Law and Political Science Journal | *Volume:* 11/ N°: 02(2025), p 864-885

Received 28/05/2023 *Accepted* 13/10/2025

The impact of local administration reforms on achieving local development in Algeria

Boudouh Ahmed — *Université d'Oran 2 Mohamed Ben Ahmed(Algeria)* — dr.boudouh.ahmed@gmail.com

*Mazouzi Fatiha** — *niversity of Algiers 03 (Algeria)* — touha9528@gmail.com

ملخص :

هدفت الدراسة للتعرف على أثر الإصلاحات الإدارة المحلية الذي شمل مختلف المجالات، منها السياسية والاقتصادية والاجتماعية والتي حققت العديد من الانجازات التي تهدف إلى تحقيق التنمية المحلية، وعلى الرغم من أهمية هذه الإصلاحات إلا أنها تبقى تعاني من عراقيل تحول دون أداء الغرض المطلوب، لذا يجب النظر في هذه الإصلاحات من أجل استيعاب النقص والرفع من فعالية وكفاءة الجماعات المحلية، فإن التنمية المحلية هي التنمية ذات القدرة على الاستمرار والاستقرار حيث لا يمكن حصرها في حدود ،بل هي مفهوم واسع يشمل الأبعاد الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والسياسية.

كلمات مفتاحية :الإدارة المحلية، إصلاح الإدارة المحلية، التنمية المحلية، البلدية، الولاية.

Abstract:

The purpose of the current study is to evaluate the effects of changes to local government that affected the political, economic, and social spheres. The goal of local development was achieved by a number of these reforms' accomplishments. Despite the significance of these reforms, there are still numerous challenges that hinder them from serving their intended purpose. Given the foregoing, it is essential to expose these obstacles and improve the efficacy and efficiency of local communities. Additionally, local development is an ongoing process that is stable and unrestricted since it encompasses not just natural factors but also social, political, and economic ones. It is dynamic, interactive development that tries to accommodate individual requirements without sacrificing long-term goals.

Keywords: *local administration, local administration reform, local development, Municipality, province.*

* Mazouzi Fatiha

Introduction:

Local organizations are viewed as an essential component of the state and a method of administrative organization, which entails the distribution of administrative functionality among the decentralized authorities. As a result, local administration plays a significant role in the internal governance system and promotes extensive reforms in a number of political, administrative, and economic fields.

The public sector needs to undergo change to better its structure and the caliber of its workers. Taking advantage of the electronic administration, which helped bring the administration closer to the citizen, forced the Algerian state to move quickly to keep up with this development, but the work is not done at once and instead requires study, awareness, planning, all made possible by administrative reform. the most significant of which are local development and sustainable development, and development has known various developments and conceptions. It has evolved into a fundamental requirement for the growth of the neighborhood and, as such, is a component of comprehensive development, which aspires to advance the economic, social, and cultural standing of societies.

1 . Statement of the Problem

In light of the aforementioned, we can raise the following main question:

- How did the administrative reforms implemented in Algeria contribute to achieving the desired local development?

Sub-questions:

- How does local administration reform contribute to the development of the economic field?
- How does local administration reform contribute to the development of the social sphere?

2 . Hypotheses:

For the purpose of addressing both the primary question and the sub-questions, we will verify the following hypotheses:

Main hypothesis:

- Local administrative reform managed to achieve local development in Algeria in various economic and social fields.

sub-Hypotheses:

- The reform of the local administration contributes to the achievement of development in the economic field through the development of the economy and the encouragement of economic investments at the state level, the establishment of economic public facilities and their management according to the needs of the population, the reconstruction of the countryside, the establishment of some small and medium enterprises ... etc.

– The reform of the local administration contributes to achieving development in the social field through the completion of basic education institutions, encouragement of school transport and

preschool education, combating pollution and protecting the environment, opening educational and training institutions, hospital institutions, housing units, as well as sports and cultural facilities... etc . .

3 . The significance of the Research:

The present study holds significance due to its focus on a pertinent subject matter, namely, the reformation of local entities, the newly sanctioned revenues resulting from said reformation, and the endeavor to pinpoint and address areas of weakness, while simultaneously devising strategies to overcome these issues. The ultimate aim of the research is to create a contemporary and efficient local administration that can cater to the expectations of the populace.

4 . Rationale of the Research:

Objective reasons:

- Exploring the important role played by local communities in achieving local development.
- Exploring the impact of administrative reforms on the areas of local development.
- Attempting to link the study to the current concerns of the community, and to make it more practical.

Subjective Reasons: Along with these subjective factors which prompted us to decide on this issue is our eagerness to identify the vagueness and challenges which occur in the contents of the subject in question.

5 . Research objectives:

-Exploring the most important reforms that have been dedicated at the local level.
-Exploring the role played by local communities.
-Exploring the role played by reforming local groups in the field of local development.
-Exploring the reality of the local communities in the state of Saida.

6 . Research Limitations:

We encountered various obstacles in our academic research as a result of our exploration of this topic, including

-A shortage of references and literature dealing with this topic, which led us to rely heavily on scientific journals.
-Lack of complete control over the subject, which witnesses daily many developments and changes that are difficult to monitor.
- Not retrieving most of the questionnaires due to a defect in the answers.

The first topic: **Conceptual framework for local administration reform**

Local administration is a system of administrative organization in which the functions of governance are decentralized, with central administrative authorities in the state delegating their duties to elected administrative bodies that operate under state supervision. Enjoying a measure of autonomy and endowed with a moral personality, local administration is situated in close proximity to citizens, and its raison d'être is to ensure the satisfaction of their needs, the resolution of their problems, and the alleviation of the burden on the state. Nonetheless, the imperative of promoting administrative

growth and reform of the local administration has become imperative, given that it constitutes the decentralized foundation upon which the state is predicated, and its development has proven instrumental in propelling the state towards significant progress.

The first requirement: **What is the local administration?**

This section examines the concept of local administration, its importance, and its components.

***Firstly**: **The concept of local administration**.*

There are numerous definitions that relate to the topic of local government, so we will mention the following:

It is defined by the British writer Kram Modie as "an elected council in which the local unit has been centralized and is subject to political responsibility before the voters who live in the local unit and is considered complementary to the state's apparatus."[1]

It is further defined by Fouad Al-Attar as: "the distribution of the administrative function between the central government and elected or local bodies that carry out their specializations under the supervision and control of the government. "[2]

Local administration can be described as "a method of administration in which the territory of a state is divided into units with a local concept, with legal personality, and represented by elected councils from among its people to manage their interests under the supervision and control of the central government." [3]"

As a result, the general concept of local government It is the exercise and conduct of citizens' affairs in regional and local units, as well as their own accompaniment through elected councils. The legislature must grant these units legal personality as well as financial and administrative independence so that they can carry out their functions independently of the state and be accountable to the citizens of such units.[4]

***Secondly**: **The importance of local administration**.*

---

[1] Nima Abbas Al-Khafaji and Salah Al-Din Al-Hiti, Analyzing the Foundations of Public Administration: A Contemporary Perspective, Dar Al-Yazuri Al-Ilmiyyah for Publishing and Distribution, Amman, Jordan, 2018, p. 278.

[2]Abdel Qader Al-Sheikhly, Theory of Local Administration and the Jordanian Experience, The Arab Institute for Studies and Publishing, B.B.N., 1983, p.10.

[3]Ismail Sari and Rashid Saedani, Good Local Governance as an Introduction to Raising the Performance of Local Administration - A Case Study of Dubai Municipality, Journal of Commercial Research and Studies, Issue 04, September 2018, p. 191.

[4] Amal Al-Qusayr, Mechanisms for Modernizing Local Administration in Algeria, Note on Requirements for a PhD Thesis in Legal Sciences, majoring in Administrative Law, Haj Lakhdar University 1, Batna, 2019/2020, p. 15.

In accordance with the following, the local administration system is extremely important on all levels—political, administrative, and social—whether at the municipal, regional, or state levels:[5]

Political importance: The local administration system plays a crucial role in fostering citizen participation in the management of their respective localities, thereby facilitating the consolidation of democratic principles. The practice of democracy at the local level, often referred to as local democracy, serves as a paradigm for political democracy at the national level. The local administration system has been shown to yield a range of desirable outcomes, including:

-Educating voters politically by electing members of their local councils, training them to practice the democratic process, and electing their representatives in Parliament.

-Training and educating political candidates to assume responsibility at the national level.

-Involving citizens in managing the affairs of their local units by enabling them to choose their representatives in local councils, which develops a sense of responsibility in them.

-Narrowing the gap between citizens and ruling regimes.

The local administration system is predicated on the principle of decentralized distribution of administrative competencies, as opposed to their concentration in the capital, with the aim of fortifying the political structure of the state and augmenting its capacity to confront a plethora of challenges. The administrative significance of the local administration system can be succinctly encapsulated as follows:

-The local management system leads to flexibility and diversity in the use of management methods.

-system usually facilitates the process of administrative reform.

-The local administration system contributes to alleviating the burdens of the central authorities.

-The local administration system embodies the principle of specialization and division of labor

-minimizing and streamlining administrative processes in order to cut down on red tape.

-contributes to achieving a high degree of administrative effectiveness.

Economic importance: The economic importance of the local administration system is as follows:

-Providing sources of local financing through local taxes and fees and the revenues of local councils' properties.

-Establishing economic projects that meet the needs of the local units and the needs of the citizens therein.

-Revitalizing the national economy as a result of revitalizing the economy at the local level.

The local government system's societal significance is emphasized in the following ways:

-Motivating citizens and involving them to cooperate in managing their local affairs.

-contributes to achieving a degree of cultural and political awareness.

[5]Ismail Sari and Rashid Saidani , aforementioned reference, pg. 19 2.

-Achieving social justice, by trying to convince citizens that the taxes imposed on them will pay their proceeds to implement local projects that will be used collectively directly.

-establishing a form of competition among the citizens of nearby areas in the area of development and development, which would be in the state's best interests for the general public.

Thirdly: **Elements of local administration**.

Recognizing distinctive local interests serves as the foundation for the fundamental components of the local government system, which are managed by independent and elected councils that have inherent powers in The framework of state [6]control and [7]tutelage, which is as follows:

1. Recognition of local interests and Having a moral personality:

The emergence and existence of local interests or affairs, which are represented by that solidarity and which express concerns about the needs of the residents of a region or a particular part of the state that differ from the needs and interests of the rest of the state, is what led to the establishment of the local administration system. alternatively, public and national issues that affect all state residents The legislator (parliament) is responsible for allocating tasks to the central and local agencies, regardless of how difficult it may be to tell the difference between national and local matters.

2. Elected local councils independent of the central authority:

Administration and management must be entrusted under the administrative decentralization system. By giving them a moral personality, notable local interests are turned into organizations and agencies that are independent of the central government and are chosen by local inhabitants.

1.2. Independence (moral personality): The privilege of individuality is the sole legal requirement for the establishment of regional decentralization, and it is considered the legal basis for distributing the administrative function of the state by granting some agencies legal independence so they can carry out their activities, with the ensuing rights and obligations and bearing responsibility. The moral personality is the official form through which the legislator expresses his acknowledgment that a group of local interests that are distinct from the national interests, which belong to a harmonious human group held together by multiple ties, have reached a degree of distinguished development. It requires recognition.

2.2. Election: The formation of local bodies by election is a condition of the decentralization system, however, situations may sometimes require replacing election with an appointment for some members of local administration bodies, or relying on the method of appointment mainly, as is the case with the form of decentralization attached (public institutions) and whatever the method of

[6] Kamal Jalab, Local Administration and its Applications (Algeria, Britain, France), Houma House for Printing, Publishing, and Distribution, Algeria, 2017, p. 57.

[7]Houria Bouziane, Local Administration Reform in Algeria in Light of Current Legislations, Journal of the Researcher for Legal and Political Studies, Volume 07, Issue 01, p. 166.

election As a democratic method, it remains one of the most important means that support the independence of administrative decentralized units in various countries and systems.

3. Subordination of local authorities to oversight:

It is impossible for municipal governments to operate completely independently while managing local interests and affairs. Instead, these organizations must be subject to a type of control, which varies from nation to nation depending on the political and economic climate. At the same time, oversight is a crucial component in establishing local administration, and it is carried out by numerous parties using a variety of techniques. It might be judicial oversight or political oversight. The third type of oversight is financial, followed by administrative guardianship, which is a type of oversight carried out by the central administrative body.

The second requirement: reforming the local administration.

The idea of reforming local government will be covered in this article.

The first section: the definition of administrative reform.

Local administration reform can be characterized as any planned national action that results in the creation of new systems of local administration or the modification of current systems, or that includes taking significant steps to re-allocate responsibility for some key development functions between the national government and local district units, or that involves increasing public participation and contribution to local policy-making and action.[8]

He characterized local administration reform as an economic, social, political, administrative, and cultural effort to bring about fundamentally good changes in organization and behavior. Leveraging connections, procedures, and resources to give local councils a high level of efficiency and effectiveness to achieve their goals.

From the foregoing, it can be concluded that the reform can be comprehensive to the local administration system, and it may focus on a particular aspect while ignoring others. However, what is most important is that the reform be planned and sequential to be in line with the nature of the era, which is characterized by the speed of change. [9].

Secondly: Reasons and objectives of local administration reform.

1. The reasons for reforming the local administration.

maintaining a constant pace of growth and change in all areas of life. The large increase in population, the rise in problems, and the demand for services have added to the obligations that the local authorities are no longer able to carry out due to scientific and technological advancements, the increase in inventions, and all of these requirements for these devices' reforms.

[8]Rashid Jalloud, Local Administration Reform between Motives and Challenges, Al Medad Magazine, Volume 05, Issue 02, December 2017, p. 26.

[9]Houria Bouziane , reference previously mentioned , p

The population's need to raise their level despite the lack of financial resources, the shift in management methods and means brought on by the expansion of public services, and the high expenses of their implementation. In order to satisfy the rising demands and improve performance, it is vital to introduce the necessary reforms in the management processes and tools.

Increasing demand for popular participation and activating its role. The local administration contributes significantly to national economic and social development efforts. It is necessary to increase popular participation in defining development goals and in making decisions that directly affect their lives. This requires finding appropriate programs that would activate and direct participation. correct destination [10].

2. Objectives of reform in local administration

The reform process in the local administration aims to: [11]

- Increasing the local government's efforts to promote development: The local government shouldn't restrict itself to providing only limited basic services and regulatory and supervision activities. It should play a real developmental role by offering the services required for regional and national development initiatives, including the construction of housing, transportation infrastructure, and labor-training programs, as well as taking part in the creation of development plans in various fields by disseminating the necessary data on requirements and suggestions. Additionally, in carrying out development initiatives that are under its purview.
- Strengthening the administrative capacity of local authorities: Raising the level of performance of the local bodies that deliver these services and contributing to the comprehensive development process is necessary for the local councils to be able to carry out the tasks assigned to them, and provide their services efficiently, and effectively. It is also necessary to increase the capacity of these councils to attract and retain competencies and continue to teach and raise their level.
- Expanding the scope of popular participation: Increasing popular participation in the local administration and the development process achieves the mobilization of human and material resources that contribute to achieving the goals that development plans seek to achieve.
- Increase your own financial resources: The foundation of the local administration system is thought to be the financial and administrative independence of the local councils. The local councils must have their own resources to assure the completion of their projects and the provision of the necessary services, enhance their level, and not rely on loans and aid from the government in order to retain this independence.

[10] Rashid Jalloud , aforementioned reference, p. 27.

[11] Rashid Jalloud , Ibid ., pg. 28.

Thirdly: **Legal reform in the local administration**.

In the aftermath of Algeria's attainment of independence, the local administrative apparatus underwent a series of transformations that were inextricably linked to the nature of the governing system, as well as the political, economic, and social conditions inherited from colonialism, and the exigencies of nation-building. This evolution can be traced back to the promulgation of Ordinance No. 67/24, which introduced municipal law and set forth legal provisions pertaining to the tasks and competencies of municipalities, with the objective of fostering national development. This was followed by the introduction of Ordinance No. 69/38, which established the state charter and inaugurated a novel state organization premised upon the principles of the liberation revolution, aimed at fulfilling the aspirations and volition of the Algerian populace with regard to the management of their local affairs.

The 1989 Algerian Constitution made it necessary for the state to reexamine the legal framework governing local communities, leading to the adoption of Law No. 90/08 regarding the municipality and Law 90/09 regarding the state. Eventually, Law No. 11/10 relating to the municipality and Law No. 12/07 relating to the state were released, along with a number of amendments that specify how the municipality and the state are organized.[12]

1. **The municipality in light of Law 11/10**.

1.1. Definition: Article 1 of Law 10/11 stipulates that the municipality is the basic regional community that enjoys moral personality and financial independence. It is established in accordance with a law issued by Parliament. It is characterized by a specific geographical region, name, and center. Also, changing the name of any municipality, amending its borders, or moving its headquarters, which is done According to an executive decree taken on the basis of a report from the Minister of the Interior, which in turn is issued after consulting the governor, as well as the governor's people's assembly, who supervises the state in which this municipality is located.

1. 2. Its Bodies: The municipality is formed according to Article 15 of Law 10/11 MN:

A deliberative body called the Municipal People's Assembly.

An executive body headed by the President of the Municipal People's Assembly.

- An administration activated by the Secretary General of the Municipality under the supervision of the President of the Municipal People's Assembly.

2. The mandate in light of Law 12/07.

2. 1. Definition: Article 01 of it stipulates that the state is considered a regional group of the state that enjoys, It is also the decentralized administration of the state and in this capacity constitutes a space for the implementation of public policies of solidarity and consultation between the regional groups and the state.

[12] nymph bouzian , Citation already mentioned , p

2.2. Its bodies: Article 12 of Law 12/07 stipulates that there are two bodies at the state level: The State People's Assembly and the Wali, the first elected and the second appointed, and they are the governing bodies of the state.[13]

The second topic: the nature of local development in Algeria.

The first requirement: the nature of local development.

The idea of local development and its elements will be covered in this article.

The first section: the concept of local development.

Local development has numerous definitions, some of them are as follows:

The United Nations defines local development as "the processes by which the efforts of citizens and governments can be unified to improve the economic and social conditions in local communities and help them integrate into the life of the nation and contribute to its advancement as much as possible." Additionally, it was described as "the method by which popular and governmental efforts to combine the levels of local communities at any level of local administration in a comprehensive and integrated system can be achieved through cooperation." [14]

It was further defined as: "a process through which effective cooperation can be achieved between the popular and governmental effort to raise the level of local groups and units economically, socially and culturally from the perspective of improving the quality of life for the residents of those local groups at any level of local administration in a comprehensive and integrated system ."

Moreover, it is known as: "a modern concept of the method of social and economic work in specific regions based on the foundations and rules of the curricula of social and economic sciences, and this method is based on bringing about a civilized change in the way of thinking. " Work and life by raising the awareness of the local environment, and that this awareness is based on shared thinking Preparation and implementation by all members of the local environment at all levels, practically and administratively. "[15]

We may infer from the aforementioned definitions that the idea of local development is founded on two key components:

- Popular participation that leads to the participation of the population in all efforts exerted to improve their standard of living and the quality of life they lead, relying on their own initiatives.

---

[13] Houria Bouziane, reference previously mentioned, p. 175.

[14] Ahmed Kamal Qunun, Administration of Local Communities in Algeria and Its Role in Consolidating Sustainable Local Development - Municipalities of As-Sanieh District, Oran as a Model, Memorandum of Requirements for Obtaining a Ph.D. in Political Sociology, University of Oran 02, 2018/2019, p. 77 .

[15] Rezky Hayat and Oussaad Amal, The reality of sustainable local development in the shadow areas within the economic recovery plan (2020-2024), The National Forum on Rural Development in Algeria as a way to integrate the shadow areas into national development policies, May 09, 2022, p. 73.

- Providing various services and local development projects in a manner that encourages self-reliance and participation.

Section two: the components of local development.

They include the following:[16]

1. Financial components: Where the element of money is an essential factor in local development, as the success of local bodies In performing their duty and carrying out the burdens entrusted to it on the one hand and providing services to citizens depends to a large extent on the size of its financial resources.

2. Human components: The human element is considered the most important element in the production process and in the success of local development. The human element is the one who thinks about how to use the available resources to the best use, and he is the one who manages the financing necessary to establish projects .

3. Organizational components: It is represented in the existence of a system of local administration next to a central administration whose mission is to manage local facilities and organize local affairs.

Section Three: the systemic foundations of local development.

Local communities in Algeria occupy a preeminent position as primary stakeholders in the local development process, as explicitly enshrined in Law No. 11/10 pertaining to municipalities, and Law No. 12/07 concerning the state, both of which endow these entities with powers and competencies that are aimed at addressing the needs and demands of citizens. However, upon closer examination of these powers, from both legal and practical standpoints, one inevitably encounters discrepancies and incongruities, particularly in the realm of development, especially in relation to financial and human resources. This is underscored by the requisite funding needed to execute local development programs, which are as follows:[17]

First: at the municipal level.

The Municipal People's Assembly serves as a foundation for creating democracy at the local level as well as a venue for citizen involvement in local governance. The municipality has received significant attention from Algerian lawmakers, particularly in the area of local development, as evidenced by:

- In the social field: housing, education and social protection, health, and public hygiene.
- In the field of urban development, planning, and equipment: preparation of urban plans, permanent control of construction operations, protection of urban heritage and natural sites, and protection of the environment.
- In the economic field: encouragement of economic operators, provision of potable water, public lighting, means of transportation…etc …

[16]Baghdad Qarzo, The Role of Local Administration in Achieving Local Development in Algeria, Afaq Journal for Political and Legal Research, Volume 05, Issue 02, November 2020, pp. 103-104.

[17] Ahmed Kamal Qunun, reference previously mentioned, pp. 88-93.

***Second*: *at the state level*.**

In accordance with Law 12/07 related to the state, and in particular through Articles 77 to 101 of the same law, the Wilaya People's Assembly deals with matters that fall within its powers conferred on it by laws and regulations, as well as issues of interest to the state that are submitted to it on the basis of a proposal from one-third of its members or His superior or the governor, through deliberation in the following areas:

- Public health, protection of children and people with special needs.
- Tourism .
- Media and communication .
- Education , higher education and training .
- Youth , sports and employment .
- Housing, construction and preparation of the state's territory .
- Trade, prices and transportation .
- Upgrading local quality qualifications .
- Environmental protection .
- intangible and historical cultural heritage .
- irrigation and forestry.

The second requirement: The role of local administration reform in achieving local development .

All nations, especially emerging ones, aspire to develop and reform their society, and this can only be done by achieving comprehensive development that covers all spheres and levels of activity. A set of regulatory laws were issued in the state and the municipality, and these reforms significantly affected the areas of development, particularly the economic and social field, for the development of society and the management of citizens' affairs. These reforms were recently known to the local administration.

***Firstly*: *The impact of reforms in the economic field* .**

The reform of the local administration has exerted a profound influence on various domains of development, particularly in the economic sphere, which is regarded as the pivotal axis of progress. One of the prominent reforms introduced by the local administration centers on the economic sector, which has undergone a series of transformations, as local people's councils endeavor to promote economic development by fostering economic activities and incentivizing investments at the local level, in addition to establishing a robust economic infrastructure.

The economic transformation that Algeria underwent, which entailed the shift from a socialist to a liberal economy, brought about a change in the role of the state, and consequently the role of the municipality. With the enactment of Law 91/08, the municipality gained the capacity to establish economic facilities and was also authorized to engage in investment activities. However, in reality, the municipality lacked the necessary financial resources to pursue such endeavors. The recent reform

of Law 10/11 introduced new avenues for the municipality to support and promote economic activity, enabling it to establish public economic facilities and manage them in accordance with the needs of the local population. [18]

By assisting farmers with various concessions like loans and establishing housing support programs to encourage them to remain on their lands, the reform of the local administration system has contributed to the reconstruction of the countryside. This will have a positive impact on the economy, increase agricultural production, help absorb some of the unemployment, and play a part in achieving agricultural development.

The capacity of local groups to establish economic institutions has additionally facilitated the creation of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), which have played a vital role in mitigating the unemployment rate and enhancing local production of goods instead of relying on foreign imports. Moreover, it has enabled the people's councils to collect fees and salaries from certain industries.

Secondly : The impact of reforms in the social field .

In the social domain, the Algerian legislature, as stipulated in Articles 92, 93, 94, and 101 of State Law No. 12/07, has granted the Wilaya People's Assembly the authority to take the initiative to address the needs of socially disadvantaged groups and provide assistance in areas such as healthcare, employment, and education. The state is obliged, according to Article 94, to establish healthcare centers and treatment rooms and ensure their maintenance. Moreover, the state is required to support the structures and agencies responsible for youth and sports and facilitate the completion of housing projects.

The municipality is also entrusted with carrying out the completion of basic education institutions, working on their maintenance, encouraging school transport and pre-school education, and working on its promotion, in addition to taking measures that encourage the expansion of its tourism capabilities, participating in the maintenance of mosques and Quranic schools, and ensuring the preservation of religious property. The municipality also undertakes the task Preserving public health and hygiene , working to combat pollution , protecting the environment and water resources , and maintaining green spaces .

Since they are now concerned with the tasks of preparing roads and tracts, maintaining roads and traffic lights, etc., local groups also take the initiative to pay attention to the problem of roads and transportation due to road congestion, the growth in the number of cars, as well as the demand for transportation on the part of Algerian citizens.

[18] Samia Fekir and Mohamed Amine Laroum, the extent to which local communities contribute to achieving development in light of the new amendments in Algeria, the Fifth International Forum on the role of local communities in promoting investment - international experiences, Al-Bashir Brahimi University, Bordj Bou Arreridj, on April 17/18, 2018, p. 09.

Thus, the recent reforms, particularly Law 11/10 on the municipality and Law 12/07 on the state, have resulted in positive repercussions and effects on the advancement of the local collectivity system in Algeria, as well as in achieving sustainable development. The actual reality of the situation indicates a significant development in various structures and establishments, including an increase in the number of educational and training institutions, hospital institutions, housing units, and sports and cultural facilities.

The local government helped to absorb a sizable amount of unemployment by offering work at the municipal and state levels, particularly through the support services it provided to young people and pre-employment agreements.

As on the date of this announcement, the LPCs are Achieving local development that encompasses all fields is now possible thanks to recent reforms, which have given local governments broad powers for community development. This reform significantly affected the economic and social spheres by promoting economic investment at the municipal level and boosting economic activity in both the municipality and the state. In addition to promoting small businesses and entrepreneurs and giving them the assistance they need.

Despite the notable accomplishments achieved by the aforementioned amendments, the process of attaining sustainable and local development remains far from reaching its desired level. The involvement of local communities in facilitating this development is restrained by several hindrances, including the prevalence of administrative and financial corruption within these entities, nepotism, bureaucracy, lack of expertise, and insufficient oversight in the execution of developmental initiatives. Moreover, Algeria's entry into a critical stage, characterized by plummeting fuel prices and adoption of austerity measures, only adds to the complexity of this situation.[19]

The third Topic: **A field study applied to employees of the state of Saida** .

Development and reform are primary goals for all countries, particularly developing ones, as they strive for comprehensive development across all fields and levels to manage citizens' affairs and improve society. To this end, recent reforms have been implemented in the local administration through a series of regulatory laws issued for both the state and the municipality. These reforms have had a significant impact on the areas of development, particularly the economic and social spheres.

first requirement : **Field research methodology and study tool** .

Firstly : **Field research methodology** .

Through this research, we attempt to conduct a field study on the issue at hand. As a result, a questionnaire was created based on some references and with the help of some experts in the field, and it was then distributed to the study sample. The decision was made to use a stratified random sample due to the characteristics of the target community, which are specific.

[19] Samia Fakir and Muhammad Amin Laroum, reference previously mentioned. p.10.

Secondly: **Research tools** .

To collect field data for the study, a form was designed to accommodate the specific nature of the research subject. The form comprised three primary axes. The first axis consisted of five questions that pertained to the personal data of the research sample, including gender, educational level, scientific specialization, and job position. The second axis consisted of six statements that probed the role of the local administration in achieving local development in Algeria. To answer the statements, the five-point Likert scale was employed, with each option assigned a certain weight.

Table No. (**01**): **Test weights according to the five-point Likert scale** .

the test	Strongly Disagree	not agree	neutral	OK	Strongly Agree
the weight	1	2	3	4	5

Source: **Designed by the researcher** .

Second requirement: **Validity and reliability**

The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 19 application was used to conduct these tests. The Cronbach alpha coefficient test, one of the most well-known tests provided by the (SPSS) program, was used in this assessment. The following test results were obtained after entering the data into the program:

Table No. (**02**): **Reliability test according to Cronbach's alpha coefficient**

Statistic of reliability	
Alpha de Cronbach	Number of elements
0.89	9

Source: **Designed by the researcher based on the outputs of the program** (**spss**)

Given that the Cronbach's alpha coefficient is 0.89, which is greater than 0.6, it can be concluded that the questionnaire exhibits stability because if the same number of questionnaires were given to the same sample or to a comparable sample drawn from the same community, the percentage of correspondence in the answers would be 89.

The third requirement: the descriptive study of the personal data of the sample .

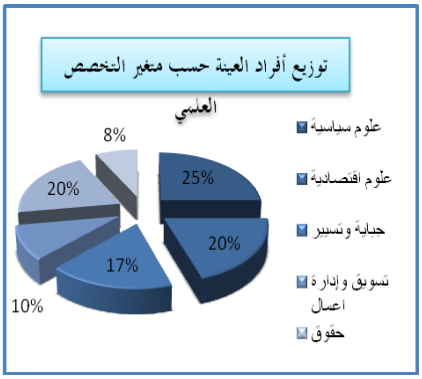
At this point of the analysis, we display all the characteristics of the studied sample in the form of relative tables. According to our previous study, we have five characteristics: gender, educational level, scientific specialization, job position, and type of bank as follows:

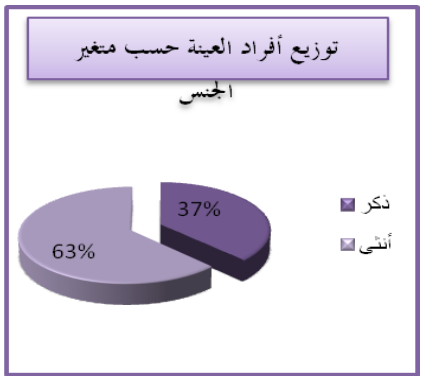
1. Qualitative variables:

Table No. (03): Distribution of the research sample members according to qualitative variables

gender variable			scientific specialization variable		
Male	15	%37.5	political science	10	%25
Feminine	25	%62.5	Economic sciences	08	%20
			management levy	07	%17.5
			Marketing and business management	04	%10
			Rights	08	%20
			Another specialty	03	%7.5
the total	40	100%	the total	40	100%

Source: Designed by the researcher based on the outputs of the program (SPSS



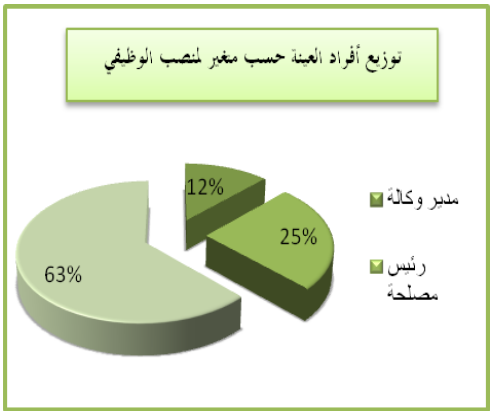


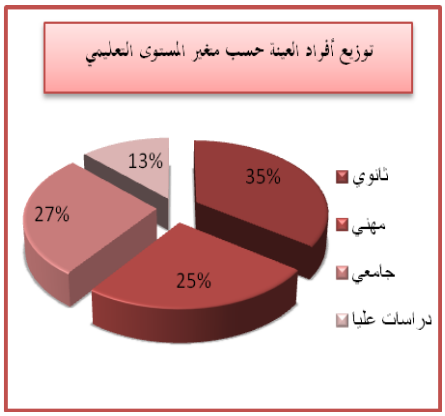
2. Ordinal variables:

Table No. (04): Distribution of the research sample members according to ordinal variables

educational level variable			Job position variable		
secondary	14	%35	agency manager	5	%12.5
professional	10	%25	Head of organisation	10	25%
collegiate	11	%27.5	employees	25	62.5%
Postgraduate	5	%12.5			
the total	40	100%	the total	40	100%

Source: designed by the researcher based on the outputs of the program (SPSS) .





Firstly the general trend of the sample's answers on the second axis of the study .

To establish the general trend (the arithmetic mean and standard deviation) of the sample's replies for each statement in the axis or for the axis as a whole, the weights of each test of the five-point Likert scale test are determined as follows:

Table No. (**05**): **The arithmetic mean domain of the five-point Likert scale tests**

the test	Strongly Disagree	not agree	neutral	OK	Strongly Agree
the value	1.00-1.79	1.80-2.59	2.60 - 3.39	3.40- 4.19	4.20- 5.00

Source: **designed by the researcher based on the outputs of the program** (**SPSS**) .

The duration of the time interval between consecutive Likert-scale items was determined by dividing the number of spaces separating the items, which was 4, by the total number of items, which was 5, yielding a value of 0.8. Subsequently, the general trend of the research participants' responses to the items in the second axis was analyzed using the statistical software package SPSS, and the resulting findings are presented below.

Table No. (**05**): **The general trend of the respondents' answers** .

directione	Reforming the local administration contributes to achieving development in the economic field									
	x1		x2		x3		ferries	SMA	Standard deviation	directi on
	Rep etitio n	The ratio	Repe tition	The ratio	Rep etitio n	The ratio				
Strongly Disagree	2	5	4	10	3	7.5	x1	3.7	1.06	OK
not agree	3	7.5	5	12.5	2	5	x2	3.55	1.28	OK
neutral	9	22.5	6	15	1	2.5	x3	4.1	1.17	OK
OK	17	42.5	15	37.5	16	40	the total	OK		
Strongly Agree	9	22.5	10	25	18	45				
the total	40	100	40	100	40	100				
	Local administration reform contributes to achieving development in the social field									

directione	X4		X5		X6		ferries	SMA	standard deviation	directi on
	Rep etitio n	The ratio	Repeti tion	The ratio	Rep etitio n	The ratio				
Strongly Disagree	3	7.5	1	2.5	4	10	X4	3,775	1.22	OK
not agree	4	10	2	5	1	2.5	X5	4.15	1.05	OK
neutral	5	12.5	7	17.5	3	7.5	X6	4,075	1.26	OK
OK	15	37.5	10	25	12	30	the total	OK		
Strongly Agree	13	32.5	20	50	20	50				
the total	40	100	40	100	40	100				
Strongly Agree	10	25	13	32.5	9	22.5				
the total	40	100	40	100	40	100				

Source: **designed by the researcher based on the outputs of the program** (**SPSS**) .

The second section: Analyzing the attitudes of the sample members .

Regarding the paragraphs of the first phrase, "Reforming the local administration contributes to achieving development in the economic field." The third paragraph, 3X, ranked first with an arithmetic average of 4.1. This indicates that individuals agree that the reform of local administration has contributed to achieving local development in the economic field by encouraging economic investments at the state level. The second paragraph, X1, followed with an equal arithmetic mean estimated at -3.7, meaning that individuals agree that reforming the local administration contributed to achieving local development in the economic field through establishing economic public facilities and managing them according to the needs of the population. Finally, the third paragraph, X2, came with an arithmetic average estimated at -3.55, suggesting that individuals agree that local administration reform contributed to achieving local development in the economic field through rural reconstruction and the establishment of some small and medium enterprises.

Regarding the paragraphs of the second phrase, "The reform of the local administration contributes to achieving development in the social field." The third paragraph, X5, ranked first with an arithmetic mean of 4.15, indicating that individuals strongly agree that reforming the local administration contributed to achieving local development in the social field through achieving basic education institutions, encouraging school transportation, and pre-school education. The second paragraph, X6, followed with an equal arithmetic mean estimated at 4.075, meaning that individuals agree that reforming the local administration contributed to achieving local development in the social field through pollution control and environmental protection. Finally, the third place came in paragraph X4, with an arithmetic mean estimated at 3.775. This means that individuals agree that the reform of local administration contributed to achieving local development in the social field through the opening of educational and training institutions, hospital institutions, housing units, as well as sports and cultural facilities.

The third section: **the results of the statistical Analysis** .

We obtained the following conclusions after conducting this study in both its theoretical and field aspects, by applying it to the employees of the state of Saida:

 The local administration reform has a major role in achieving development in the economic field This is through :

- Encouraging economic investments at the state level .
- Establishing economic public facilities and managing them in accordance with the needs of the population.
- reconstruction and the establishment of some small and medium enterprises .

- The local administration reform has a major role in achieving development in the social field, through :

- Implementation of basic education institutions, encouragement of school transport and pre-school education.
- Pollution control and environment protection .
- Opening educational and training institutions, hospital institutions, housing units, as well as sports and cultural facilities .

Conclusion:

The reform of the local system can be facilitated by administrative reform, which involves consolidating small local units, particularly individual units, into larger ones to achieve a balance between local democracy and administrative efficiency. The optimal population size and local service scope must be determined to achieve this. It is worth emphasizing that local administration reform must be achieved through the implementation of decentralization, which entails a clear division of responsibilities between the central government and the localities. By doing so, the central government can focus on strategic and major tasks while the localities assume the responsibility of carrying out developmental activities.

The study yielded several outcomes, including those pertaining to the theoretical and applied aspects of local administration reform.

Theoretical results *:*

 It is notable that the Algerian government has demonstrated a significant commitment to strengthening local governance through a series of legislative reforms, particularly in recent times. In this regard, Law 11-10 pertaining to municipalities and Law 12-07 pertaining to the state have been issued, which emphasize citizen participation in local development initiatives.

 Expanding the powers and competencies of local communities, especially in the field of sustainable development, made them the main actors in development management and managing public affairs in the local community.

 To address the issue of achieving sustainable development, the local administration is empowered by law to perform certain functions. However, these functions do not grant full authority to engage

in the planning and decision-making processes, as the planning process is centralized, thus limiting the local administration's effectiveness in fulfilling its duties.

 It is notable that the Algerian legislator has significantly expanded the powers of the municipality, which is considered the fundamental regional community according to Law No. 10/11 of 22 June 2011. This law recognizes the municipality as the closest unit to citizens and their needs in various fields. The newly granted powers include preparation and development, reconstruction and basic structures and equipment, cleanliness and health preservation, and municipal roads. Such specializations have enabled the municipality to manage the affairs of the local community, and these reforms have had a significant impact on local development, particularly in the economic aspect, by encouraging economic investments at the local level, the establishment of economic facilities, and the promotion of economic activity. However, despite these reforms, the reality shows that some of these reforms are only formalities and have not been implemented effectively, as local communities are still facing problems. True sustainable development can only be achieved through the correct application of reforms. In this regard, sectoral plans have a limited role in sustainable development, as the difference between the goals outlined in the theoretical framework and the results achieved in reality are often apparent. For example, in the industrial sector of the municipality of Adrar, there is a lack of exploitation of available resources. Similarly, in the education sector, there is a lack of response to projects, whether at the level of schools or vocational training centers. In the housing sector, there are significant housing centers lacking basic facilities, which poses a threat to the needs of future generations.

Practical results *:*

Reforming the local administration has a major role in achieving development in the economic field in the Wilayat of Saida, through :

- Encouraging economic investments at the state level .
- Establishing economic public facilities and managing them in accordance with the needs of the population of the wilaya of Saida .
- reconstruction and the establishment of some small and medium enterprises .

 The local administration reform has a major role in achieving development in the social field in Saida state through :

- Implementation of basic education institutions, encouragement of school transportation and pre-school education .
- Pollution control and environment protection .
- Opening educational and training institutions, hospital institutions, housing units, as well as sports and cultural facilities .

Recommendations and suggestions *:*

At the conclusion of this study, we decided to propose several options and alternatives for implementing these reforms in order to accomplish apiculture development, including:

 Encouraging the participation of community forces in decision-making .

 Training and training the human element to use modern technology means and methods The legislator introduced it to the local administration

 consideration Giving wider powers to the people's councils to quickly implement and bring the administration closer to the citizen .

 Strengthening the local administration with administrative and technical competencies , working on its impact and continuous formation, and re-establishing the electoral law.

 Encouraging qualifications and competencies at the expense of both sexes.

List of references:

Books:

1. Abdel Qader Al-Sheikhly , Theory of Local Administration and the Jordanian Experience , The Arab Foundation for Studies and Publishing, B.B.N. , 1983 .
2. Kamal Jalab , Local Administration and its Applications (Algeria, Britain, France) , Dar Houma for printing, publishing and distribution, Algeria, 2017 .
3. Nima Abbas Al-Khafaji and Salah Al-Din Al-Hiti, Analyzing the Foundations of Public Administration: A Contemporary Perspective , Dar Al-Yazuri Al-Ilmiyyah for Publishing and Distribution, Amman, Jordan, 2018 .

Researches:

1. Ahmed Kamal Qunun, Administration of Local Communities in Algeria and Its Role in Consolidating Sustainable Local Development - Municipalities of As-Sanieh District, Oran as a Model , Memorandum of Requirements for Obtaining a Ph.D. in Political Sociology, University of Oran 02, 2018/2019 .
2. Amal Al Qaseer, Mechanisms for modernizing local administration in Algeria, a memorandum of requirements for obtaining a doctoral dissertation in legal sciences, majoring in administrative law, Haj Lakhdar University 1, Batna, 2019/2020 .

Articles:

1. Ismail Sari and Rashid Saedani, Good Local Governance as an Introduction to Raising the Performance of Local Administration - A Case Study of Dubai Municipality , Journal of Commercial Research and Studies, Issue 04, Zayan Ashour University - Djelfa, September 2018
2. Baghdad Qarzo , The Role of Local Administration in Achieving Local Development in Algeria, Afaq Journal for Political and Legal Research , Volume 05, Issue 02, Ammar Thalji University - Laghouat, November 2020 .
3. Houria bouzian, Reforming the local administration in Algeria in the light of current legislation , Journal of the Researcher for Legal and Political Studies, Volume 07 , Issue 01 , Mohamed Boudiaf University in M'sila , 2022.
4. Rashid Jalloud, Local Administration Reform between Motives and Challenges , Al Medad Magazine, Volume 05, Issue 02, Zayan Ashour University - Djelfa, December 2017 .

5. Younes Karawat , The Basic Elements of Local Administration in Algeria Between Reality and Aspiration - A Presentation of Models for Local Administration in Arab Countries , Journal of Modern Economy and Sustainable Development, Volume 02, Issue 02 , University of Tissemsilt, December 2019 .

Conferences

1. Rezky Hayat and Oussaad Amal, The reality of sustainable local development in the shadow areas within the economic recovery plan (2020-2024) , the National Forum on Rural Development in Algeria as a way to integrate the shadow areas into national development policies May 09, 2022 .
2. Samia Fekir and Mohamed Amine Laroum , the extent to which local communities contribute to achieving development in light of the new amendments in Algeria , the Fifth International Forum on the role of local communities in promoting investment - international experiences, Al-Bashir Ibrahimi University, Bordj Bou Arreridj, on April 17/18, 2018 .