020 Constitutional Amendment and analyze how those rights are used to supervise the work of the authorities. Specifically, we will examine the jobs and functions of the two key legislative bodies in Algeria—the

House of Commons and the National Popular Assembly—and discover how the competition interacts with those our bodies to steer political choice-making.

Given the crucial position of parliamentary oversight in keeping the balance of power between the legislative and executive branches, it's miles essential to recognize how the competition makes use of its constitutional rights to exercise control. The 2020 Constitutional Amendment substantially improved the scope of opposition rights, but it stays to be seen how efficaciously these rights may be employed in exercise. As such, this paper will address the subsequent important questions: What precisely is meant by way of the parliamentary competition? What unique techniques are employed for parliamentary oversight inside the Algerian political gadget? And to what volume is this opposition manipulate effective in influencing government actions and promoting democratic governance?

To solution these questions, we are able to first explore the concept of political competition, that is represented with the aid of active political events in Algeria. These parties function important actors in the political machine, imparting opportunity viewpoints and retaining the authorities accountable. We will also delve into the legal mechanisms and methods that empower the competition to exercise oversight, focusing at the constitutional rights and legal frameworks that allow opposition events to challenge government policies. Finally, we will evaluate the effectiveness of opposition control within the Algerian political device, considering how nicely it serves its supposed cause of making sure authorities responsibility and promoting democratic values.

This paper pursuits to offer a comprehensive evaluation of the parliamentary competition in Algeria, exploring its legal rights, the strategies it employs to supervise government actions, and the effectiveness of its role within the broader political machine. By focusing on the effect of the 2020 Constitutional Amendment, we can have a look at how these legal provisions shape the competition's potential to participate in the political technique and impact authorities choices, in the long run contributing to the strengthening of Algeria's democracy.

Section I: The concept of political parties

When discussing the parliamentary opposition, it's miles important to also bear in mind the political parties that constitute it. These parties are extra than just social businesses; they're dependent political entities with unique ideologies, dreams, and creeds that distinguish them from different companies in society. Unlike social businesses that can cognizance on a large range of issues with out necessarily aiming for political strength, political events are basically geared in the direction of gaining have an impact on and manipulate over authorities affairs.

The ideological range within these events is considered one of their defining features, as every party brings its own set of beliefs, coverage dreams, and political philosophies to the desk. This diversity may be traced lower back to their historic

improvement, in which political parties often emerged in response to precise social, monetary, or political conditions. Over time, they have evolved specific identities that replicate the values and worries of their supporters. For instance, a few parties can be rooted in liberal, conservative, socialist, or spiritual ideologies, while others may additionally endorse for nationalism, environmentalism, or other precise political actions.

Because of this ideological variety, there's no single, universally universal definition of what constitutes a political celebration, specifically in the context of parliamentary opposition. Constitutional jurisprudence has struggled to establish a one-size-suits-all definition, because the nature of every political celebration can range substantially primarily based on its goals, its historic historical past, and the political regime wherein it operates. Each birthday celebration defines itself via its personal vision for society, its strategies for attaining political power, and its role within the broader political device.

Furthermore, the role of political parties within the opposition is not constant but alternatively evolves depending on the particular political context and regime. Under special forms of authorities, whether democratic, authoritarian, or somewhere in between, the expectations, techniques, and sports of competition parties might also range. In democratic structures, opposition events are anticipated to challenge the ruling government by offering alternative policies and keeping it accountable. In extra authoritarian regimes, opposition parties can also face extensive obstacles and repression, limiting their potential to function effectively.

The ideological diversity and historic context of political events make it difficult to set up a unmarried, unified definition for the idea of parliamentary competition. Each celebration performs a wonderful position based on its ideological basis and the political regime it operates within, with its number one feature regularly being to project the government and provide alternative answers to the problems facing the usa. Thus, the nature of parliamentary competition is shaped now not most effective by means of the events themselves however also by way of the political environment wherein they exist¹.

A) Definition of political parties

In 1816, the Liberal Benjamin Constantin characterized the political party as the gathering of people who share the same political creed². On the other hand, the Marxists see it as an organization that holds the most aware members of the social stratum³. Besides, Bordeaux believes it is a gathering of people who share the same political views and work to implement them through organizing the biggest number of citizens, and accessing power or, at least, influencing its decisions⁴. Moreover, some other parts see the political party as an organization that wants to access power through elections, or target ministerial positions through a direct appointment from the ruling party. However, under the one-party regimes, there is only one party and no need for elections⁵. Despite the different definitions, the political parties are organizations open to all people who share

the interests and affiliations and aim at influencing the government decisions⁶. Additionally, they aim to gain access to or participate in power and often serve as the parliamentary opposition to oversee the ruling party.

B) The foundations of the political parties

In confronting the ruling parliamentary majority, the opposition bases its claims on the references outlined in its party programs. In this regard, the political parties have a set of bases, as follows:

1-The ideological basis

The political party embraces an ideology that expresses its inclinations and views about access to, and management of, power to implement its political program⁷. It represents a specific thought and may be in line with the ideology of the ruling party with some disagreements regarding some details, or oppose it at different degrees; the increase as the level of disagreement rises, so does the level of radicalism⁸.

2- The organization

The political party is not a momentary occasional organization; rather, it is permanent and has a statute that regulates the relationships among its members. The bases of choosing the members and of their relations with the managers are set by the leadership⁹. The organization of the political parties is not common. For example, the executives' parties have few simple organizational rules thanks to the easy mutual understanding between its members who have high educational qualifications¹⁰. In addition, the elite parties have a complicated nature with a comprehensive framework that outlines the responsibilities and entitlements of both members and leaders, the processes for making and implementing decisions, and the functions of each level within the organization.¹¹.

3- The party objective

The main objective of founding political parties is the access to power to execute the party policies¹². Therefore, all the scholars agree that the political parties represent a group of people and embrace a given ideology to achieve political aims and access power. The party's access to power is not necessarily the ultimate goal, as some parties are already in power and aim at remaining in power or fostering it. In the democratic regimes, this can be accomplished by executing the electoral program and conducting awareness campaigns at the grassroots level¹³.

4- The mechanisms of achieving the goals

The objectives of political parties is to gain power as its primary objective through constitutional or violent revolutionary methods, not through ideas and charters. The constitutional method involves utilizing constitutional rights and freedoms to engage and persuade citizens to adhere in the party. These rights include the right to found parties, join parties, elect, run for parliament membership, etc. On the other hand, the revolution method is about the unconstitutional methods and preoccupations; it is decreasing

currently compared to the events in Africa, Latin America, and Asia in the 1960s and 1970s¹⁴. The bases of the political party foundation show their landmarks and definitions. In this regard, the political party is about the gathering of organized political powers that include people of the same political trend who share the same goals and aim at participating in power or influencing the authority to incarnate them¹⁵.

Political events are driven by way of the essential goal of gaining and workout electricity, however the method to attain this goal have developed over the years. While revolutionary methods had been greater common within the beyond, today, political events predominantly pursue their goals thru constitutional methods that involve attractive the electorate, collaborating in democratic strategies, and leveraging political rights and freedoms. The basis of a political birthday celebration rests on the collective will of folks that share commonplace political desires and intention to steer or control the mechanisms of governance.

Q) The role of the political opposition in the Algerian constitutions :

In Algeria, the political party went through two phases before reaching the current position that had been recognized by 2020 Constitutional Amendment, which granted it political roles in the parliament due to the authority to oversee government action.

1- Between 1963 and 1978:

This phase was characterized by a strict one-sided system, where political pluralism was not allowed, and the formation of political parties was banned. After the independence of Algeria in 1962, the government led by the National Liberation Front (FLN) imposed a single-party system, which was vested in the law. Decree 63/297 of 14 August 1963 clearly banned the formation of any political parties or associations, and this theory was given an institutional form in the 1963 Constitution. Article 23 of the 1963 Constitution announced that FLN was the only political party in Algeria, effectively giving the party special control over the political scenario.

Furthermore, the coup statement of 19 June 1965, resulting in Hourri Boumidinen in power, strengthened the ban on the formation of unions of any political parties or political nature. This strengthened one-sided system and centralized power in the hands of FLN. Similarly, the 1976 Constitution continued to support one-sided system, emphasizing the centralization of the political authority and the monopoly of FLN on the political scenario. During this period, the political environment was strictly controlled, and no form of protest or pluralism was tolerated.

2- After the events of October 1988:

This segment marked a dramatic shift in the direction of a multi-party system after nearly 3 a long time of political monopoly via the FLN. The activities of five October 1988, which had been triggered with the aid of huge protests demanding political reforms, acted as a catalyst for change. In the wake of those events, a giant constitutional overhaul happened, leading to the adoption of the 1989 Constitution, which explicitly recognized

the right to set up political parties. This changed into a landmark second in Algeria's political records, because it marked the give up of the one-birthday celebration gadget and the beginning of political pluralism.

Article 40 of the 1989 Constitution installed the right to shape political parties, provided they did no longer violate primary rights, political team spirit, territorial integrity, state independence, or the sovereignty of the people. This shift in the direction of political openness turned into similarly supported by the passage of Law 89-11 on five July 1989, which furnished precise policies on the formation of political associations. The law outlined the ideas, provisions, goals, operational techniques, assets of funding, and situations for setting up political events inside the context of political reforms aimed toward enforcing a multi-celebration device in Algeria.

This move toward a multi-party system became seen as a reaction to the demands for more political freedom and the need to create a greater inclusive and representative political environment. It also marked the start of political diversity in Algeria, as new political events started to emerge and compete in the political area. The reforms paved the way for greater colourful political competition, despite the fact that demanding situations related to political balance and the stability of power remained.¹⁶

The political trajectory of Algeria has evolved from a strict one-birthday celebration device, where the FLN dominated the political panorama, to a extra pluralistic machine, with the introduction of a multi-birthday celebration framework following the events of October 1988. The 2020 Constitutional Amendment further strengthened the function of political parties in overseeing government movements, presenting them with formalized powers to participate in the legislative process and preserve the government responsible. This transformation displays Algeria's ongoing efforts to adapt its political system to higher represent its residents and foster democratic ideas..

Section II: The mechanisms and challenges of the opposition control of the government work

Article 116 of the 2020 Constitutional Amendment established a series of prerogatives on behalf of the parliament opposition, unlike the previous constitutions that limited its work and control, except 2016 Constitution whose Article 116 granted the opposition the same prerogatives in general. The legislative branch is assigned with legislation and control. Thus, it can enact laws and control their implementation; a concept that is known as the parliament control. In this context, the constitutional founder did not exclude the parliament opposition from exercising control; rather, he empowered it to take part in the political life as a controller.

In addition, the Constitution showed the methods of the control, which manifest in discussing and approving the government work scheme, preparing the general policy statement to the government, raising questions, and conducting parliamentary investigation, as provided for by Articles 157 and 158 of the Constitutional Amendment

of 2020, Which canceled two articles from the amended constitution .However, these control mechanisms are not applied in reality due to a set of challenges and obstacles that result due to the limited number of opposition seats in parliament, the absence of coordination, and the divergence in objectives and trends. The subsequent paragraphs will elaborate on these points.

A) The methods by which the opposition exerts control over the government function:

The means of oversight over the actions of the government in Algerian constitutions have been numerous. The Algerian Constitution of 1996 emphasized the oversight of government actions by Parliament, specifically in Article 99, which explicitly states the right of Parliament to monitor the government's actions through oral questions ¹⁷. Besides, Article 134 confirmed the right of the PMs to address written or oral questions to the government members, who have to answer the written questions within 30 days, and the oral in the assembly sessions without a given deadline, in accordance with the Organic Law 66/2 that shows the regulation and work of the National Popular Assembly and House of Commons, and their functional relations with the government.

Besides, paragraph 03 of Article 114 of 2016 Constitution explicitly allowed the parliament opposition to participate in controlling the government work. This text was amended by paragraph 03 of Article 116 of 2020 Constitutional Amendment, which provided for different control prerogatives, as follows:

1- The right to participate in discussing and approving the government work:

In all democratic structures, the function of the parliamentary opposition extends past merely overseeing the government's movements; it plays an important and active component within the legislative technique. The competition contributes appreciably via introducing legislative proposals, supplying alternative coverage solutions, and coordinating the work of parliamentary committees to support or refine existing projects. This ensures that the legislative technique remains dynamic, various, and reflective of the wishes and perspectives of all sectors of society, no longer simply the ruling majority. In this manner, the competition serves as a essential check at the government, ensuring that the legal guidelines enacted are fair, just, and inside the quality interest of the public¹⁸.

Furthermore, Article 106 of the 2020 Constitutional Amendment in Algeria has formalized the position of the opposition via granting it a set of precise responsibilities within the legislative branch. This provision highlights the significance of competition engagement inside the legislative technique. According to this article, the Prime Minister is needed to submit the authorities's paintings plan to the National Popular Assembly (NPA) for approval. In go back, the NPA holds a widespread dialogue at the plan, allowing all members, along with the ones from the competition, to offer input, propose amendments, or voice issues regarding the proposed scheme.

This system of open discussion gives a precious opportunity for each the ruling and opposition parties to have interaction constructively in the shaping of government coverage. It is an crucial instance of proactive and guiding manipulate that seeks to identify potential flaws or problems inside the government's proposed plan, ensuring that it's far complete and successfully addresses the needs of the human beings. These discussions aren't just a formality; they function a safety measure to keep away from errors and missteps in authorities planning, supporting to first-rate-song regulations earlier than they're completely implemented.

In addition, the rejection of the government's action plan during these discussions can have significant results. As determined in Article 95 of the 2016 Constitution, if the plan is rejected, it can give rise to the government's resignation. This provision gives the opposition an adequate mechanism to influence the government, which blames the executive branch for its functions.

However, while this constitutional equipment is powerful in principle, in practice, the opposition is currently a lack of parliamentary seats required to effectively reject the plan. The limited representation of the opposition within the national popular assembly hinders its ability to bring about such changes, as it is unable to support the government's proposed plan adequately to block. While the constitutional amendment of 2020 has formally recognized the role of the opposition in the Algeria legislative process, the effectiveness of this role is forced by the limited representation of the opposition. The opposition's ability to influence the policies of the government, check the legislative plans and ensure that is disrupted by lack of adequate parliamentary power. Despite the ability to protest to challenge the government's proposals and even a resignation, the current political reality makes such tasks difficult, strengthening the role of the opposition and more balanced political Emphasizes the need for further reforms to ensure mobility.

2) The authority to pose oral and written inquiries, question the government, and carry out investigations:

In addition to the parliament prerogatives that allow the right to discuss and approve the government work scheme, it has other control tasks, as follows;

-Raising questions

This is a method of parliamentary oversight that enables the legislature to oversee the activities of the executive branch. Britain was the pioneer in implementing this approach at the beginning of the 18th century. In the British House of Commons, the right to pose questions has precedence over other parliamentary functions. The right to raise questions in the British House of Commons had priority on the other parliament competencies¹⁹. The questions, oral or written, cover different aspects, as provided for by the law and constitution. The oral question is when one of the PMs asks the government for explanations about a given topic. On the other hand, the written is the request written by the PM to ask for given information.

mation from the government member. In this regard, the reply must respect the deadlines to help the information requester solve some issues faced by the voters²⁰.

The Algerian constitutional system, similar to comparative systems, has granted parliamentary questions significant importance since the first legislative council immediately after independence, where they were established as a mechanism for oversight through the various constitutions that Algeria has experienced. This has varied or fluctuated in terms of their types and practices, with each phase characterized by either consolidation despite the practice or regression with modest practice.

Article 158 of the 2020 constitutional amendment allows members of parliament, in both chambers, to direct oral and written questions to government members. The response to a written question must be provided in writing within a maximum period of 30 days. This is an individual right exercised by each parliamentarian, whether from the opposition or the majority. It is an individual right exercised by each member of parliament from the opposition or the majority. As for the oral questions, they are answered in a daily session devoted for answering the oral questions, as confirmed by Articles 70 to 75 of the Organic Law 16/12 of 25 August 2016, supplemented and complemented by the Organic Law 23-06 of 18 May 2023²¹, which determines the regulation and work of the National Popular Assembly and the House of Commons, and their functional relations with the government.

- The interrogation:

It is one of the methods exercised by the parliament in controlling the government work. It implies accountability and accusations to the government, and may lead to withdrawal of trust from the government or one of its members, and oblige the minister to explain his policy towards a given issue²².

Some describe it as questioning the government or a minister regarding their actions related to a public issue.²³ The interrogation exceeds the parliament question, as it can hold accountable the party for the disposal that brought about bad circumstances, not only show the event or truth.

In addition, it is a very important control method provided for by Article 158 of the Constitution, which granted 30 MPs the right to interrogate the government about any important national issue and law enforcement. In this regard, the parliament interrogation allows influencing the government conduct and obliges it to consider the stance of the members in all its actions, mainly that the text is general with no restrictions on the MPs²⁴. However, under this law, the parliament opposition faces the impossibility of gathering 30 members to exercise this right.

- The parliamentary investigation:

Alongside the right to question and interrogate, the parliamentary opposition can also initiate a parliamentary investigation. that refers to a set of legal methods and

procedures that aim at revealing the reality of the investigation subject. It is one of the multilateral methods of control, as it covers the whole legislative branch and the government to shed light on the violations in policy enforcement²⁵.

In exercising its control, the parliament can establish parliamentary investigation committees. The investigation is a right for all the PMs that allows research to achieve the desired facts. The investigation process starts with the formation of a parliament committee made up of PMs to focus on given issues related to the government and its departments' work. It involves hearing the witnesses and reference to the experts to issue a final report²⁶. Article 159 of 2020 Constitutional Amendment states that under its competencies, each parliamentary chamber has the authority to form investigative committees at any time to focus on a public interest issue. The expression "public interest" implies the existence of a violation that affects the public activities and sectors. However, the Article did not set any standards to classify the issues as public or non-public interest issues²⁷.

In the final paragraph of the same Article, the legislator ruled out the option of establishing such committees to investigate issues that are subject to judicial procedures, in respect to the checks and balances principle. Regarding the formation, authority, and scope of the committees, Articles 77 to 87 of the Organic Law 16/12 of 18 May 2023 provides that the investigation committees are formed after 20 PMs or 20 members of the House of Commons sign a petition to form them. In this context, the signers are excluded from the committee. This investigation is an important tool to assert the rights of the parliamentary opposition as provided by the Organic Law 16/12. Nevertheless, in its sake to form investigation committees, the opposition faces the refusal of the ruling majority, which cannot vote against the government that supports it.

From the preceding, it can be inferred that parliamentary investigation committees cannot perform their role to the fullest extent if they do not possess significant powers that allow them to carry out their oversight functions. The success of the investigation is linked to the resources available to the committee. In systems where the investigative authority is well-developed, investigation committees have effective means and highly qualified human resources that enable them to conduct investigations thoroughly. These authorities and powers that investigation committees generally possess are usually stipulated in the internal regulations governing legislative councils.

B) The challenges that face the opposition in exercising its tasks

Exercising the rights enshrined by 2020 Constitutional Amendment, mainly by Article 116 on the control on the government work, faces a set of challenges that hinder the positive effect of this control. These challenges come from the opposition per se, and from some other factors.

1- The weak performance of the opposition:

The parliamentary opposition in Algeria faces huge demanding situations due to its limited illustration within the parliament. With a highly low proportion of seats, the

opposition is often unable to effectively utilize essential mechanisms of manage, together with the interrogation system, which calls for a minimum of 30 participants. This lack of enough illustration impedes the opposition's capacity to hold the authorities responsible through important gear that make certain transparency and right functioning of the executive branch.

One of the main factors contributing to the opposition's susceptible overall performance is the lack of coordination and agree with amongst its individuals. Opposition parties regularly battle to reach a consensus on key troubles, which include the advertising and use of manage mechanisms. This fragmentation is a right away result of internal divisions within competition corporations, making it difficult for them to give a unified the front and effectively project the majority party. These inner conflicts in addition undermine the competition's capability to meet its constitutional function and exert significant have an effect on on authorities moves.

In addition, some opposition members have changed loyalty, who choose to support the majority party rather than stable in their opposition. This change in loyalty not only weakens the opposition, but also reduces its ability to serve as an imbalance to the ruling party. Such practices, where members prioritize personal or biased interests on the collective responsibility of keeping the government accountable, have contributed to the increasing sense of dissatisfaction among the public.

Opposition's inability to effectively challenge the functions and policies of the government was one of the factors that led the popular movement in Algeria in 2019. This movement was inspired by more and more political accountability, reforms and desire for transparency, which reflects widespread disappointment with political. Failure of the system to remove people's needs and concerns. The vulnerable performance of the opposition, characteristic of the lack of internal division and coordination, contributed to the notion that it was unable to fulfill its role as a check on government power, which was called for public dissatisfaction and change.

The limited capability of the competition in Algeria to effectively utilize parliamentary manipulate mechanisms, coupled with inner divisions and defections to the majority, has brought about a weakened competition that struggles to meet its constitutional role. This state of affairs has now not handiest hindered the democratic process however also contributed to broader political unrest within the country, as seen within the 2019 popular motion.

2- The restricted function of the opposition :

After 1996 Constitutional Amendment in Algeria, We observed significant reforms affecting numerous laws, including those governing elections and political parties. The first elections conducted under the multi-party system took place in 1997 ²⁸. The elections ended up with the formation of a coalition government that included the Peace Society Party, which is in fact an opposition party. In this context, some saw that this step

weakened the opposition, stating that the political opposition must not unite with the majority. Thus, the opposition became very weak with no frame that unites the opposition aims.

Conclusion:

After focusing on the prerogatives of the parliamentary competition hooked up with the aid of the 2020 Constitutional Amendment, we discover that the opposition has won big electricity to oversee the government's movements, making sure that errors are addressed and that the government stays on the right route. This enhancement of parliamentary authority marks a important shift within the manner government duty is established. In addition, our findings monitor numerous key points that in addition problematic on the brand new dynamics:

- The 2020 Constitutional Amendment provided the competition with a variety of prerogatives designed to mission the authorities efficaciously and push the executive authority to exercise its powers greater responsibly. These prerogatives allow the opposition to behave as a crucial test at the government's authority, ensuring that the government stays transparent, accountable, and targeted on the public proper. The competition's electricity to manipulate and affect the government is meant now not simplest to accurate any errors however additionally to hold the government centered on rules that serve the pursuits of all citizens.

- The effectiveness of parliamentary oversight, as enshrined within the charter and supported via organic laws, closely is based on collaboration among competition members, different key political figures which include top ministers, and the authorities itself. For this oversight to be in reality effective, the government should be responsive and provide unique information regarding any problems raised by way of the opposition. Transparency is important to make certain that authorities movements align with constitutional tips, and that the authorities stays targeted on gratifying its felony duties.

- In order to in addition enhance parliamentary oversight, it's far essential to limit regulations and conditions, especially the ones referring to the felony quorum required for interrogations. By easing those requirements, the parliament might be able to exert extra manipulate over government activities, making sure that the executive department operates with extra scrutiny. Reducing obstacles to parliamentary action might enhance the capacity of the competition to preserve the authorities accountable and save you any capability overreach of executive electricity.

- Parliamentary control need to be based on solid evidence, facts, and felony rights, in place of on mere allegations or unsubstantiated claims. The opposition need to ensure that its actions and needs are grounded in concrete records that reflects the fact of governmental operations. This method will help achieve actual progress and prevent the pursuit of narrow ambitions or political agendas that won't serve the general public interest. This focus on proof-based oversight fosters a extra optimistic and productive talk among the authorities and the opposition.

- It is also essential to adopt the practice of pressing oral questions, which would permit competition contributors to raise on the spot issues approximately urgent issues of national importance. This procedural innovation might make sure that pressing topics get preserve of the attention they deserve and are addressed unexpectedly. In addition, it's miles essential to prompt the position of the legislative authority more robustly, in order that it is able to carry out its abilties in a specific and efficient manner. To reap this, the legislative frame must completely employ all of the criminal mechanisms at its disposal, ensuring that government corporations follow their prison duties in a nicely timed and obvious way. It is also vital to undertake the practice of urgent oral questions, which could allow opposition contributors to raise immediately concerns about urgent troubles of countrywide significance. This procedural innovation would make sure that pressing topics acquire the eye they deserve and are addressed unexpectedly. In addition, it is crucial to activate the function of the legislative authority more robustly, so that it could perform its features in a specific and efficient manner. To attain this, the legislative body should absolutely utilize all of the legal mechanisms at its disposal, making sure that authorities agencies observe their legal obligations in a timely and transparent manner.

- In addition, to increase the effectiveness of parliamentary inspection, it is necessary to support the Legislative Authority with a team of qualified and experienced professionals. These experts will be tasked to provide relevant information, comprehensive reports and up-to-date data to the members of Parliament on issues being monitored. With such resources in its disposal, Parliament will be better equipped to effectively play its role, which gives informed decisions that benefit the public and ensure that all the branches of the government are of the limit of law. Stay inside

- So, changes initiated by constitutional amendment of 2020 have provided parliamentary opposition with the equipment required to ensure maximum accountability within the government. These reforms are designed to increase the efficiency and transparency of government's functions, allowing the opposition to play a more creative and effective role in the security of public interest. By removing unnecessary obstacles, increasing cooperation, and ensuring that the oversight is based on facts, the amendment paves the way to a more balanced and responsible government.

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