

the constituents of tourism in Algeria, between its local characteristics and the propsects of its development

المقومات السياحية في الجزائر بين الخصوصية المحلية والافاق النهوض بهذا القطاع

DR .Dib fahima *
Ali Lounici university Blida 2
drdib@hotmail.fr

DR .Mekidech Farida
Abou el Kacem Saad Allah university Algiers 2
nounous2006@hotmail.fr

DR .Merabet Ahlem
Ali Lounici university Blida 2
drfellah2017@gmail.com

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ملخص:

اعتمد الكثير من اقتصاديات الدول العربية على ما يسمى بالاقتصاد النفطي لعقود وسنوات طويلة بقصد تحقيق الإقلاع الاقتصادي والسبق التنموي والتخلص من ظاهرة التخلف ، لكن رغم المجهودات المبذولة إلا أنها لا تزال تعاني من شبه تدهور في العديد من المؤشرات التنموية، أثر ذلك بالسلب على جميع القطاعات الأخرى رغم انها تمتلك من المقومات الطبيعية الغير النفطية ما يؤهلها لان تكون في مصاف الدول ، والجزائر كغيرها من الدول العربية التي وبرغم من الموارد المتنوعة والقطاعات المتعددة والمتجددة ، إلا أنها لا تزال بعيدة عن تحقيق البناء التنموي الفعال اقتصاديا وسياسيا واجتماعيا وبيئيا، لذا بات ملزما عليها أن تبني مدا خيل حديثة ومبتكرة لتحقيق التنمية المستدامة المرتبطة بالمتغيرات الجديدة، ونخص بالذكر القطاع السياحي اذ تزخر الجزائر على مقومات ومواقع طبيعية خلابة ما يجعلها قبلة لزوار من كافة أنحاء العالم ، لهذا جاءت هذه المقالة لتبين تاريخ الظاهرة السياحية في الجزائر وإظهار المقومات السياحية في الجزائر (السياحة الصحراوية، السياحة

* Corresponding author

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Dr. DIB Fahima

Dr. Mekidech Farida

Dr. Merabet Ahlem

الجبليّة، السياحة الساحليّة، السياحة العلاجيّة) لنختم هذه الأخيرة بعرض استراتيجيات النهوض بهذا القطاع في افاق 2025.

الكلمات المفتاحية : السياحة - السياحة في الجزائر - مقومات السياحة في الجزائر - افاق السياحة في الجزائر

Abstract:

Many of the economies of Arab countries have relied on the so-called oil economy for decades and years with the aim of achieving economic take-off and developmental precedence and getting rid of the phenomenon of underdevelopment, but despite the efforts made, they still suffer from a semi-deterioration in many development indicators, which negatively affected all other sectors. Although it possesses non-oil natural ingredients that qualifies it to be in the ranks of countries, and Algeria is like other Arab countries that, despite its diverse resources and multiple and renewable sectors, However, it is still far from achieving effective development construction economically, politically, socially and environmentally, so it has become obligatory for it to build modern and innovative horses to achieve sustainable development associated with the new variables, especially the tourism sector, as Algeria is rich in beautiful natural elements and sites, which makes it a destination for visitors from all over the world. All over the world, this article came to show the history of the tourism phenomenon in Algeria and to show the tourism components in Algeria (desert tourism, mountain tourism, coastal tourism, medical tourism) to conclude the latter by presenting strategies for the advancement of this sector in the horizons of 2025.

Key words: Tourism - Tourism in Algeria - Elements of tourism in Algeria - Tourism prospects in Algeria .

Introduction:

Tourism embodies the various relationships between the world's cultures and civilizations and that is through the exchange of knowledge and intellectual discourse and the creation of an understanding between these cultures. And it's also a door to the study of intellectual, civilizational and even economic matters, and thus it is necessary to consider it an effective element in social change and the development of relationships between members of the current generation, and even members of the coming ones, and on another hand, tourism has an important rôle in the development of most of the world's countries. As it's an essential part of the economy and from it comes economic, social, cultural, environmental, architectural and political impacts.

And Algeria, as the rest of the world's countries is characterized by its world renowned historical sites and monuments that could make it compete with internationally known touristic cities if properly developed.

And this is the starting point of this humble essay which is an attempt to identify the foundations and dimensions of tourism in Algeria and how it affects the national economy, and that is with the prospects of the development of this sector on the local level.

1. The concept of tourism:

In the 20th's century second half, tourism has known an immense growth as an influential sector in the development of the world's economy, and that comes as a result of the increase of the average income, and the increase in free time and the betterment of the conditions of workers and the overall level of education, curiosity towards culture, that added to the incredible growth and development of communication technologies and tools. From those factors the local interest in the tourism sector has risen based on the fact that it is the most important modern constituent for social and economical development for countries that possess important touristic assets, especially because energizing the touristic sector implies the development of infrastructure and complementary industries that are linked with it, adding to that the various service and production activities that come with it. Tourism works to study people far from their location of residence and their usual routines and habits, added to that the study of the institutions responsible for those trips, along with the social, economical and physical influences of the visitors. In addition to the motivations, experiences, expectations and changes that occur to the guests in their locations of reception and the rules followed by the agencies and institutions that work between them. The definition of tourism has been determined in the global «Otada» conference of tourism in 1990 in Canada, it has been defined as «the activities that are undertaken by the traveling person in a location outside of his habitual environment for a specific duration of time, and that the goal of his travel must not be to accomplish an activity that will earn him an income». And that means the social and economical activity that transports individuals from one location to another for a period of time that is not less than one day, but not up to permanent residence. As for the «Touristic Content» of a country or a specific region, it's a mix between many different factors such as historical monuments, religious shrines, prestigious hotels, the quality of services and other attractive factors namely the beauty of the country's nature, beaches, forests...ect. (Sassi Fatima, Nour Eddine Hamed D. T. 04).

In 1959, the international tourism organization also defined tourism as « The set of relationships and phenomena that come as a consequence of the temporary travel of a foreign individual to a location, as long as his residence of temporary and doesn't become a permanent one, and that this residence doesn't result in an activity that makes the individual a profit» (Ismail Ali Said, 2003).

2. Types of tourism:

In a modern nation, tourism is considered one of the most important sectors of human activity, and there are different types of tourism depending on the standards that are taken in categorizing tourists (Amich Samira D. T) the most important ones being:

2.1 Types of tourism on the basis of location and borders:

There are two main types: international tourism (external) and domestic tourism (local), there's also a third type which is regional tourism: for example, the regions of Latin America and East Asia.

2.2 Types of tourism on the basis of the length of residence and the specificities of the touristic location:

Year round tourism: tourism that's independent of seasons, it encompasses cultural and religious tourism.

Seasonal tourism: Tourism that's limited in the seasons that it occurs in, such as summer and winter tourism.

2.3 Types of tourism on the basis of touristic attractions: it contains three types:

2.3.1 Cultural tourism:

This includes visiting Historical, archeological and religious locations as well as museums, and this type of tourism mostly happens year round if the weather conditions are favorable to the travel of tourists.

2.3.2 Nature Tourism:

this has different facets (climatic, natural, Flora, general) and can have diverse purposes (Recreational, scientific...ect) however the climate is considered the main driving force behind it.

2.3.3 Social tourism:

It also has many facets, it's a type of tourism that involves social relationships, entertaining oneself and recreational activities, city tourism can also be part of it.

2.4 Types of tourism on the basis of the aims of the visit:

it includes recreational, social, cultural, medical, religious and sports tourism, also conference and business tourism.

2.5 Types of tourism on the basis of organization of the trip:

Contains three types, familial and individual tourism, but also collective (tourist groups).

2.6 Types of tourism on the basis of the age of the tourists:

Also includes three types of tourism: youth tourism (16-30 years old), middle-aged tourism (30-60) years old and elderly tourism (60+ years old), and the tourism of the

last group grows in importance as the health awareness and life expectancy of humans grows bigger.

2.7 Types of tourism on the basis of the means of transportation:

There's aerial tourism by using planes, land tourism with the use of cars and trains, and marine tourism through ships and yachts, there also is a new kind of tourism which is space tourism and this type is only limited to a few people as the price of the trip costs millions of dollars.

3. The importance of tourism in the world:

Tourism has become one of the world's largest industries and it plays a very big role in the world's economy, it grew and flourished and now it is the industry of today and tomorrow. Especially in the domain of sustainable development, as tourism is the industry that's the least polluting to the environment.

Tourism plays a big role in sustainable development because it justifies preserving culture in touristic sites and the elements of tourist attraction.

3-1-environmental and urban importance:

Tourism helps optimize the use of natural resources, their preservation and using them properly, as it is a part of the nation's wealth, tourism also pushes touristic activities to organize, plan and update the uses of lands in order to maximize environmental and aesthetic benefits, whether they are natural or manmade and this importance manifests itself through([www.algeriantourism.com/articles.\(11/04/2006\)](http://www.algeriantourism.com/articles.(11/04/2006)))

- **The preservation of urban areas:**

Tourism helps justify the costs of preservation of important natural sites, like developing natural processes and the creation of national and regional parks, as well as constructions of an aesthetical nature, as they are elements which bring about tourists.

- **The improvement of the environment's quality:**

Tourism provides incentives to keep the environment clean through the monitoring of the air, water, pollution and noise levels as well as the quality of waste treatment. It also helps to improve the environment's beauty through programs that aim to improve and provide maintenance to natural and urban sites, as well as provide proper structural designs to them.

3.2 Social and cultural importance:

Adding to the fact that through tourism it is possible to experience various cultures, which brings about a new understanding and between diverse cultures, as well as the

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Dr. Mekidech Farida

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growth of tolerance between different societies and cultures, which creates a certain level of unity between them. Tourism also enables learning about other societies's history and cultural heritage which grows the level of communication between them. And in many of the world's countries, that leads to the development of local tourism which brings about incentives to pay the cost of preserving archeological and historical sites, which if not maintained and protected, will eventually degrade and get destroyed and that leads to the loss of the historical heritage of the region,

as well as : (The ministry of tourism: horizon 2010)

- The preservation of historical and cultural legacies, as well as distinctive contemporary architectural styles.
- Energizing art related activities, traditional events and crafts, and distinctive aspects of local life.
- Revenues from tourism helps museums and cultural facilities, and allows for the organization of festivals and cultural events, which are factors in bringing local and international tourism.
- Tourism promotes cultural exchanges between different societies (tourists and residents).

3.3 Economic Importance: Tourism has various impacts on the economy, some of them being:)[- **Achieving Economic prominence:** The revenues generated by the tourism sector aliment the national economy, and in all cases investing in tourism leads to an increase in employment which represents new purchasing power, besides that, in most cases the profits generated by tourism are reinvested in the development of said sector, and thus it enters the country's economic cycle. In addition to that, the taxes and fees imposed on these imported products and services, along with the profits generated by selling the touristic products to consumers and employers, leads to new cycles of spending within the country, and that multiplies income from tourism.
- **Marketing certain products:** Usually, when tourists visit a country, they buy souvenirs or products for which the visited country is famous, the nature of this spending is considered an export of national products without the need for international shipping or marketing. And thus, as the number of tourists grows, the number of exports also grows.
- **The development of infrastructure and basic utilities:** for tourism to properly accomplish its role, it needs various infrastructures like roads, water drainage projects, drinking water, means of transportation, ports, airports in addition to urban development for major areas in order to attract tourists.](http://www.algeriantourism.com/articles.(11/04/2006(</p></div><div data-bbox=)

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Therefore, the growth of tourism depends on the development of transportation services and other infrastructure services, especially sources of water, water drainage systems, waste disposal systems and other communication services, and that is in order to provide for the needs of the touristic sector.

- **The increase of national and foreign investment:** Tourism concerns various areas of investment, such as: the construction of hotels, restaurants, Amusement locations, sport centers, tourist villages, tourism companies and agencies as well as means of transportation, And thus investments are pushed to increase in these areas. Tourism also supports other economic activities in the sectors of agriculture, industry and services, and that is through raising the demand for agricultural and industrial products along with investments in them.

Based on the above we can indicate the importance of development of the tourist industry through :

<http://www.alsabaah.com/paper.php?source=akbar> (Professor ahmad el kourdi).

- **Improving the balance of payments:** And that is through the flow of foreign capital invested in tourism projects and also through the proper use of natural resources and what tourism will bring in terms of revenue by finding economic relationships between it and other sectors, and at the same time the economic benefits received by the country and the revenue generated in terms of hard currency, pushed by the demand for foreign and domestic tourism which plays a role in increasing the country's gross national product in a direct or indirect manner and therefore it contributes to the process of building the economy, in addition to what this industry achieves by revitalizing large segments of society.
- **Providing job opportunities and solving the unemployment problem:** Expanding the tourism industry and projects related to it takes part in providing new job opportunities which decreases unemployment and raises the income and the welfare of the community, as well as the growth rate of tourist spending and the direct influence of tourism in providing jobs is firstly from the tourism sector to the sectors associated with it. And this is what we will focus on in this research paper, On one hand the world has seen a great increase in the number of tourists, and on another hand the money that they spend on their trips, and the following table shows that evolution over the years:

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Table (1)

The evolution of the number of tourists and their spending

Years	The number of tourists (Million Tourist)	Spending (Billion Dollar)
1950	25	2
1960	69	7
1970	166	18
1980	286	105
1990	459	267
2000	698	560
2010	1018	1550
2020	1600	2000

Source: The publications of the world tourism organization.

The previous table shows the exponential increase of the number of tourists through seven decades as their number in 1950 was around 25 million tourist, that number has risen up to 1018 million tourists in the year 2010, and then that number has risen again by 57.17% from 2010 to 2020 to reach 1.6 billion tourists.

Additionally, we note that the money spent by the tourists is increasing, as the amount of money spent in 1950 was 2 billion dollars, then it multiplied exponentially to reach 1550 billion dollars in 2010, and it is expected that this amount is about to rise up to 2000 billion dollars spent overall by tourists in the year 2020, and that with a growth rate of 29.03%.

The huge development that occurred on the number of tourists and their spending made tourism one of the world's biggest industries, and that especially in developed industrial countries such as France, the United States, Spain and Germany. Where the number of workers equals the next five industries (Electronics, Electricity, Iron and Steel, textile and Cars). The number of workers in the tourism sector, in a direct or an indirect manner became 11% of the world's work force, and it now plays a major rôle in economic and social development, as for every person that works directly in the tourism industry, creates many more job opportunities in other sectors and this is according to the World Tourism Organisation.

4.The history of tourism in Algeria: The history of the tourism phenomenon in Algeria goes back to the colonial era before independence (1962), studies refer to the works of the Algerian winter committee which was founded in 1897 by the french colonial administration, which could, due to sponsorships and publicity, organize many tourist caravans from Europe to Algeria, and brought a great number of european tourists to discover the landscape of Algeria. And that has pushed the French colonizer to create structures to meet the needs of the european customers (tourists), and in the year 1914 in the city of Oran, a Tourism Syndicate was formed. And then another tourism syndicate was founded in constantine in 1916, and then, in 1919, the Tourism Federation was founded which grouped 20 tourism syndicates, in the same year, the Hotel Loan was created, it was tasked with granting loans to investors in the tourism sector. In 1931, the Algerian office of economic and touristic activity was created, which aimed to develop tourism, later, it's name would change to the Tourism Development Center, it's activities continued up to independence. The number of tourists in Algeria in the year 1950 had reached around 150.000 tourists, which made the Colonizer realise the importance of the touristic resources in Algeria, and the expansion program that was put in place, aimed at tourism equipment in the Constantine plan of 1957, the goal was to build 17200 urban hotel rooms, 17% of them would be located in Algiers, which is proof of the importance of tourism in Algeria.(Abdelkader Awinat, Abdelkader Chilali D. T. 11)

5.The Constituents of tourism in Algeria:

Abdallah Rakibi affirms in his book « Algeria in the eyes of english travellers» that many of those who visited Algeria and wrote about it, the likes of «Simon Hilton» in his book «Journey around the Aures», «R.U.C Bodlley» in « The wind of the desert» And «M.D Stot» in «Algeria for what it is». These writings indicate the interest of the researchers and travellers, whether they are arabic or western in the constituents of tourist attractions, and the most important constituent is the natural and geographic characteristics of the area. As Algeria is located is the southwestern bank of the mediterranean sea, it occupies a pivotal position in the Maghreb, Africa and the Mediterranean sea, thanks to it's economical and geographical properties, and social and cultural characteristics, and it's distinguished morphological features, as well as it's multiple resources, for one it's coast is about 1200 kilometers long and it's the largest African country with an area of 2381741 km², the Algerian population is around 40 million people, and there are two distinct areas in the country, they are as follows :

5.1 The Northern regions:

they encompass hilly areas and steppes, and they are wider than they are long, they contain the most fertile lands, steppes, mountains like the Ouarsenis, the Kabyle regions, Tlemcen and the Atlas desert mountains which consist of the mountains of Ksour, El Amouria, Ouled Nail and Akhriban.The Algerian climate is characterized

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by the Mediterranean and the continental climate, which makes winters very cold, and summers hot and dry

- The mediterranean climate: it includes the coastal region from east to west, with an average annual temperature of 18° Celcius, it peaks during the months of july and august to 30°, the climate of this region is characterized by heat and humidity.
- The semi-hot climate: it includes the region of the high plateaus, and is characterized by a long, cold and sometimes wet season which lasts from October to May.

5.2 The Southern Sahara regions: It has three main characteristics : the land plateaus which are called the Hamada and Dorou, the second one is located in the “veins” and they are: the great western Erg, the great eastern Erg, and the Erg of chach, the third characteristic is the nature of the Hoggar, in which is located the highest peak in Algeria at 3003 meters, it is called “Tahat”, the climate of the desert region is characterized by a low amount of precipitations which doesn't go beyond 500 milimeters annually, and with an extreme amount of heat during the day, and a low temperature at night. It has a dry climate with a long hot season that extends from May to september, with temperatures ranging from 40° to 45°, the rest of the months of the year are characterized by a medium hot-climate. As for the vegetation it consists mainly of oases.

6. The distribution of touristic areas in Algeria:

We can divide Algeria in 6 main touristic areas due to the diversity of geographic data:

- The northern coasts, plains and the highlands of the northern Atlas region:

This area distinguishes itself with it's 1200 kilometers long coast and a large number of archeological sites which dates back to the Roman, arab and muslim eras, and monuments which go back to prehistoric times.

- The Atlantic series mountain range:

it contains the highest mountain peak in the north “Lalla khedidja” at 2038 meters. We also find the mountains of the Aures and Ouarsenis along with a mountain range that's parallel to the coast and is characterized by a great potential for developing various forms of tourism such as winter sports (Skiing, Climbing, Hunting...).

- The high plateaus region:

it's characterized by it's continental climate, it's archeological sites and it's artisanal and traditional merchandise.

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- The Atlas desert region:

Represents the regions located between the high plateaus and the Sahara desert, in which climate, mineral and fishing tourism can be developed.

- The desert oases region:

it's distinguished by moderate temperatures that are lower than those of the Sahara desert, in it are palm trees and lakes, and it contains many traditional industries.

- The Sahara desert region:

it's a region that's known as the Great south (El Hoggar, El Tassili), it's characterized by its vast areas, great mountains and moderate temperatures through the year's seasons, which is an important driving factor for winter tourism. Because of the variety of climates and touristic areas in Algeria, the factor which helps in the development of many kinds of tourism, is the same factor that helps touristic activities to not be confined to a specific period of time and that leads to the continuity of touristic activity during all seasons of the year (eliminates seasonality).

We also distinguish 3 types of tourism in Algeria: coastal tourism, mountain tourism and desert tourism, in addition to hot springs tourism as there are more than 202 sources in Algeria which have curative properties, and each of these types of tourism has characteristics which the tourist won't find in another type, and in the following text, the three types will be presented briefly.

6.1 Coastal Tourism:

It is known that the Algerian coast is 1200 kilometers long, it contains beaches, forests and mountain ranges. However touristic attractions on the Algerian coasts aren't restricted to its beaches, the coasts contain many historical sites of which the Sidi Fredj coast is one, it holds great historical and archeological significance as it's through this coast that the French colonist entered Algeria in the 5th of July 1830, there are also many remnants of the French colonization in some Algerian coasts, these remnants are, weapons, ships... ect. There also are a great number of archeological sites that go back to the eras of the Romans and muslim arabs, and monuments dating back to prehistoric times.

6.2 Mountain tourism:

The Algerian mountainous regions contain many touristic assets from which we can cite : the Landscape, scenery, and caves big or small which go back to long gone geological times and extend over very long distances, there are examples of these caves in the Wilayas of Bejaia and Jijel, they contain ascending and descending calcareous deposits which were formed over tens of thousands of years, these deposits take the form of sharp rocks either coming down from the ceiling of the cave, or up

from the surface of the cave without forgetting the sounds that come from these locations. And when it comes to mountain tourism we can also find tourism in snowy mountains where guests come to ski in the mountains's peaks, for example in Tikejda in the wilaya of Bouira, Tlarlif in the wilaya of Tizi Ouzou and Chrea in the wilaya of Blida. Mountain tourism in Algeria isn't limited to visiting caves or skiing, tourists also come to look at the landscapes and scenery, and the wild animals that populate these areas, these animals can be rare birds or mammals, there also are fresh water springs that are cool in the summer and frosty in the winter.

6.3 Desert Tourism:

The Algerian desert, with its vast area, has all the resources necessary to establish a successful tourism industry, and from these resources we can cite, its distinct architecture, its numerous oases that spread out in it, its mountain ranges that have a volcanic nature in the Hoggar region, its history with thousands of years old drawings carved and painted over caves's walls, a history that tells tales of the first Algerian people who settled in the region, tales of their culture, traditions, way of life. In addition to a rich fauna that populates these regions, the camel is a perfect example as it's an animal that arouses curiosity in western tourists, that pushes them to either contemplate it or even ride it.

The vastness of the Algerian desert makes it imperative to adopt strategies that differ from those used in the northern regions. And though there are factors that are necessary in both regions such as safety and services structures, there are even more important issues that constitute fundamental conditions for desert tourism to be possible, the most important one being land and air transport and the development of necessary infrastructure like roads, and the allocation of planes for domestic flights between touristic regions and opening up direct international air lanes to and from these areas. (Mohamed El Arfi <http://www.startimes.com/?t=27130154>)

7. The strategy for the development of the tourism sector in Algeria with prospects for 2025:

Based on the tourism strategy with prospects towards 2013, the ministry of tourism in the year 2000 started developing a strategy for the development of the tourism sector with prospects for 2010, and it finalized its final formulation in 2011 under the title “ Business plan for the sustainable development of tourism in Algeria, prospects for 2010” the plan has then gone on through more modifications to reach its final stage in 2013.

One of the goals of this plan is to value the natural, cultural, religious and civilizational potential of Algeria and the betterment of touristic services, as well as the reconsideration of hotels and other touristic establishments, contributing to local development, and the preservation of the environment and helping the expansion of ecotourism, this, in addition to answering the ever-increasing national demand with

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the goal of diminishing the number of travellers that go abroad during their holidays and increasing the tourist flow. The tourist flow throughout the period from 2008 to 2013 has been found by applying the average growth rate of the tourist flow at the beginning of the decade, 10%. It was adjusted annually by 0.5% starting from the year 2008, and based on the previous estimations and the temporary stability of entry of foreign tourists. The number of expected tourists in 2013 would be 3.100.00 tourists, from which 1.900.00 were foreign tourists.

This plan focused on raising the accommodation capacity throughout the period between 2004 and 2007, and the period between 2008 to 2013 as follows:

7.1 The period between 2004 and 2007:

55000 beds were developed during this period, with a rate of 13750 beds that come into exploitation per year and 387 projects were registered to be completed as the completion rate reached about 75%, and with an estimated accommodation capacity of about 38000 beds.

7.2 The period between 2008 and 2013:

An accommodation capacity of more than 60000 beds has been registered, with an annual rate of about 10000 beds, in addition to the 72000 beds that were counted at the end of 2000, and the capacities that have been estimated for the period between 2004 and 2017 is 55000 beds and for the period between 2008 and 2013 is 60000 beds. Meaning a total of about 187000 at the end of 2013.

Regarding tourism investment in the period 2004-2013, it will reach about 232.5 million Algerian dinars. And the most important measures to support tourism investment with prospects towards 2013 are:

A– The preparation and control of the tourism sector: the preparation and control of touristic property is done by continuing and supporting the work that has been done through the period of 2002-2003, which is exemplified in the following achievements:

- Introducing legal texts that are related to sustainable development to the sector, such as the law of 01/03 that's related to the sustainable development of tourism, which was released on the 17th of february 2003.
- Contributing to development, regional balance and the preservation of the environment, as well as diversifying the touristic offer and increasing touristic revenues.

B – A law related to the exploitation of beaches: The law aims to value beaches and preserve them in order to benefit from them, and providing favorable conditions for balanced development, Along with the creation of an entertainment system that is harmonious with beach tourist activities.

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C – A law related to touristic sites and the expansion of tourism: law number

03-03 that was established in the 19th of february 2003, and is related to the exploitation of beaches, contains the following:

- Areas of touristic expansion, they are every region, or extension of a region that possesses, natural, cultural, human and creative characteristics that are suited to tourism and eligible for building tourist facilities and that can be used to make tourism more cost effective.
- The tourist site, as every location that is distinguished by an element of tourist attraction, whether it's a beautiful scenery, natural characteristics or architecture built on top of it.
- Protected areas, and they are either part of a touristic expansion area, or a touristic site.

And with prospects towards 2025, the ministry plans on receiving 11 million tourists, and for this to happen, a wise strategy needs to be adopted in order to make Algeria a first class tourist destination. This period was not randomly determined, but it took into account that sufficient time must be taken in order to promote partnerships with people who have an extensive experience in the field, in Algeria and across the world, and those that want to invest in Algeria in the sector of tourism, thanks to the legal arrangements and programs currently in place in the country, they serve as incentives for those that want to invest in the tourism industry. (Mohanad akli magazine, 13, 2010)

- Algeria has adopted a national strategy to support desert tourism, in a professional way and in a manner that takes into account the nature and characteristics of the desert regions, and also worked towards the rehabilitation of tourist structures in southern states which were damaged during the security crisis due to the decline of the number of foreign tourists and the state's lack of interest in the maintenance of hotels. The ministry of tourism and the environment works on promoting the Algerian desert in many european capitals such as Paris, Madrid, Bruxelles, Rome and scandinavian countries. And within the national strategy to revive desert tourism, the ministry of tourism has: (Abdelhamadi El Idrissi, 21, 2013)
- Modernized the hotels of southern Algeria to revive desert tourism.
- Provided incentives to invest in desert regions.
- Approved a plan for desert tourism, a model for the project of the development of sustainable desert tourism in Algeria.

Conclusion:

We conclude the study by saying and emphasizing that Algeria is characterized with many touristic areas that each have, natural, human and animal constituents that are reasons for its development and it becoming a competitor to many countries. What distinguishes Algeria from other countries is that with its large area and vastness, it benefits from unparalleled environmental, natural, animal and human resources that are considered the foundation upon which it derives its strength, continuity and development in all fields, through applying effective human development strategies that make use of the other constituents in an optimal manner. And through a tourism investment program that focuses especially on the desert region that represents most of Algeria's area, these investments will work to attract local and foreign tourists which will make the investments successful in achieving profit, and for sustainable and continuous environmental and human development that is renewable for next generations, those environments would develop tourism in the region, open up important tourist prospects and spread the culture of tourism inside and outside of the region to bring tourists, which will aid in the development of the region and the country as a whole in various fields and sectors.

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