



*Measurement of the Role of the Cultural Associations in Promoting the Sustainable Tourism in the Historical Towns
-the Cultural Associations in the Casbah of Algiers as a Model –*

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Abstract ;

We aim through this study to identify and measure the role of the cultural associations in promoting the sustainable tourism in the historical towns; some cultural associations in the Casbah of Algiers to check that. To achieve that goal, the descriptive analytical method was adopted, in addition to a questionnaire administered to members and affiliates of these associations. The results showed that the level of the role of the cultural associations in promoting the sustainable tourism in the Casbah of Algiers was very low; the results revealed also the existence of differences, with a statistical significance at $\alpha 0.05$ =significance level, which is due to the variables (educational level, the geographical origin, the period of residency in the neighborhood) of the questioned individuals. The study concluded with a series of recommendations and suggestions.

Article info

Received
29 november 2022
Accepted
08 January 2023

Keyword:

- ✓ *Role*
- ✓ *Cultural Associations*
- ✓ *Sustainable Tourism*
- ✓ *Historical Town*
- ✓ *Casbah of Algiers*

1. Introduction

The last decades knew the revival of new concepts, which crystalized, became popular and spread in the framework of the witnessed development in the world, of the predominant concepts; "civil society" is among the most important concepts, as an indicator which has its own theories that prove its vivacity and great importance, through the tools it offers, in the framework of which it can be classified among the effective inputs, especially in the development field, after the increase in in the missions and burdens of the modern State, in terms of the maintain public order, in the objective of providing security, health and tranquility, in addition to fulfilling the general needs; which cleared the way for the civil society institutions in all domains, to participate in the process of development, under what is known by the participatory democracy, which reinforce the participation of the citizens in making the general decisions and their direct intervention and contribution.

Civil society is a platform through which citizens can make their voices heard to the administration, by expressing their opinions, submitting objections, putting ideas forward. under the inability to engage it in an individual way, because of the provoked problems and the disorganization, it was incumbent on it to be framed in the form of associations, which are among civil society institutions ill-structured nature of civil society associations.

The activity of these associations increased following the escalation of the issues of the twentieth century, and the focus of most States' concerns on a new concept, that is "sustainable development", which relates primarily to the issues surrounding the environment,

and thus, calls for the need for interdependence of the institutions and associations, whether they are economic, social, cultural ...etc. In order to draw up reform plans which guarantee the voluntary participation of the individual for the service of the individual. As Algeria is not immune from changes in the world landscape, it has also paid a great attention to associative work, in the framework of sustainable development. The tourism sector is one of the important and dynamic sectors, especially in order to make it a source for the national economy, under the scarcity of resources and energies, due to the rich tourism potential of Algeria, who has also in which diversified the cultural and civilization elements. The Casbah of Algiers is an example of that, as the Algerian Government has invested all its energies and potential to restore it. It is regarded as a classified world heritage classified. Many cultural associations have emerged to support the project of preserving this historical and archaeological landmark.

It has devoted many programs and activities, which aimed mainly at preserving its urban and architectural cultural heritage, with the objective of making the Casbah of Algiers a destination and a sustainable tourism destination and promoting it internally and externally, so, to what extent has it succeeded in achieving that?

2. Problem of the Study

The Casbah of Algiers is the first nucleus of the city and its historical status represents a legacy that reflects the history of human civilization. It was classified as a national heritage in 1991, and in 1992 by UNESCO as a world heritage, because it provides archaeological historical monuments that continue to struggle for survival despite the deterioration and

successive collapses it witnesses day after day. Algeria launched a massive project to protect and preserve it, through which it mobilized all the efforts and resources, whether they are material, human or technical, ...etc. especially after the growth of the overall trend of the tourism industry and its economic revenues, it became a necessity to find a balance between the protection of urban heritage and the promotion and development of sustainable tourism, because of the close relationship between urban heritage and the tourism sector, as the urban heritage provides tourism with distinctive attractions, as well as the revenues of tourism products, while tourism depends on visiting that heritage by tourists, as well as protecting it to ensure sustainability and continuity. (Al Rifai, 2003).

The World Tourism Organization (WTO) has emphasized the importance of taking tourism into account in a national strategy for sustainable development. This means that efforts and energies must be concerted by a participatory and complementary approach. This means that civil society institutions, mainly cultural associations, must be involved, as international and national legislations and laws have been set, to encourage and praise the effective role played by the latter as a social mediator, especially the increasing burden and tasks on the Algerian Government, which was unable to take care of all the issues related to the project to preserve this historical and civilizational landmark. Thus, the social and cultural landscape witnessed the emergence of many cultural associations, which demand the urgent protection of the Casbah of Algiers and save it from extinction, through various programs and activities, in cooperation and volunteering to ensure the integration and participation of the inhabitants of the archaeological area, and raise their heritage sense and make them effective in

protecting their heritage and cultural identity, which is the symbol or the common denominator or the well-established pattern that distinguishes them from the others. That is what we try to investigate and monitor through our study

2.1 The main and fundamental question of the study:

To what extent can cultural associations play a role in promoting sustainable tourism in the Casbah of Algiers?

2.2 Secondary questions:

* What is the level of the role of cultural associations' environmental programs and activities for the promotion of sustainable tourism in the Casbah of Algiers?

* What is the role of cultural associations' programs and activities aiming at protecting the cultural and social heritage that can promote sustainable tourism in the Casbah of Algiers?

* What is the role of cultural associations' programs and activities that aim to protect urban heritage that promote sustainable tourism in the Casbah of Algiers?

2.3 Main hypothesis:

Cultural associations can play a role in promoting sustainable tourism in the Casbah of Algiers?

2.4 Sub-hypotheses:

* There are statistically significant differences at a moral level of $\alpha = 0.05$ in the level of the role of cultural associations in the promotion of sustainable tourism in the Casbah of Algiers, attributable to the variable geographical origin of the founders and members of the Cultural Society.

* There are statistically significant differences at a moral level of $\alpha = 0.05$ in the level of cultural associations' role in the promotion of sustainable tourism in the Casbah of Algiers, attributable to the

variable level of education of their members and founders.

* There are statistically significant differences at a moral level of $\alpha = 0.05$ in the level of cultural associations' role in the promotion of sustainable tourism in the Casbah of Algiers, attributable to the variability of residency in the neighborhood for its members and participants.

3. Research concepts

3.1 Civil society:

En* Linguistic Definition: The term "civil society" is a western term that is pronounced in French Société Civile, so we do not find a precise linguistic definition in the Arabic political, philosophical and social lexicons. As for Société Civile, it is derivated from the Latin word "civis", which means the citizen (Saidi, 2010, p. 09).

What is noted is that the word "civis" in the Arabic translation does not bear the connotations of citizenship but of a civilian from the city, civic or civility.

* Terminological definition: It is a group of institutions and organizations represented by professional federations, associations of various kinds and non-governmental organizations. They are voluntary and willingly serve the people. (Zaghlami, 2005, p11).

* Procedural Definition: Civil Society in this research is intended for one of its main components, which are the cultural associations that advocate the protection of the cultural, urban and architectural heritage and the heritage environment of the Casbah of Algiers, in the framework of the promotion of sustainable tourism in it.

3.2 Association: From a sociological perspective, it is a group of individuals who have arisen out of their desire to undertake a particular activity that has

existed previously or does not exist for their benefit or for their community in the framework of cooperation, volunteering and dynamic activities and relations carried out by the association in the educational, cultural, artistic, social and sports fields. (Aziz, 2013, p. 5).

(BARVER) defines it as follows: Associations often examine social and economic conditions in society, work to solve existing social problems in society and strengthen human rights, in order to spread awareness and knowledge among people, emphasize the importance of popular participation, reorganization of people and control of the Government's actions in the interests of the inhabitants of the society. (Abou al-Nasser, 2007, p. 79).

3.3 Cultural associations: They are voluntary social and popular organizations aiming at preserving the customs and traditions of society and art. They also revive and publicize their heritage through the participation in exhibitions and workshops, whether organized at the narrow level, i.e., the local level or the national level.) (Official Journal, 1990, p. 1414).

* **Procedural definition:** In this research, we mean by cultural associations, the associations whose activities and programs are aimed at protecting the environment and the urban, architectural and cultural heritage of the Casbah of Algiers. They are social units made up of a group of individuals who are willing to carry out cultural activities in order to achieve a common goal, in the framework of cooperation without seeking to obtain a benefit.

3.4 The concept of tourism:

* Linguistic Definition: The concept of tourism goes back to the word "Tour", derived from the Latin word "Torno"; and

the concept "Tourism" has been used to indicate travel or roaming from one place to another and includes all occupations that satisfy the different needs of travelers.

According to Larousse Dictionary: "Tourism is a travelling process for self-entertainment, as it is a set of technical, financial and cultural actions available in each State or region and expressed in number of tourists.

* Terminological definition: There is no comprehensive and inclusive definition, but the German scientist Jubart has a modern concept of tourism: a natural phenomenon of modern times, including recreation, changing the surroundings of man and the emerging cultural consciousness to taste the beauty of nature and the excitement of enjoying the beauty of nature (Dib, 2000, p. 18).

3.5 The concept of sustainable tourism:

The WTO defines sustainable tourism as follows: "Sustainable tourism development, is the one which meets the needs of tourists and host sites, as well as protects and provides opportunities for the future. It is the guiding rules for the management of resources in a way that meets the requirements of economic, social and cultural issues and achieves cultural integration, environmental factors, biodiversity and the support of life systems." (Kharbutli, 2004, p. 100).

* Procedural definition: Sustainable tourism means the adopted mechanisms by cultural associations to contribute to making the Casbah of Algiers a sustainable destination, by preserving heritage environmental resources and the physical and sociocultural identity of both space and population, and using them rationally by residents and tourists to ensure their access to future generations of inhabitants and tourists.

3.6 The promotion of sustainable tourism is the latest in many types of development, which in turn exists in all different elements of development and is almost identical to inclusive development. All the ingredients of inclusive development are the ingredients of tourism development. (Kafi, 2006, pp. 106-107).

3.7 The concept of historical city : This concept refers to the "cities constructed or built by our ancestors with all their features in historical monuments or landmarks that we must preserve, because they demonstrate our civilization and history as well as their traditional industries, crafts and so on.

There are several synonyms of the concept of the historic city, including the historical center of the first city nucleus, Old City, Heritage City,... They have almost the same meaning, with a small and minor difference in terms of the location of their occurrence and by the degree of vitality and activity of those cities and by their degree of political and cultural attractiveness, and by their degree of influence in the general urban environment. In general, the historic city has been and continues to express the cultural and human accumulations and sociocultural practices of our ancestors, who inherited them with all the hallmarks and specificities of our lives, beliefs and representations, but these cities have deteriorated considerably as a result of the availability of several causes and factors. The current development concerns turn towards reviving and preserving them within a rigorous scientific frame for all their elements, whether they are residential buildings, monuments or public spacesmany architectural manifestations, including Casbahs and palaces, ...etc.

The procedural concept of historical civilization: Through this scientific

research, we have dealt with Algeria's historic city of the Casbah of Algiers, the nucleus of the first city and its historical status, which has arisen as a result of the succession of many civilizations, abundant with many historical and other monuments ; A distinctive urban and residential pattern, and a unique urban culture that is still teeming with life, despite its deterioration, that is why many efforts, including cultural associations, seek to revive, renew and connect it within the urban dynamic of the contemporary city, in order to sustain it and make it a sustainable tourist destination.

4.The reality of associations in Algeria:

The societal movement formed by civil associations, under the provisions of the Law No. 12/06 concerning it, is considered an effective and fundamental institution of civil society, because although it is a new one, it is one of the indicators of the building of a modern Algerian civil society, under a liberal system in which the State of law and institutions are built, in accordance with the principles of systematic democracy based on the country's political orientation and based on the principle of encouragement by the State of the associative movement and its prosperity, as it is gradually taking its natural position in civil society, to fill in one of its spaces, in the light of the laws and regulations in force (Ben Hamouda, 2011, p. 68).

- The establishment of associations in Algeria dates back to the colonial phase, when the most famous association was constituted in 1902, the Rashidiya Association and the Association of Muslim Scholars. Whereas after the independence, Algeria witnessed a situation of instability. The socialist system, the events of October 88 and the beginning of political reforms, as a result of which political parties and associations

were opened up under the 1989 Constitution, which stipulated the freedom of founding them; also, the law No. 31/90 of December 4th, 1990, associations was issued, which led to the foundation of a big amount of associations; in addition to the affirmation of 1996 Constitution on the freedom of founding associations, according to the article No. 41 of the Law No. 06/12.

The development role of associations: The role of associations is growing as the need for additional actors to be involved in development tasks and programs, especially after the failure of the State and its organs and resources to meet the needs of citizens. (Osmani, 2013, pp. 25-26). Since these needs are a right and are urgent and necessary to ensure human security and social stability, associations must be expanded to become partners in the development process, to benefit from their material and human resources and experience. The European Union program has been one of the most important features of the impact of globalization on the concept of civil society organizations, which aims to finance Algeria's active associations and encourage their effective participation in the development, under the aegis of the cluster of the Non-Governmental Organizations. (Moussa, 2012, p. 17).

Mechanisms of the cultural associations work to promote sustainable tourism:

- Sustainable tourism meets the needs of tourists, as it works to preserve tourism areas, increase employment opportunities for the community and sustain tourism development, stimulate optimal investment of natural, environmental, urban and cultural resources. As for the resources, they constitute the tourism attractive elements, and are among the main pillars of supply in any region. (MAZUC,2013, P153).

In general, the achieving sustainable tourism development should take into account several dimensions to balance the moral and material aspects of the tourism area with the dimensions' different and complementary angles, in particular the environment, culture and urban heritage.

The Act has therefore granted legal means to cultural associations in order to preserve the three components of tourism; it also stated:

1.4 The role of cultural associations in promoting sustainable tourism through legal practices:

In view of the fact that attention to natural and heritage sources is the backbone of sustainable development, since each of our movements focuses mainly on the quantity and quality of historical natural and cultural sources in each region, although the law does not grant associations direct influential means in the field of tourism promotion, it has given them a range of legal procedures to contribute to the promotion of tourism indirectly through its three foundations of environmental protection and cultural and urban heritage.

4.2 Participation in the protection of environment: In order to complete the radical shift in accepting the role of associations as management partners in achieving the objectives of the National Environmental Protection Strategy, Law 03/10, on the protection of the environment of associations was specially segregated and the law gave associations the right to intervene in their protection by assisting public bodies in their preservation, by expressing their opinion and participation, or by filing a lawsuit against any prejudice to the environment, to preserve the biodiversity and the components of the environment in general. It also granted them the right to participate in all projects that may cause harm to the environment by examining the

impact and public investigation. (Law 03/10, 2003, p. 56).

Or, through legal proceedings, the Cultural Society intervenes in the protection of the heritage, tourism and reserved sectors, by acting as a civil party against any prejudice to them. This has led to the transformation of associations as an observer who imposes judicial respect for legal texts alongside the administration.

4.3 Participation in the protection of cultural and urban heritage: Cultural Associations play an important role in the protection of cultural and urban heritage, by providing the consultations requested by public bodies in the framework of the completion of projects or by intervening to remedy the negative effects that such projects can produce. the Law No. 98/04 stipulates the advisory role during the operations and projects for the preservation of urban and cultural heritage. (Law No. 98/04, 1998, p. 66), in view of the fact that construction and reconstruction schemes, land occupancy schemes and permanent heritage preservation and valuation schemes are designed at the level of municipalities. And because the municipalities are grassroots groups and are closer to the citizen, the latter, based on his role in contributing to decisions that will affect his surrounding environment and heritage, seeks to build a democratic structure of these schemes, by consulting on their elaboration and ratification, considering that these schemes aim to identify historical and heritage sites to be protected and rehabilitated, in accordance with the Executive Decree No. 91/177 and the Executive Decree No. 91/178, determining the elaboration of Land Occupancy Plan (POS) and Urban Development Master Plans (PDAU). The associations can also intervene in the plans, by conducting a public

investigation in accordance with the procedures specified in the law.

4.4 The therapeutic role: The legislator granted associations the right to file a lawsuit for any prejudice to heritage sites and the possibility to act as a civil party, in terms of the violations of the provisions of the Cultural Heritage Law. The Rules on Urbanization and Reconstruction, the Land Occupancy Plan and the Building and Demolition Permits are also granted.

- The primary objective of the promotion of sustainable tourism of urban heritage areas is the sustainable economic, urban and cultural development of these areas, which maintains the continuity of heritage identity and makes it an economic resource for the local population, by taking advantage of tourism to create jobs for the local community, through involving them in the rehabilitation and development of these heritage areas, thereby increasing the local and national economic returns. (Belghith, 2015, p. 73).

Historical profile of the Casbah of Algiers

It differs in the historical review of the name; however, it is certain that the capital gave a name to the whole country which was officially named Algeria, in the French colonialism phase in 1839. Some historical resources say that the capital was named by Bologhine ibn Ziri, the founder of the Amazigh Zeria State, as he set the foundations of the capital in 960, on the ruins of the Roman city of (ICOSIUM).

Beni Mezghena Djaza'ir, because of the existence of 4 very small islands near the city. The older sources attribute the designation to Muslim geographers before that (Yakut al-Hamaoui and al-Idrissi) for setting the country under Beni Mezghena. Historically the current capital was not the only one; there were internal capitals of a

number of Arab and Berber Mamluks that settled on the present territory.

The Casbah dates back to the time of the Phoenicians who exploited this site for its international trade potential. It contains 5 Old Doors that used to be open at sunrise and closed at sunset: Bab El Oued - Bab Azzoun - Bab Djedid - Bab El Djazira - Bab El Bhar; It was divided into an upper and lower Casbah, with urban activities varying from a local traditional textile, colonial European, and modern.

Tourism qualifications in the Casbah of Algiers

By virtue of the nature of its cultural heritage, the city of Casbah is rich in tourism attractions, inherited throughout time through successive civilizations. This has made it rich in an enormous amount of urban and architectural cultural heritage.

* Mosques: Among the religious installations that were demolished: 19 big mosques, 109 small mosques or Musalla and two mosques of the Ibadi doctrine, as well as 32 churches of the Christian religion and 10 synagogues of Jews. The most famous among them are: El Masjid El Kabir, the Ketchawah Mosque, Djami'â El Safir, Ali Betchine Mosque, Labchiri Mosque, El Berani Mosque, Sidi Ramadhan Mosque, Sidi Mohamed Cherif Mosque and Sidi Abdellah Mosque. The palaces include the Al-Royas Palace, the Palace of Lalla Khadwedj El Aâmya, Palace of the Dey, Dar Hassan Bacha, Aziza Palace, Dar Mustafa Bacha, Castle of Dar al-Suf, Quranic schools (Zawiyas) and an Islamic cemetery (Al Kettar Cemetery).

As for the touristic use, the city's 13 hotels are mostly concentrated in the city center. However, some of these hotels are closed by the authorities because they do not meet the required conditions, in addition

to the baths, which represent a large proportion and are widespread in the city.

- 03 commercial canters, a group of shops and a group of popular and modern

restaurants, as well as the shrine of Sidi Abderrahmaneal-Tha'alibi.

List of some cultural associations of the Casbah of Algiers, which play a role in the promotion of sustainable tourism.

Table 01: Cultural Associations' Information

Name of the Association	Number of its Adherents	Type	Date of Foundation	Place	Status	Activities
The Casbah City Association	25	Local	1992	Serkadji Upper Casbah	Active	Cultural - Environmental
The Association of the Cliff of Louni Arezki	17	Local	2001	Upper Casbah	Active	Cultural – Tourism
The Association of the Friends of Algiers, Lets Rescue Casbah	24	National	2003	Bab El Oued	Active	Social – Cultural
The Association of the Casbah Landlords	22	Local	2000	Bab Djedid	Active	Environmental - Tourism - Cultural
The Association of the Casbah Institution	31	National	1999	Lower Casbah	Active	Artistic - Cultural
Tomorrow's Youth Association	29	Local	2009	Dar El Kadhi	Active	Educational - Cultural

Source: *Elaborated by the Researcher, based on the data of the Directorate of Culture, the Directorate of Tourism, Traditional Industries and the Cultural Services of the Municipality of Casbah.*

5. Some previous studies on the topic of the research

5.1 The first study, Bachar Radia, entitled "Cultural Associations for the Preservation of the Casbah of Algiers" (2002), which started from a major problem: To what extent cultural associations are aware and contribute to preserving the cultural and historical identity of the Casbah? The study targeted a series of cultural associations of the Casbah of Algiers with an

analytical descriptive method and a case sample. The researcher reached a series of findings, the most important of which were: The hypotheses were validated in varying proportions and the associations that had been examined are aware of the reality of the Casbah and the need to protect the Casbah by involving the population. The associations still need freedom and listening from the authorities.

5.2 The second study: Mujahid Abd al-Halim, entitled: The Role of Civil

Society Institutions in the Dissemination of Environmental Culture (2010), started from a major problem: What role do national environmental associations play in the dissemination of environmental culture in urban areas. The focus of sub-questions has been on: Media Programs - Cultural Competitions - Lectures, Seminars and Exhibitions - Educational Means. The researcher used an interview form and comprehensive survey. It was concluded as field results that the environment associations being studied are revitalizing responsibility and vigilance in protecting the environment, through the promotion of information, sensitization and participation of the public and various participants in environmental protection measures, and to inform citizens on the conditions of the local, geographical and national environment and the activities affecting them.

5.3The third study: Aziz Samia, entitled: The Role of the Association " El Kasr for Culture and Reform" in preserving the cultural identity of the Sahrawi community, Field study in Ouargla (2012). It was based on a major problem: Does " El Kasr Association for Culture and Reform contribute to preserving the cultural identity of the local community of Ouargla?

A simple random sample of 100 inhabitants of the region and a comprehensive survey of the President and members of the Association have been selected. The field study of "El Kasr Association for Culture and Reform in the city and Ouargla has found that its activities and programs are varied, as well as its contribution to the celebration of religious events and holidays, in addition to its contribution to the preservation of the local historical and cultural heritage,

through its various activities, which led to a feeling of satisfaction by the interviewed individuals about its performance, but they hope from it to provide better services to preserve the cultural identity.

6. Field study:

6.1 Objectives of the study: as any scientific, this study aimed at achieving scientific objectives that can be limited to:

- * The identification and measurement of the role played by cultural associations in promoting sustainable tourism in the Casbah of Algiers.
- * Measuring the role and impact of the various programs and activities carried out by cultural associations, at the level of both the protection of the heritage environment and the (cultural) field, i.e., the preservation of cultural heritage, as well as at the level of urban field (preservation of urban heritage).

- * Measuring the degree of correlation between the role of cultural associations and the promotion of sustainable tourism in the Casbah of Algiers.

- * Measuring the impact of some differences in the members and adherents of the studied cultural associations in the Casbah of Algiers, which control the degree to which sustainable tourist promotion is achieved; They consist in : the geographical origin - the period of residency - educational level.

6.2 Method of the Study : The analytical descriptive method has been adopted and used for its relevance to the study's topic.

6.3 Study tool: a questionnaire for members and adherents of cultural associations in the aforementioned Casbah of Algiers (refer to Table No. 01) has been approved. The questionnaire contains 4 themes: The

first concerns public statements and contains 8 questions. The second concerns the relationship and role of environmental protection activities, with the promotion of sustainable tourism in the Casbah (20). The third concerns the role of cultural heritage protection activities in the promotion and sustainability of tourism in the Casbah (19). As for the fourth, it concerns the relationship and role of urban heritage conservation activities and their relationship with the promotion of sustainable tourism and includes 18 sections.

Table No. (02): Represents grading of Likert Three Point Scale

Always	Sometimes	Never
03	02	01

Based on the foregoing, the study's calculation of averages are treated as follows: [1-1.66] low, [1.67-2.33] medium, [2.34-3.2] high.

Table No. (03): Represents the Alpha Cronbach Coefficient test for the study areas:

Axis (field)	Stability Coefficient	Accuracy of the test: it is equal to the square root of the stability coefficient
Environment protection activities.	0.88	0.93
Cultural heritage protection activities and programs (the Cultural field)	0.79	0.88
Urban and tourism heritage protection activities and programs	0.81	0.90
The general coefficient of the questionnaire	0.82	0.90

Source: The researcher, based on SPSS and EXEL 2007 outputs (20)

- From the table we note that the value of the Alpha Cronbach Coefficient has

6.4 Measuring the tool's stability and accuracy: it was used on two levels:

* Accuracy and apparent accuracy: the form was presented to a group of adjudicated professors where some questions were modified, deleted and finalized.

* Accuracy and internal accuracy: the Coefficient Alpha Cronbach has been used for each of the themes related to the areas and activities of cultural associations and their relationship with the promotion of sustainable tourism at the environmental, cultural and urban levels of the Casbah of Algiers.

swung between 0.79-0.81 and the general coefficient is 0.82 and its

veracity is 0.90. It is high and has a high degree of stability and accuracy. Therefore, the tool can be relied on in the field study.

6.5 The sample and the method of its selection: A sample of members and participants of the aforementioned cultural associations has been selected (see table No. 01). The total number of cultural associations (members and participants) has reached 148 individual, taking a 10% sample from the total sample size we find: 14.8 or 15 individuals.

* The method of the sample selection: Due to the heterogeneity of the research community we decided to choose the class sample.

6.6 Statistical processing: It was using SPSS (20) program and EXEL 2007 program outputs, and using both: percentages, repetitions, averages,

standard deviations, T-Test, mono-variance test ANOVA, Pearson Correlations Coefficients.

6.7 Areas of study:

* Human field: It includes the interrogation of members and participants of the studied cultural associations, who occupy in them different positions: presidents, members, participants and vice-presidents.

* Time field: The study was conducted in May/June 2018.

* Spatial area: Cultural associations in the Casbah of Algiers.

6.8 Presentation, tabulation and interpretation of data:

* Presentation of data on the first axis: general data on subject individuals:

Table No. (04): Distribution of the sample personnel by the variable of sex:

Variable	Repetition	%
Male	12	80%
Female	03	20%
Total	15	10%

Source: The researcher, based on SPSS and EXEL 2007 outputs (20)

We note from the table that the proportion of males is 12, which represents 80%. As for females, we find 03, which represents 20%. This

explains that males are more likely to work, and exercise associative activities, due to the society's culture

Table No. (05): Distribution of sample personnel by educational level:

Variable	Repetition	%
Illiterate	00	0.00%
Writes and reads	00	0.00%
Primary school	01	6.66%
Middleschool	04	26.66%
Secondary school	04	26.66%
University	06	40%
Total	15	100%

Source: The researcher, based on SPSS and EXEL 2007 outputs (20)

We note from the table that the majority of the subjects are graduates with university degrees and have reached 06 persons, which represents 40%, followed by secondary and middle schools with 26.66%, and primary school with 6.66%. As for the illiterate category, it is non-existent, due to the fact that those with higher degrees are more aware of associative work and

there are scientific disciplines through which they operate as professionals in environment and heritage, without neglecting the category of middle school level, which may affect the level of the Association's performance.

Table No. (06): Distribution of sample personnel by age:

Variable	Repetition	%
Less than 25 years old	03	20%
From 25 to 30 years old	08	53.33%
30 years old and more	04	26.66%
Total	15	100%

Source: The researcher, based on SPSS and EXEL 2007 outputs (20)

We note from the table that the largest age group was from [25-30], with 8 members, i.e., a proportion of 53.33%, which represents the young association's members, who are ambitious and conscious of associative work, in contrast to the category of members under the age of 25 years old, whose majority are concerned by studies, ... As for the category of

members above 30 years old, most of them have family or professional obligations...etc

Table No. (07): Subjects' geographical origin:

Variable	Repetition	%
The Casbah	10	66.33%
Other Neighborhoods	05	33.33%
Total	15	100%

Source: The researcher, based on SPSS and EXEL 2007 outputs (20)

We note from the table that the majority of the interviewees, 10 individuals, or 66.66%, are originated from the Casbah and thus, they feel nostalgic to their hometown, whether they still live or even change their place of residence. This associative work is an expression of their loyalty and pride in their heritage, which is part of their identity. The rest reached 05 individuals, which represents 33.33%.

We note from the table that the majority of the interviewees have been living in the Casbah neighborhood for 10 years and

more, which means that they are sometimes among the ancient and indigenous inhabitants, which means also that they are fully aware of the conditions in it, the needs of its inhabitants; and joining associative work is an evidence of their pride in the neighborhood's heritage. in addition to the newly established ones, who lived there for less than 5 years and whose associative work is due to many factors.

Table No. (09): Interviewees occupations:

Variable	Repetition	%
Unemployed	01	6.66%
Employed	08	53.33%
Free Activities	04	26.66%
Retired	02	13.33%
Total	15	100%

Source: The researcher, based on SPSS and EXEL 2007 outputs (20)

We note from the table that the majority of interviewees are in the category of employees with a value of 08 individuals, which represents 53.33%, followed by the category of free activities with a value of 04 or 26.66% and finally the category of

unemployed and retired individuals, approximately 6.66%. This means that the category of administrative staff is fully aware of the administrative and financial management and laws, required by the associations in their operation.

Table No. 10: The positions of interviewees in the Association are as follows:

Variable	Repetition	%
Member	07	46.66%
Affiliate	02	13.33%
President	04	26.66%
Deputy	02	13.33%
Total	15	100%

Source: The researcher, based on SPSS and EXEL 2007 outputs (20)

We note from the table that there is a variation and diversity of functions within the associations, according to the regulations of their internal law, which divides responsibilities among permanent

members such as: President, Vice-President, and the non-permanent as: the affiliates, that is why we find that the number of members has reached 07, which represents 46.66%.

Table No. (11): Ways and Means of Identifying the Association by the Interviewees:

Variable	Repetition	%
Relatives	05	3.33%
Media	01	6.33%
Friends	04	26.66%
Social Media	02	13.33%
Neighbors	02	13.33%
Events	01	6.66%
Total	15	100%

Source: The researcher, based on SPSS and EXEL 2007 outputs (20)

We note from the table that the proportion of interviewees who have acknowledged that they have identified the association through their relatives and friends are almost at close rates : 33.33%. This is proof that individuals within the society are active for their constant communication and relationship, while

other groups such as the media, social media, neighbors and events have come in close proportions, which indicates that the contact with members of the community leads to making the individual effective and aware of the what is happening in the civil society.

7. Discussion of the results:

Table No. 12: arithmetic averages, normative deviations, rank and level of cultural associations' role in achieving sustainable tourism promotion in each field of study and in all fields are downward ranked:

No of the field	Field	arithmetic average	normative deviation	Rank	Level of the role
1	Environmental	1.55	0.32	1	Low
2	Cultural - social	1.48	0.51	2	Low
3	Urban	1.40	0.38	3	Low
Total Degrees		1.47	0.40	-	

Source: The researcher, based on SPSS and EXEL 2007 outputs (20)

We note from the table that the total arithmetic average has reached 1.47, with a normative deviation of 0.40, which means that they belong to the low field,

which explains that associations play a low role in the promotion of sustainable tourism at the level of environmental, cultural and urban fields, which are the indicators of sustainable tourism.

Table 13: Linking the level of cultural associations' role to the degree of environmental protection (environmental field):

Expressions (Clauses)	arithmetic average	normative deviation	Level of the role
1. Initiative to organize scientific seminars to raise awareness of various segments of the neighborhood to maintain it	1.64	0.80	Low
2. Participation in environmental school activities for neighborhood children	1.62	0.66	Low
3. Using environmental events to cultivate environmental culture	1.60	0.61	Low
4. Lift citizens' complaints to authorities about sewage channels, water leaks....	1.58	0.55	Low
5. Participation in voluntary neighborhood hygiene campaigns	1.56	0.51	Low
6. Production of folders, leaflets and booklets on heritage ecotourism	1.55	0.49	Low
7. Organization of information days on environmental promotion	1.52	0.44	Low
8. Organization and preparation of radio programs to sensitize on the importance of the heritage environment	1.50	0.40	Low
9. Submission of complaints to public authorities regarding the deformities of the neighborhood's environmental environment	1.48	0.39	Low
10. Organization of walking tours for schoolchildren in various streets and heritage neighborhoods	1.44	0.36	Low
11. Organizing cultural competitions for neighborhood residents for events related to the environmental and international situation	1.42	0.34	Low
12. Allocate motivational prizes to neighborhood residents related to the cleanest house (<i>douira</i>), cleanest street....	1.40	0.32	Low
13. Coordination with the various public bodies with environmental concerns	1.38	0.30	Low
14. Cooperation with other associations with environmental and cultural activity	1.35	0.28	Low
15. Publishing articles on the heritage environment in daily and weekly newspapers	1.32	0.25	Low
16. Lectures on the environmental situation and the rationalization of individuals' behaviors in the neighborhood	1.30	0.20	Low
17. Environmental sensitization exhibitions held on special occasions and at special times (school holidays, weekly holidays,	1.28	0.20	Low
18. Holding educational and cultural competitions on the best educational regiment among the children of the neighborhood	1.27	0.17	Low
19. Issuing and producing videos on the neighborhood's heritage environment	1.25	0.16	Low
20. You have difficulties performing your cultural and environmental activities	1.22	0.14	Low
Overall average	1.55	0.68	Low

Source: The researcher, based on SPSS and EXEL 2007 outputs (20)

- We note from the table that the arithmetic average is 1.55, with a normative deviation of 0.68. Therefore, cultural associations in the Casbah of Algiers explain that their role is low in protecting the heritage environment, through the various environmental

programs and activities they adopt in educational, cultural and environmental activities, such as sensitization, exhibitions, competitions, information, public investigation and environmental impact assessment of the different groups, such as children and youth... Voluntary campaigns and social media.

Table 14: Linking the level of cultural associations' role to the degree of participation in the protection of cultural heritage (cultural field):

Expressions (Clauses)	arithmetic average	normative deviation	Level of the role
21. Research on the history of the Casbah and excavation of ancient fossils	1.62	0.83	Low
22. Organizing art parties during seasons (holidays, vacations,)	1.60	0.69	Low
23. Honoring the figures contributing to the promotion of culture in the Casbah, in order to encourage them to continue	1.60	0.65	Low
24. Organization of commemorative events for elders and scientists of the city of Casbah	1.58	0.53	Low
25. Participation in celebrations for national and religious holidays	1.54	0.51	Low
26. Cultural exchanges through mutual visits with other Wilayas	1.53	0.47	Low
27. Celebrating Heritage Week, Local Holidays, Children's and Women's Holidays and publishing folders to publicize them	1.50	0.43	Low
28. Observance of the International Day of Science through coordination with the Directorate of Education	1.50	0.42	Low
29. Engaging religious and national figures in celebrations	1.47	0.40	Low
30. Recall and involve officials of public and official departments in cultural events	1.45	0.39	Low
31. Participation and coordination with other socially and culturally oriented associations	1.41	0.37	Low
32. Presentation of religious and historical books on religious and national occasions	1.40	0.35	Low
33. View biography of national and religious characters and photos	1.38	0.33	Low
34. Exhibitions of traditional products and crafts for the region and neighborhood	1.36	0.29	Low
35. Contribute to activities that preserve traditional dress	1.31	0.28	Low
36. Encouraging and sensitizing home-based girls on the importance of traditional crafts	1.30	0.24	Low
37. Encourage and assist neighborhood youth with talents	1.27	0.20	Low
38. You have difficulties performing your programs and cultural and social activities	1.26	0.18	Low
39. Contribution to cultural and heritage media programs	1.24	0.17	Low
Overall average	1.22	0.14	Low

Source: The researcher, based on SPSS and EXEL 2007 outputs (20)

- We note from the table that the arithmetic average is 1.60, with a normative deviation of 0.70. Therefore, cultural associations in the Casbah of Algiers explain their low role in participating in the protection of cultural and social heritage through their various cultural and social programs and activities, such as conducting research on the history

of Casbah, exploring ancient excavations, involving national and religious figures in cultural events, participating in and contributing to activities that preserve traditional dress and kitchen; Commemoration of events related to heritage. Organization of commemorative events for elders and scholars of the city of Casbah,...

Table 15: Linking the level of cultural associations' role to the degree of participation in the protection of urban heritage (urban area):

Expressions (Clauses)	arithmetic average	normative deviation	Level of the role
40. Raising local people's awareness of the importance of urban heritage and its preservation	1.60	0.80	Low
41. Publishing folders, books,... To introduce the most important urban features to encourage cultural tourism	1.58	0.79	Low
42. Urging the need to preserve the integrity of the surrounding environment of urban heritage sites	1.57	0.75	Low
43. Investing in projects to preserve archaeological sites	1.55	0.63	Low
44. Submission of suggestions to relevant authorities on various conservation projects in the Casbah	1.54	0.61	Low
45. Provide explanations to the residents of the neighborhood about the preservation and restoration of the neighborhood.	1.53	0.57	Low
46. Organizing outings to visit archaeological sites to establish them in memory	1.52	0.53	Low
47. Organization of conferences on developments in modern conservation methods and contemporary techniques	1.51	0.52	Low
48. File lawsuits against aggressors of monumental, urban and residential monuments...	1.47	0.50	Low
49. Participation in international tourism fairs	1.45	0.49	Low
50. Assistance in the restoration of the neighborhood and emphasis on preserving the privacy of the urban and architectural neighborhood	1.43	0.47	Low
51. Provide explanations on tourism investment concessions in the Casbah	1.40	0.45	Low
52. Advertisement of the tourism potentials of the Casbah	1.39	0.43	Low
53. Awareness of the laws related to the preservation of the population's urban heritage (demolition, construction, penalties)	1.36	0.42	Low
54. Escort foreign tourists on tourism tours of urban heritage areas	1.32	0.38	Low
55. Contribute to raising awareness of the need to eliminate the informal sector of the neighborhood, which threatens the pedestrian pathways and the urban landscape of the historic neighborhood	1.30	0.34	Low
56. Reforming Public Lighting and Urging Social Security	1.28	0.30	Low
57. Difficulties in urban conservation activities and programs	1.25	0.28	Low
Overall average	1.24	0.17	Low

Source: The researcher, based on SPSS and EXEL 2007 outputs (20)

- We note from the table that the arithmetic average is 1.58, with a normative deviation of 0.46. Therefore, cultural associations in the Casbah of Algiers explain their low role in participating in the protection of urban heritage through their activities and targeted programs by urging the integrity of the environment surrounding urban heritage - sensitization of the laws for the preservation of urban heritage - filing lawsuits against the aggressors of the heritage - call for investment in urban heritage areas, and providing suggestions

to the authorities whose responsibility are the preservation projects...

8. Test hypotheses and related results:

8.1 Results related to the first hypothesis:

- There are statistically significant differences at a moral level $\alpha=0.05$, in the level of cultural associations' role in the promotion of sustainable tourism in the Casbah of Algiers, attributable to the variable geographical origin of their members and affiliates.

Table 16: (T) Test for the first hypothesis:

arithmetic average	normative deviation	The calculated value of (T)	Degrees of freedom	Level of significance	Result
1.55	0.68	10.030	41	0.000	significant

Source: The researcher, based on SPSS and EXEL 2007 outputs (20)

- We note from the table the degree to which the geographical origin has changed the role of cultural associations in promoting sustainable tourism in the Casbah of Algiers. The (actual) value was 0.000, which is smaller than the approved morale 0.05. we also find that the calculated T is greater than the Tabular

(Theoretical) When referring to the (T) table, therefore the hypothesis saying that there are differences in the level of geographical origin of members and participants that affect the level of cultural associations' role in the promotion of sustainable tourism and for the benefit of the people of Casbah, is accepted.

Table 17: represents the one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA), to reveal the significance of differences in cultural associations' role in promoting sustainable tourism, attributable to the variable geographical origin:

Source of Contrast	Total of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Average of Squares	Test (F)	significance
Inter groups	28.41	05	12.200	2.20	Significant
Intra groups	11.343	20	40.35		
Total	14.067	25			

Source: The researcher, based on SPSS and EXEL 2007 outputs (20)

- We note from the table that the value (F) has reached 2.20, which is significant at a moral level $\alpha=0.05$, thus, achieving the hypothesis that there are differences in the role of cultural associations and the

promotion of sustainable tourism, is attributable to the variable geographical origin.

Table No. (18): Pearson Correlation Coefficient for first hypothesis test:

No. of the Hypothesis	Correlation Coefficient	Probable Value	Degree of Correlation
First Hypothesis	0.68	0.000	High

Source: The researcher, based on SPSS and EXEL 2007 outputs (20)

- We note from the table that the value of the correlation coefficient is 68% and the probability value is 0.000, which is less

than the moral value, which indicates a positive statistical link between the first hypothesis variables.

Table 19: T test for the second hypothesis:

arithmetic average	normative deviation	The calculated value of (T)	Degrees of freedom	Level of significance	Result
1.60	0.70	8.357	41	0.000	significant

Source: The researcher, based on SPSS and EXEL 2007 outputs (20)

8.2 Findings of the second hypothesis:

- There are statistically significant differences at a moral level of $\alpha=0.05$, on the level of cultural associations' role in promoting sustainable tourism in the Casbah of Algiers, which is attributable to the variable level of education.

level of the role of cultural associations and their contribution to the promotion of sustainable tourism. We find that the moral level has reached 0.000, which is less than the approved moral, and we find the calculated value of (T) greater than the tabulated one, so, we accept the hypothesis saying that there are differences due to the variable of the educational level, and for the university education

- We note from the table the degree to which the educational level of the interviewees has changed the degree and

Table No. (20): Represents the one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA), to reveal the significance of differences in cultural associations' role in promoting sustainable tourism, which is attributable to the variable of educational level:

Source of Contrast	Total of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Average of Squares	Test (F)	significance
Inter groups	38.60	05	13.670	1.48	Significant
Intra groups	10.503	20	30.48		

Total	13.007	25
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Source: The researcher, based on SPSS and EXEL 2007 outputs (20)

- We note from the table that the value (F) has reached 1.48, which is a significant at a moral level of $\alpha=0.05$, thus, the

hypothesis, that there are differences in the level of the role of cultural associations attributable to the variable level of education, is achieved.

Table 21: The Pearson Correlation Coefficient for the second hypothesis test:

No. of the Hypothesis	Correlation Coefficient	Probable Value	Degree of Correlation
Second Hypothesis	0.70	0.000	High

Source: The researcher, based on SPSS and EXEL 2007 outputs (20)

- We note from the table that the value of the correlation coefficient is 70% and the probability value is 0.000, which is less than the moral level, which indicates a positive statistical relationship between the variables of the second hypothesis.

- There are statistically significant differences at the moral level of $\alpha=0.05$, on the level of cultural associations' role in promoting sustainable tourism in the Casbah of Algiers, due to the variable length of residency in the neighborhood.

8.3 Findings of the third hypothesis:

Table 22: "T" Test for the third hypothesis:

arithmetic average	normative deviation	The calculated value of (T)	Degrees of freedom	Level of significance	Result
1.58	0.46	11.034	41	0.000	significant

Source: The researcher, based on SPSS and EXEL 2007 outputs (20)

- We note from the table that the degree to which the length of residency in the neighborhood has changed to the degree and level of the role of cultural associations and their contribution to the promotion of sustainable tourism in the Casbah. We find that the moral level is

0.000, which is below the approved moral level, and we find the value of the calculated (T) greater than the tabulated one, and therefore the hypothesis saying that there are differences in favor of the category of 10 years and more, is accepted.

Table 23: Represents the one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA), to reveal the significance of differences in cultural associations' role in promoting sustainable tourism, which is attributable to the variable of length of residency in the neighborhood:

Source of Contrast	Total of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Average of Squares	Test (F)	significance
Inter groups	18.038	05	12.677	2.00	Significant
Intra groups	11.357	20	33.50		
Total	10.338	25			

Source: The researcher, based on SPSS and EXEL 2007 outputs (20)

- We note from the table that the value (F) has reached 2.00, which is a significant at a moral level of $\alpha=0.05$, thus, the

hypothesis that there are differences in the level of the role of cultural associations attributable to the variable length of stay in the neighborhood, is achieved.

Table No. (24): Pearson's correlation coefficient for the third hypothesis test:

No. of the Hypothesis	Correlation Coefficient	Probable Value	Degree of Correlation
Third Hypothesis	0.66	0.000	High

Source: The researcher, based on SPSS and EXEL 2007 outputs (20)

- We note from the table that the value of the correlation coefficient is 66% and the probability value is 0.000, which is less than the moral level, which indicates a positive statistical relationship between the third hypothesis variables.

the level of the role of cultural associations in the promotion of sustainable tourism in the Casbah of Algiers, at the environmental level, it has been shown that the overall role of all expressions and clauses has been low and even at the level of most indicators, including the publication of articles on the heritage environment in daily and weekly newspapers and the coordination with various public and official bodies of environmental concern, such as the Ministry of Environment, Health,... Voluntary participation in neighborhood hygiene campaigns and educational participation in the environmental activities of the neighborhood's children, and cooperation and coordination with other cultural and environmental associations.

9.General results and conclusions:

9.1 With regard to the results and conclusions of the first axis: through the field study and the presentation and disaggregation of its data, the majority of interviewees are males with a university level, the predominant age group is [25-30] years, most of them are originated from the Casbah. (Their hometown); they reside in it since more than 10 years, exercising managerial functions and mostly permanent and founding members of the cultural associations subject of our study; they have identified the association through relatives and friends.

9.2 With regard to the findings and conclusions of the second axis: such as

9.3 With regard to the conclusions and conclusions of the third Axis: the general results related to axis of cultural

associations' role in the promotion of sustainable tourism in the Casbah of Algiers at the cultural level (participation in the protection of cultural heritage), the results have shown that the overall role of all expressions and clauses, was low, and even at the level of the majority of indicators, including: Conducting historical research on the history of the Casbah and extracting ancient excavations, conducting mutual visits with other states and organizing special commemorative events for elders and Casbah notables. Religious and national figures participate in cultural events, hosting officials of official bodies and honoring persons contributing to the promotion of culture in the Casbah in order to encourage them to continue.

9.4 With regard to the results and conclusions of the fourth Axis: the general results related to the axis of cultural associations' role in promoting sustainable tourism in the Casbah of Algiers at the urban level (participation in the protection of urban heritage), the general results have shown that the level of the overall role for all the expressions and clauses was low, even on the level of the majority of indicators, including: raise the awareness among the local population on the importance of urban heritage and its preservation, to invest in projects aiming at preserving archaeological sites, to organize conferences on the latest methods of preserving urban heritage

sites, to sensitize laws related to the preservation of the population's urban heritage, such as building permits, demolition and sanctions, and to participate in the creation of economic and professional alternatives to the informal sector, which threatens the specificity of the historical neighborhood.

- With regard to certain individual variables and differences in hypotheses that may affect the level of cultural associations' role in the promotion of sustainable tourism, it is clear that both: geographical origin, educational level and length of residency in the neighborhood) of the involved members have statistically demonstrated their impact on the study variables.

It was also revealed that the cultural associations under study, for their participation in the protection of the Casbah of Algiers, to promote it and make it a sustainable tourist destination, have continued to find it difficult to implement and apply their environmental, cultural, social and urban activities and programs.

10. Results in the light of previous studies: Three previous studies were proposed at the beginning of the study. A number of findings and conclusions have been obtained through this study and can be compared with the findings of previous studies in terms of:

10.1 Similarity: Most of the proposed previous studies were centered on the subject of associations of all kinds and agreed with the current study in the dimensions, fields and the treated roles by these associations, from the cultural, environmental and urban aspects.

10.2 First study: The current study is similar in terms of the field of study, namely the Casbah in Algiers and the nature of the selected associations, which are cultural, and the accordance in terms of the method, sample and recommendations.

10.3 The second study: It agreed with the current study in the environmental dimension and methods of disseminating of awareness and environmental culture and difference in terms of the sample of the study, the type of association and the urban field rather than the historical one, and the similarity in terms of study tools and recommendations.

10.4 Third study: It agreed with the current study in the selection of a cultural association and a historical and enriching site. The difference is in the sample and agreement on recommendations.

10.5 Difference: lies in the spatiotemporal framework and about the level of achievement of the hypotheses and the methods of measuring the level of the latter - statistical inference and methods of social measurement (sociometric).

11. Conclusion:

As the tourism sector is vital sector and contributes to development, Algeria has set a rigorous and specialized legal framework, for the promotion of sustainable tourism, the achievement of which depends on the establishment of a balanced cooperation between the sides of the development-oriented triangle, which are the public sector, the private sector and the third crystalized sector in the civil society.

When it comes to civil society, it is necessary to speak of its institutions, one of which are associations. The Algerian associative movement has witnessed a number of developments until the adoption of Law No. 90-31, which was repealed by Law No. 12/06, in which the Algerian official discourse stressed that the achievement of development should be aimed at encouraging the associative movement, particularly in the major sectors, including tourism.

From this perspective there is no doubt that cultural associations as a social organization operating in the tourist and environmental field, and an open coordination of society as a whole, have an important role to play in the consolidation of tourism culture among many groups of members of society, through their interest in several issues that the citizen lives in his daily life and trying to find successful solutions to them. Their

existence is based on their efforts to integrate tourism issues with development and to acquire the necessary knowledge, values and skills for their protection and promotion. The principle of participation in tourism development is an important component of successful development programs, to enable individuals to bear the burden of development and benefit from it equitably. Through the results selected from the field, some cultural associations in the Casbah of Algiers have been taken as a model of study. It can be noted that the objectives and programs formulated by them to achieve the promotion of sustainable tourism in this historic neighborhood, have been identified as attempts to put them into practice; However, they were not immune from some changes in some aspects and expected activities, which makes it logical to materialize their full role in the society, because of some obstacles that hinder the associations' work for the achievement of sustainable tourism development in the monumental sites.

12. Suggestions and recommendations:

- * Emphasize that the interrelationships between civil society organs and financial support donors are based on joint coordination and a participatory relationship, based on equality and without donor dominance.
- * Encourage the associations that play a positive role in tourism development and

giving them the privilege of greater subsidies than others, which do not contribute as effectively as possible and give them all the necessary means and equipment to achieve their objectives.

- * A social contract between the Government, the private sector and civil society.
- * Provide civil society organizations with the necessary information.
- * Encouraging civil society institutions to follow a self-financing method.
- * Establishing communication networks between civil society organizations working in tourism at the internal and external levels.
- * Amendments to legislation (12/06), to protect associations from administrative abuse.
- * Promotion of associations' autonomy.
- * Effective involvement of associations in the formulation of public policies.

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