

Tourism development as an entry point to achieve development in Algeria

التنمية السياحية كمدخل لتحقيق التنمية في الجزائر

Bilel Mecerhed*	Othmane Touat
University of Algiers3 - Algeria mecerhed.bilel@univ-alger3.dz	University of Algiers3 - Algeria touat.othmane@univ-alger3.dz

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Abstract

This research aims to study the importance of tourism development as an entry point to achieve development, through a study of the concept of tourism and tourism development, and to address tourism development in Algeria in accordance with the national guide plan for tourism preparation, with an analytical study of the implications of tourism development on development in Algeria, and we relied on a descriptive approach to describe variables of the study and an attempt to analyze the links between them with the case study of Algeria.

Through this paper, we concluded that tourism development contributes to development in general, by revitalizing and developing economic activities associated with tourism activity, in GDP, at the level of employment, and strengthening the balance of payments. And with regard to Algeria, its contribution is still weak in employment due to the challenges. And the obstacles that accompany the development of the tourism sector in Algeria, which have a role in enhancing the domestic product; However, its contribution is still weak and modestly compared to the contribution of other sectors, and this weak contribution of the tourism sector development in Algeria is due to several challenges that tourism continues to suffer from despite the plan for its advancement and development, which has been underlined by the horizons of 2025.

Keywords: Development, tourism, tourism development, national development.

ملخص

يهدف هذا البحث إلى دراسة أهمية التنمية السياحية كمدخل لتحقيق التنمية، من خلال دراسة لمفهوم السياحة والتنمية السياحية، والتطرق إلى التنمية السياحية في الجزائر وفقا للمخطط التوجيهي الوطني للتهيئة السياحية، مع دراسة تحليلية لانعكاسات التنمية السياحية على التنمية في الجزائر، واعتمدنا على المنهج الوصفي لوصف متغيرات الدراسة ومحاولة تحليل الارتباطات فيما بينها مع دراسة حالة الجزائر.

وتوصلنا من خلال هذه الورقة إلى أن التنمية السياحية تسهم في التنمية بوجه عام، عن طريق تنشيط وتنمية النشاطات الاقتصادية المرافقة للنشاط السياحي، وفي الناتج المحلي، وعلى مستوى

* Corresponding author Mecerhed Bilel Email : bilmec03@gmail.com

التشغيل، وتعزيز ميزان المدفوعات. وفيما يخص الجزائر ما تزال نسبة مساهمتها ضعيفة في التشغيل نظرا للتحديات والعراقيل التي تواكب تنمية القطاع السياحي في الجزائر، ولها دور في تعزيز الناتج المحلي؛ إلا أن مساهمتها ما تزال ضعيفة أيضا وينسب محتشمة مقارنة بمساهمة القطاعات الأخرى، وترجع هذه المساهمة الضعيفة للقطاع السياحي في التنمية بالجزائر إلى عدة تحديات ما تزال السياحة تعاني منها بالرغم من مخطط النهوض بها وتنميتها الذي تم تسطيره آفاق 2025.

الكلمات المفتاحية: التنمية، السياحة، التنمية السياحية، التنمية الوطنية.

Introduction:

The issue of development occupies an important position within government policies and programs of international organizations, because it is the process through which society takes place from stagnation and backwardness, and the march towards growth and advancement for the better. It aims to achieve continuous growth in various fields, and at the forefront of its tasks is the implementation of infrastructure projects, in addition to its influential role in investments and job creation.

There are many ways to achieve and promote development, and among the most important of these is the tourism sector, which today is considered one of the most important and fastest growing sectors. As tourism has become an economic, social and civilizational industry, so there has been a growing interest in it by researchers and specialists, as an effective way to contribute to promoting growth and contributing to development. In this context, countries sought to lay down programs and strategies for tourism development.

The issue of tourism development is considered one of the contemporary topics on the basis that it has proven the extent of its effective contribution to increasing the national income of any country and thus increasing the income of individuals and improving their standard of living, as well as with what it includes in terms of comprehensive civilized development of all natural, human and material components, hence tourism development is a means of economic development, especially For local development, the interest in it has increased by trying to make it sustainable, by setting long-term policies and programs aimed at creating a sustainable tourism development whose primary goal is to preserve the environment, achieve the interests of current generations, and preserve the interests of future generations.

Through this research, we will try to pose the problem of finding the correlative relationship between development and tourism development, by shedding light on the ways and means of the tourism contribution to promoting development in Algeria, and we can thus ask the following main question:

How do tourism development contribute to achieve development in Algeria?

We can answer the problem raised through the following parts:

- 1- Tourism and tourism development.
- 2- Tourism development in accordance with the national guide plan for tourism habilitation.

3 - The implications of tourism development on development in Algeria.

1. Tourism and tourism development

1.1 Tourism and its importance

The tourism sector is considered one of the most important and fastest growing sectors at the present time, as tourism has become a socio-economic and civilizational industry, so there has been a growing interest in it by researchers and specialists, as an effective way to contribute to advancing the growth and advancement of society as a whole. Many countries pay attention to it, as it represents an important economic resource, especially for countries that are characterized by limited resources.

Tourism is defined as “a set of operations of an economic nature, which are directly related to the entry, stay and movement of foreigners in and out of a specific country or region” (Brynis, 2011, p 74). And we can discern here the economic meaning of tourism.

The International Academy of Tourism defined it as “the trips that a person undertakes to meet the needs of the tourist on the recreational side” (Kouidri, 2012, p 162). Thus, the Academy focused in its definition on the entertainment meaning of tourism.

It was also defined by the World Tourism Organization as "a human activity and a social phenomenon based on the movement of individuals from their permanent residence to other areas outside their compounds, for a temporary period of not less than 24 hours and not more than a full year, for one of the known tourism purposes except for study or work." (Kouidri, 2012, p 162).

It can be said that tourism is a temporary human activity of an economic, social, cultural and recreational nature, carried out by a person through transportation, whether within his country or place of residence or outside it, provided that the duration of this activity exceeds twenty-four hours and does not exceed a year, and is not intended for study or work.

Thus, the characteristics of tourism as an activity can be summarized in the following:

A complex activity of many phenomena and economic, social and cultural relations;
- An activity that contains two components, the first is kinetic or dynamic represented in the trip, and the second is static or stable which is the temporary residence;

- The different activities carried out by the tourist in the areas he intends from his activities in his place of origin

The duration of this activity exceeds twenty-four hours and does not exceed a year; Opposing the tourist activity to any other activity related to work or study; Motor and unsteady activity; that is, in the sense of transportation from the place of residence to other places, whether within the country (internal or domestic tourism) or outside it (foreign or international tourism).

There are many types of tourism and their classifications have varied according to the motives and objectives to be achieved and the desires to be satisfied. There is domestic or domestic tourism, foreign or international tourism, religious tourism, medical tourism, sports tourism, cultural tourism, business tourism, etc. Whatever its character, it is directly related to development, and with its various purposes, whether recreational, therapeutic, religious, or cultural, ... and what it attracts from foreign or local tourists, and the World Tourism Organization estimates that what is spent on domestic tourism ranges between 70 % To 80% of total global tourism spending, and this rate varies from one country to another, in the United States of America it reaches more than 90%, in the United Kingdom 70%, Italy 46%, Switzerland 44%, and there is a statistic indicating that the volume of domestic tourism (Domestic) is equivalent to nine times the volume of foreign (international) tourism, as domestic tourism represents a broad base for international tourism and an important activity of the economic cycle within the country and an alternative to international tourism. Satisfying the needs of the citizen and entertaining him with him (Aissani, 2010, pp 14-15).

Tourism has become a prominent and important role in development in general and sustainable development in particular, as it is one of the economic sectors that contribute significantly to diversifying sources of economic income and increasing national income, and in preserving the environment at the same time. As it contributes to creating more jobs than other economic sectors, and its ability to create jobs outside the boundaries of its sector is more than most classic industrial activities, it is employed 4 times more in the automotive industry and 10 times in the construction sector, for example. The number of tourists in the world in 2017 reached the equivalent of 1.53 billion tourists who carried out a tourism activity, and that inevitably results in spending that contributes to revitalizing the economy and the resulting revenues, and to learn more about the importance that tourism has become in modern economies, we review the most

important and most visited countries in the world. By tourists, and tourism revenues in these countries in 2017 according to the classification of the World Tourism Organization issued in September 2018 (UNWTO Annual Report, 2017), through Table No (1) as follows:

Table No (01): The most attractive countries for tourists in the world and their tourism revenues

Country	Number of tourists in 2017 / million people	Tourism receipts / \$ billion	The percentage of increase in tourists compared to 2016
France	86.7	60.7	%2.87
Spain	81.8	68	%11.61
United States of America	75.9	251.4	(%3.8)
China	60.7	35.6	%2.5
Italy	58.3	44.2	%11.2
Mexico	39.3	22.467	%12
United kingdom	37.7	51.2	%5.1
Turkey	37.6	31.87	%24.1
Germany	37.5	39.8	%5.2
Thailand	35.4	57.5	%8.6

Source: UNWTO Annual Report 2017

Through the figures of the World Tourism Organization, the following appears: In 2017, France received the largest number of tourists in the world (86.7) million tourists, while the largest financial revenues achieved from this tourism activity were from the United States of America and in the same year; It is estimated at (251.4) billion dollars.

The observed variation between tourists' spending from one country to another, as 75.9 million tourists spent \$ 251.4 billion in the United States of America, while 86.7

million tourists spent \$ 60.7 billion in France, and 35.4 million tourists spent \$ 57.5 billion in Thailand, and this is due to several factors, the most important of which are The quality of tourists, their financial condition, the percentage of their spending, and the prices of tourism products in those countries.

1.2 Tourism development

The issue of tourism development is considered one of the contemporary topics on the basis that it has an effective contribution to increase the national income of any country and thus increase the income of individuals and improve their standard of living, as well as what it includes in terms of comprehensive civilized development of all natural, human and material components, hence tourism development is a means for economic development (Al-Saidi, 2009, p 133).

Tourism development is defined as “the upgrading and expansion of tourism services and their needs, and this requires the intervention of tourism planning as the scientific method that aims to achieve the largest possible rate of tourism growth at the lowest possible cost and as soon as possible” (Ghadban, 2014, p 137).

It is also defined as "a process of natural and functional integration between a number of natural elements present in the area and the public facilities that must be present as a basis for establishing tourism investments and meeting the needs of tourists" (Salim, 1989, p 32).

Thus, tourism development is an integral part of the overall development; as it is represented in the various policies and programs aimed at achieving a continuous increase in tourism resources in a sustainable manner in line with the requirements of sustainable development.

Here, the concept of sustainable tourism development appears as a modern concept intended to work on using the resources of the tourism product, especially the resources of the tourism environment, the natural, cultural and social environment, and maintaining and preserving them in a way that serves the interests of current and future generations, in a manner consistent with achieving environmental security.

The importance of tourism development in general and sustainable tourism development in particular stands out in terms of the goals it seeks to achieve in various fields, especially in the environmental field (Abdullah, 2015, pp 76-77):

In the economic sphere; It seeks to improve the balance of payments status being an important source of foreign currency, achieve regional development and create new job

opportunities in these areas, whether in the tourism sector or in sectors associated with tourism such as transportation, improving infrastructure services, increasing income levels from tourism imports, and increasing state revenues from Taxes.

In the social sphere; it provides recreational facilities for tourists and local residents and helps develop public places and services, works to protect and satisfy social desires, and increases opportunities for cultural and civilizational exchange between both the host community and the visitor.

In the political and cultural fields; it works to spread cultures, increase communication between peoples, and develop political relations between governments in tourist countries.

In the environmental field; it aims to preserve the environment, prevent its deterioration, and put in place strict protection measures for it, while exerting more efforts to instill "green awareness" among tourists and residents.

2. Tourism development in accordance with the national guide plan for tourism habilitation

2.1 The touristic assets of Algeria

□ **Natural resources:** represented in a group of natural capabilities that vary to the following (Bouamousha, 2012, pp 106-108):

-The coast: it extends along (1,200 km), and is distributed over several picturesque tourist areas, varying between wide sandy and rocky beaches, and dense forests, and it contains important tourist facilities, including hotels, tourist villages, summer camps, and others;

- Mountainous areas: mountain heights represented in the Atlas hilly range extending from eastern to western Algeria, and the desert Atlas series, which differ from the previous one in terms of terrain, climate, and plants

-The desert: the desert regions differ from the northern regions in terms of their geographical nature, topography, vegetation, and climate, and these regions also differ and vary among themselves, and contain many archaeological sites that have been classified within the world heritage;

-Mineral baths: Algeria is rich in natural mineral baths, scientific experiments have proven that they are suitable for many diseases. Health centers and recreation and entertainment centers have been built in front of these waters.

□ **Historical, cultural, and religious elements:**

Algeria is rich in many historical, cultural and religious landmarks due to a succession of many different civilizations over time, such as the Phoenician, Carthaginian, and Roman civilizations that settled in Algeria for nearly five five centuries. Jameela and Qalaa Bani Hammad, and the dust thereof; In addition to other civilizations such as the Islamic civilization. This is in addition to the traditional Algerian Amazigh heritage, which is embodied in several aspects. Traditional industries differ and vary from one region to another according to the different customs and traditions that characterize each region.

□ **Material assets:**

It is represented in the material tourism potentials, including tourism facilities, i.e. hotel capacity with different classification of its units, tourist villages and camps, in addition to infrastructure such as roads, airports, ports, and communication network, which contribute to strengthening all sectors, including the tourism sector.

- **Hotel capacity:** meaning the capacity of hotel units and all institutions prepared to receive tourists to the host country, and we will clarify this through Table No (2) as follows:

Table (2): The evolution of the hotels capacity during the period 2005-2017

Years	2005	2010	2015	2017
Total number of beds	83895	92377	102 244	112 264

Source: The researcher's preparation based on the statistics of the Ministry of Tourism and Handicrafts.

From the data of Table No (2), it is evident that the capacity of the Algerian hotels has witnessed a steady growth, and this is due to the increase in the hotel presence, but the increase was marked by very slow. Where the hotel capacity remains weak and does not meet the needs of the tourist demand in terms of quantity and quality. As the tourist demand (the number of tourists) is also known to grow from year to year, and this is what we will explain through Table No (3).

Table No (3): The evolution of the number of tourists during the period 2000-2017

Years	Algerians living abroad	Foreign tourists	Total
2000	690446	175538	865984
2005	1001884	441206	1443090
2010	1415509	654987	2070496
2015	1493245	901642	2394887
2017	1652101	981955	2634056

Source: The researcher's preparation based on the statistics of the Ministry of Tourism and Handicrafts

According to the data of Table No (3), the number of tourists has increased in various proportions, as it increased from 865984 tourists in 2000 to 2070496 tourists in 2010, then to 263,056 in 2017, and it is noticeable that it exceeds the increase in the capacity of hotels, and despite that, the number of arriving tourists remains weak. Compared to other countries in the Maghreb and Arab region, at least.

-infrastructure facilities: Algeria has a road transport network of 118,306 km, a railway transport network 4,500 km long, and 55 airports and 17 sea ports are in it. In addition to a vast and advanced communications network, of which it covers about 96% of the telephone network, and there is great coverage on the Internet (Bouamousha, 2012, p 109)

2.2 The major axes of tourism development in accordance with the guide plan for tourism development prospects for 2025

It is possible to talk about tourism development in Algeria through what was stated in the Master Plan for Tourism Development Horizons 2025 (SDAT), which is considered a reference for a new policy adopted by the Algerian state, and is part of the national plan for preparing the region in Horizons 2025 (SNAT) It reflects the state's policy with regard to development and sustainable development; This is in order to achieve a triple balance that includes social advancement, economic efficiency and environmental sustainability. For this reason, and in the framework of sustainable development, the state gives strategic directions for tourism development in all national territory. (Ministère de L'Aménagement du Territoire, de L'Environnement et de Tourisme, Schéma Directeur d'Aménagement Touristique ‘’ SDAT 2025 ’’, livre1)

Five main objectives of the Tourism Development Master Plan have been identified, which are as follows (Ministère de L'Aménagement du Territoire, de L'Environnement et de Tourisme):

Arriving in the tourism sector to contribute to the development of the economy and as an alternative to the hydrocarbon sector;

- Ensure the involvement of other sectors, such as the public works sector, the agriculture sector and the culture sector;
- Reconciling tourism and the environment promotion;
- Valuation of the historical, cultural and religious heritage;
- Permanent improvement of Algeria's image.

The tourism development guide plan is based on five dynamics (Ministère de L'Aménagement du Territoire, de L'Environnement et de Tourisme, Schéma Directeur d'Aménagement Touristique'SDAT 2025', livre2):

Valuation of the Algerian destination to increase the attractiveness and competitiveness of Algeria;

- Developing distinguished tourist centers and villages through the rationalization of investment and development;
- Disseminating the Tourism Quality Scheme (PQT) to develop excellence in national tourism offerings by integrating training through professional development, education and openness to information and communication technology;
- Promote interconnectedness and harmony by clarifying and implementing the tourism chain and strengthening the partnership between the public and private sectors;
- Developing a practical plan for financing tourism activities and those involved in them, and attracting local and foreign investors.

The tourism development master plan was drawn up in five 05 books. There is also a sixth book, which is a general summary of the tourism development master plan, and then we will address the main axes of each book of the tourism development master plan books as follows:

-Book One: Auditing and Examination of Algerian Tourism

It is concerned with diagnosing the reality and state of tourism in Algeria as follows (Ministère de L'Aménagement du Territoire, de L'Environnement et de Tourisme, Schéma Directeur d'Aménagement Touristique “ SDAT 2025”’, livre1):

- The National Provincial Development Plan SNAT 2025, terms of reference for the Tourism Development Plan;
- Tourism Development Master Plan: within 20 years, predictable risks (location, advantages, stakes, challenges, goals and steps);

- International context: global tourism (context, market, supply, demand, aggregate, development, forecast);
- Study the Algerian market;
- Current situation: audit of Algerian tourism (place of tourism, influence, strengths and weaknesses, opportunities, framing and regulation);
- National tourism offer;
- National and international demand for modern tourism (trends, expectations, and incentives for tourists);
- The most important competitive markets for Algerian tourism (comparison and target markets);
- The target markets for Algerian tourism.

-Book Two: The Five Priority Mechanisms and Action Programs - The Strategic Plan

This book deals with the five basic mechanisms that represent the basis for the new strategy for tourism development adopted in the scheme in Horizons 2025, and these mechanisms are (Ministère de L'Aménagement du Territoire, de L'Environnement et de Tourisme, Schéma Directeur d'Aménagement Touristique `` SDAT 2025 " , livre2):

- Algerian destination plan;
- Poles of Tourism Excellence (POT): displays the emerging icons of the new destination Algeria;
- Tourism Quality Scheme;
- Partnership plan between the public and private sectors;
- The financing plan;

Book Three: Excellence Poles of Tourism (POT) and Excellence Touristic Villages (VTE)

The definition includes the seven tourism poles as it addresses them from the following aspects (Ministère de L'Aménagement du Territoire, de L'Environnement et de Tourisme, Schéma Directeur d'Aménagement Touristique `` SDAT 2025 '' , livre3):

- Submit Pole;
- Determination of the real powers of the pole;
- Major occupations;
- Secondary occupations;
- The target goals;

- Current and ongoing projects;
- From introduction to situation in tourism;

These basic tourist poles developed with the aim of producing quality tourism commensurate with the advantages of each region of the homeland; Namely (Ministère de L'Aménagement du Territoire, de L'Environnement et de Tourisme, Schéma Directeur d'Aménagement Touristique "SDAT 2025", livre3):

- Tourist Pole in the northeast, and includes 06 states: Annaba, Skikda, Al-Tarif, Guelma, Souk Ahras and Tebessa;
- Tourist pole north-central, including 10 states: Algiers, Tipaza, Boumerdes, Blida, Chlef, Ain Defla, Medea, Bouira, Tizi Ouzou and Bejaia;
- Tourist Pole northwest, with 07 states as follows: Mostaganem, Oran, Ain Temouchent, Tlemcen, Mascara, Sidi Bel Abbes and Relizane;
- The tourist pole in the southeast of "Oasien", which includes Biskra, the valley and Ghardaia;
- Tourist Pole southwest of "Touat-Gourara" Palaces Roads, including Adrar, Timimoun and Bashar;
- Tourist pole in the south, including Tassili, Illizi state;
- Tourist pole in the south, including Hoggar, Tamanrasset.

**- Book Four: Implementation of the Tourism Development guide Plan, SDAT 2025
- Operational Plan -**

It includes the stage of implementing the scheme and the way to put it into practice, whereby emphasis was placed on the following (Ministère de L'Aménagement du Territoire, de L'Environnement et de Tourisme, Schéma Directeur d'Aménagement Touristique "SDAT 2025", livre4):

A new tourism administration or another concept, tourism governance;

- Administration of the Tourism Development Master Plan, SDAT 2025;
- Identifying priority projects in tourism investment; Regulate and control tourism activity;
- The need for an assessment schedule for sustainable development;
- Accompanying the launch of tourism projects in Algeria;
- The Memorandum for the Implementation of the SDAT 2025 Tourism Development Master Plan; Roadmap;

Book Five: Projects with priority

It clarifies the priority projects included in the plan, and includes the following (Ministère de L'Aménagement du Territoire, de L'Environnement et de Tourisme, Schéma Directeur d'Aménagement Touristique "SDAT 2025", livre5):

- Initiate the implementation of the tourism development master plan;
- New hotels;
- Distinguished tourist villages;
- Environmental and tourism civilizations.

As for the priority projects approved in the scheme; It is estimated at 80 projects divided into the seven tourism poles, as shown in the following table:

Table No. (4): Distribution of master plan projects for tourism development, Horizons 2025

N°	Tourist poles	Number of projects allocated to each pole
01	Tourist pole Northeast	23
02	Tourist pole North Central	32
03	Tourist pole northwest	18
04	Southeast Tourist Pole "Oasien"	04
05	Tourist pole southwest of "Touat-Gourara"	02
06	Tourist pole in the south - Tassili	01
07	Tourist pole in the south - Hoggar	00
	Total	80

Source : Ministère de L'Aménagement du Territoire de L'Environnement et de Tourisme, Schéma Directeur d'Aménagement Touristique 'SDAT 2025', livre 5.

From Table No. (4), we note that the largest share of tourism projects was acquired by the North Central Tourist Pole with 23 projects, and in general, the tourist poles of the North in its three destinations; Central, Eastern and Western countries have acquired 73 projects; That is, at a rate of 91.25%, and only 07 projects were granted to the south, equivalent to 8.75%, which is a small percentage compared to the tourism potentials in southern Algeria that deserve attention. We explain the trend of the public decision to prefer investment in the northern regions at the expense of the southern regions of the country, due to the availability of a set of factors that help facilitate the establishment of projects in the north compared to the south; Such as the infrastructure, the climate, the desires of investors, the number of residents, and the preferences of tourists, without

neglecting the view of detestation and contempt that the decision-maker continues to look at the regions of the south and the capabilities that it has in comparison to the north.

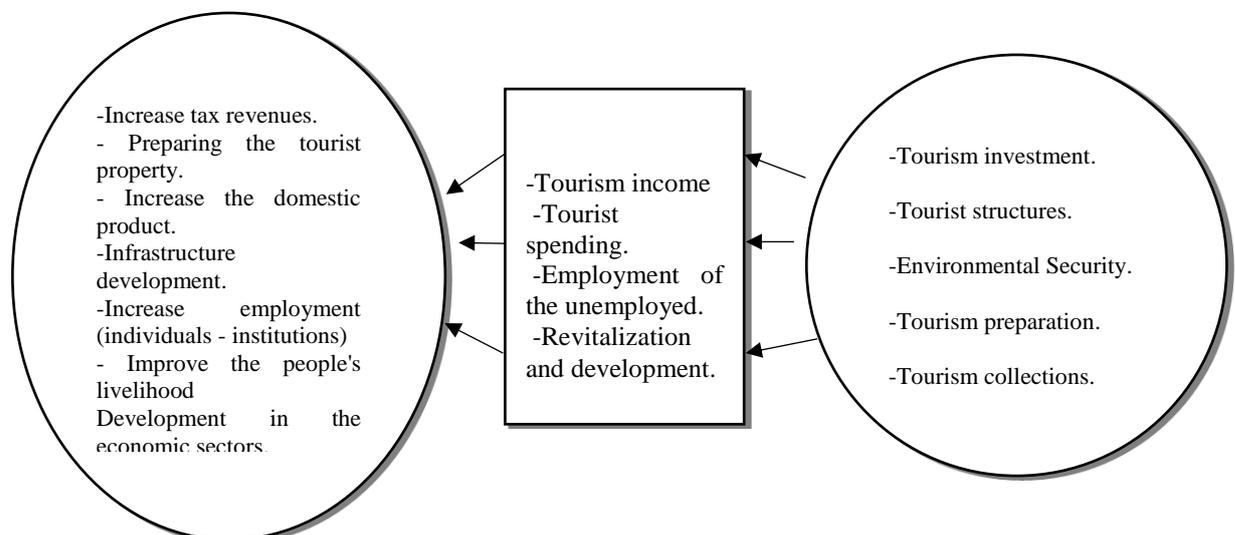
3. The implications of tourism development on the development in Algeria

Tourism development is reflected in many sectors and fields, especially in light of the desired goal of most countries, which is to achieve sustainable development. Today, the tourism sector has become a fertile and new field for competition between many countries, but rather a field of competition between regions and regions of the same country. That is, at the local (micro) level; as the tourism development has an impact on the development of local regions, or what is called local tourism development; It is intended to upgrade the infrastructure services in terms of road networks, communications and transportation, and to develop tourist attractions. As for the (macro) national level, tourism development has a role in promoting national development through its contribution to improving national economic indicators. In increasing state revenues, raising the state's GDP, as well as strengthening the balance of payments, employment and reducing unemployment.

3.1 Factors of the contribution of tourism development to national development:

The factors and indicators of the contribution of tourism development to development and patriotism can be clarified through Figure (1), which illustrates the factors of tourism development (inputs) and how they contribute to promoting national development, using a set of indicators to obtain (outputs) tourism activity in relation to national development.

Figure No (1): Tourism and national development



Source: The researcher's preparation based on the data of the Ministry of Tourism and Handicraft.

We note from Figure No (1) that there is a close, integrated and positive relationship between tourism development and national development, so that the first contributes through tourism investment activities, tourism structures, and sustainable tourism activity that preserves the environment supervised by tourism institutions and bureaus, and its contributions are measured through factors and indicators represented in Income from tourism, tourism spending, tourist activation, employment of the unemployed and the unemployed, and the results of these contributions appear on national development in terms of increasing tax revenues, preparing tourism real estate, reducing local unemployment, developing and revitalizing other economic sectors, and improving the livelihood of individuals.

From this standpoint, we can review the most important factors that contribute to tourism development in national development in the following:

□ **Development and revitalization of economic sectors**

Given that tourism has an important role in generating incomes and achieving more production and use; And that is through the tourism revenues and the revenues they generate for several parties, whether they are individuals, tourist establishments or activities, and the new jobs it provides in other activities, especially activities of a commercial and service nature, and thus it contributes to the development and revitalization of other economic sectors at the national and local level.

In general, balanced tourism development with sustainable resources is reflected in the emergence of other new projects and the demand for them increases as a result of the increase in tourism activity, and this in turn contributes to improving the income of artisan merchants and hotel or restaurant owners and increases their profits and contributes to the continuation and development of their activity.

□ **Increase incomes at the national and local levels**

Balanced and sustainable tourism incomes are reflected in the increase in GDP and local incomes, especially with regard to tax revenues, such as the value-added fee, the fee for professional activity, the residence fee, and the lump sum payment, in addition to other taxes that indirectly contribute to the increase in local incomes as a result of the

increase Profits of economic institutions and their reflection on local development. The improvement of the standard of living of individuals and their individual income level.

□ **Create job**

Some statistics in 2017 indicate that the tourism sector in France has reached 20 million direct and indirect jobs, and it is expected that this sector will be supported by 300,000 new jobs within 2020, and that the tourism sector represents 7.03% of the gross domestic product.

On the global level, the World Labor Organization, in an article issued on May 17, 2016 on its official website, indicates that the tourism sector has provided 284 million direct and indirect jobs, with a ratio of one of eleven jobs in the world, and that in 2026 this number will reach 370 million One to nine jobs are being created in the world (l'Editorial-Organization internationale du Travail (OIT), *Tourisme durable*, 2016).

The potential for tourism to generate job opportunities exceeds the limits of the tourism sector and extends to the borders of other sectors because it is linked to many other sectors that equip it with production requirements, and in this regard, statistics say that a tourist hotel, each hotel room in it creates 100% job opportunity in hotels It creates 75% job opportunities in the rest of the other tourism activities, and creates 100% in other sectors (Al-Houry, 2001, p152). Thus, tourism products, with their sustainability and the balance of their resources, can contribute to reducing unemployment, whether in the tourism sector or even in other sectors that are stimulated as a result of the growing and sustainable tourism activity.

□ **Redistribution of development and income between the various regions**

Tourism development is aimed at balanced local development that affects all regions, by creating tourism projects and products in various local regions, whether at the urban or rural level, and this necessitates the establishment of tourism structures, and this of course leads to the creation of many development projects, and the creation of Many complementary industries, and the employment of the workforce in service sectors such as water, electricity, transportation, transportation, post, hospitals, markets, etc., and this leads to the creation of dense population concentrations in these regions, and economic and social balance is developed and achieved through improving the standard of living of the population. Development and income between developed and underdeveloped regions or between urban and rural areas or between coastal and desert

areas within the country, and re-correcting the imbalance left by industrial development, thus encouraging reverse migration and easing pressure in major cities (Al-Hamiri, 2010, p 7).

□ **Contribute to achieving environmental security**

Tourism development seeks to encourage investment in tourism activities that take into account local environmental security, the latter which is considered one of the national development priorities, and whose most important priority is combating pollution of all kinds, using clean energies, and working to clean the ocean permanently, and thus sustainable tourism development. These environmental priorities are aimed at encouraging tourism investment in places of rest and entertainment that use alternative energies, and it also urges institutions that are active in the tourism sector and the semi-tourism sector to preserve the environment and not to waste in the use of energy and try to invest in alternative energies as well, and to ensure the cleanliness of the environment. And non-polluting water and other environmental measures.

3.2 The most important indicators of the contribution of tourism development to development in Algeria

□ **The contribution of the tourism sector to the GDP**

Statistics show that the average contribution of the tourism sector to the global GDP is 10 %. On the other hand, with regard to Algeria, the contribution of the tourism sector to the GDP is very weak, as shown by table n° (5) as follows:

Table No (5): The contribution of the tourism sector to the GDP for the period (2000-2017)

Year	2000	2005	2010	2013	2017
Contribution	1.4	2.3	2.4	1.7	1.4

Source : <http://www.mta>.

Table n° (5) Shows that the contribution of tourism to the GDP is very weak compared to an average contribution of tourism to global GDP amounting to 10%, as it did not exceed 2.4% as a maximum during the period (2000- 2017), this is due to the fact that tourism is not considered an important and productive sector, and the state relied on the hydrocarbon sector as the most important sector in achieving development. This is in contrast to the countries that attached great importance for the tourism sector; As a result, it contributed significantly to the GDP of those countries and to their development

Tourism contributed 15% to the Egyptian GDP in 2018, while in Tunisia it contributed 13%.

□ **The contribution of the tourism sector to improving the balance of payments:**

Tourism is one of the sources of hard currency in the balance of payments, and it shows the economic importance Tourism in its impact on the balance of payments within the country through the compass of tourism revenues and spending Tourism resulting from international tourism activity, and the tourist balance represents a double constraint for outbound tourism, And the incoming, which is expressed as tourism revenues, expenditures, outgoing tourism, and tourism activity in general.

It is based on double tourist movement; That is, the country is both an exporter and an importer of tourists.

Table No (6): The balance of payments for tourism services in Algeria during the period 2000-2016

year	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016
Contribution	-91	-186	-361	-373	-266

Source: From the researchers based on the data of the National Bureau of Statistics and the Ministry of Tourism and Handicraft.

Table No (6) shows that the balance of tourism payments in Algeria has always experienced a deficit, especially during the study years (2000-2016), given the weakness of tourism revenues compared to their payments, as the largest record for this period is about (-373) million US dollars in 2015. This is due to the weakness of tourism services compared to what is available in other countries, and the weakness of tourist facilities to receive tourists, in addition to other factors.

□ **Contribution of the tourism sector to employment:**

Tourism is among the sectors that provide the most job opportunities, and it contributes to creating jobs, directly or indirectly, whether in the tourism sector or in the associated activities, and even for other economic sectors, we try to provide some numbers that show the development of employment in the tourism sector for different years, through Table No (7).

Table No (7): Evolution of the number of workers in the tourism sector in Algeria (thousand workers)

year	2005	2010	2015	2016
Contribution	103	320	265	270

Source: From the researchers based on the data of the Ministry of Tourism and Handicraft

From the data of Table (7), it is possible to say that the number of job opportunities created by the tourism sector in Algeria for the total number of workers, or compared to other economic sectors, remain weak despite their development from year to year, due to several factors, the most important of which is that this sector in Algeria is predominantly seasonal So that its activity has not yet developed to include all periods of the year, and wages in this sector are considered somewhat low compared to the industrial or commercial sector, and in general, its contribution to employment did not exceed 1.8% for the number of workers. However, this percentage may increase towards an increase in view of the strategy to develop this sector, Horizons 2030.

Conclusion:

Through this paper, we reviewed the ways in which tourism development contributes to promoting development by presenting the concept of both tourism and tourism development, and we have also presented the most important axes of the national directive plan for tourism preparation Horizons 2025, with the aim of clarifying the tourism development strategy ruled by Algeria, and then we explained the implications of tourism development To bring about national development, by showing these implications on a set of development indicators and factors, such as employment, GDP, balance of payments, and economic revitalization, and we reached the formulation of the following results:

- Tourism development contributes to the promotion of national development to a large extent in the revitalization and development of the economic activities accompanying the tourism activity, as well as in the revitalization and development of semi-tourism activities such as restaurants, cafes, transportation, transportation and other accompanying services.

- Tourism development, based on a clear strategy and long-term tourism programs, directly contributes to employment and the reduction of unemployment, by providing

permanent or temporary jobs, whether in the tourism sector or in the semi-tourism sector. Even in other sectors, such as the industrial, agricultural or cultural sectors, their contribution is still weak due to the challenges and obstacles that the tourism sector in Algeria still suffers from in order to develop it.

- Tourism development contributes to enhancing the domestic product through income from tourism and quasi-tourism activities. However, this contribution is still weak and modestly compared to the contribution of other sectors, or the contribution of the tourism sector to the GDP of neighboring countries.

- Tourism development can indirectly contribute to enhancing national incomes through the collection revenues that the authorities and public bodies derive from tourism and semi-tourism activities, which benefit national and local development and improve the living conditions of individuals.

- The contribution of tourism to the balance of payments remains negative, because the balance of tourism payments in Algeria suffers from a permanent deficit, despite the tourism strategy drawn up according to the tourism development master plan; However, so far, Algeria has not recorded a positive contribution of tourism to the balance of payments.

- Sustainable tourism development seeks to encourage investment in tourism activities that take into account environmental security. It also encourages the tourism and semi-tourism sector to preserve the environment. It also indirectly targets a balanced development that affects all regions and regions of the country.

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