

Anti-Corruption Policy In Algerian Sports Federations Case Study Of Youth And Sports Directorate-Bejaia-

سياسة مكافحة الفساد الإداري داخل الهيئات الرياضية الجزائرية
دراسة ميدانية لمديرية الشباب والرياضة لولاية بجاية

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Abstract:

The purpose of this research is to identify Algeria's policy for combating administrative corruption within sports organizations. The field study was carried out by the Directorate of Youth and Sports of the state of Bejaia. The descriptive approach and the questionnaire tool were used to achieve the study's objectives, with the researcher distributing a questionnaire to the study sample, which is a group of administrators working in the same directorate who were chosen at random and numbered 18 employees. Following the completion of the research procedures, it was determined that the Algerian state has implemented a unique strategy to combat administrative corruption within sports organizations.

Keywords: Corruption; administration; sports administration.

ملخص:

تهدف هذه الدراسة الى التعرف على سياسة مكافحة الفساد الإداري في الجزائر داخل الهيئات الرياضية، وتم اختيار مديرية الشباب والرياضة لولاية بجاية من اجل اجراء الدراسة الميدانية، وللوصول الى اهداف الدراسة تم استخدام المنهج الوصفي واداة الاستبيان، حيث قام الباحث بتوزيع استمارة استبتيانية على عينة الدراسة وهي مجموعة من الاداريين العاملين بذات المديرية اختيروا عشوائيا وعددهم 18 موظف وبعد القيام بإجراءات الدراسة تم التوصل الى ان الدولة الجزائرية تبنت استراتيجية خاصة لمكافحة الفساد الإداري داخل الهيئات الرياضية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الفساد، الإدارة، الإدارة الرياضية.

1. Introduction:

Administrative corruption is a global phenomenon with dangerous implications for state functions, particularly supervisory, humanitarian, and development functions. Its emergence has been linked, in particular, to the formation of modern human societies. Corruption is an ancient phenomenon as old as societies; it affects all developed countries or those in the process of progress, with the degree of its spread varying from one country to the next, as it decreases in developed countries and expands more in underdeveloped countries. It is like a cancer that gnaws in all sectors and organs of states, as well as the entire social system, for a variety of reasons, including a lack of awareness of its danger, the illegality of these countries' regimes, a lack of legislation to combat it, and a lack of strict adherence to laws.

Although the main reasons for its emergence and spread are similar in most societies, there is a difference in the interpretation of the phenomenon between one person and another due to different prevailing values and cultures, which justifies the difference in defining corruption. The issue of corruption is of great importance and occupies a special place in the topics raised and studied in various human fields (psychology, sociology, legal and administrative sciences...etc), due to its significant effects and repercussions both locally and globally, which have a negative impact on the development wheel. Corruption manifests itself in a variety of ways, including financial corruption, social corruption, economic corruption, political corruption, administrative corruption, and so on.

Corruption in general, and administrative corruption in particular, are regarded as one of the major challenges confronting countries and societies, particularly those in developing countries, due to their terrible spread and the multiplicity and abundance of those involved in it and in various ways. Furthermore, the scale of the phenomenon has grown to the point where it threatens many countries with stagnation, as it has a significant impact on administration, which is the vital nerve of any country, as well as human and social values. This agreement provided Algeria and the other countries with a strong impetus to work on establishing a legitimate system to combat corruption, activate laws, and implement automatic and other deterrent punitive measures to reduce or reduce the risks of corruption in all its forms and at all levels.

1.1. Study problem:

The problem of this study can be formulated in the following main question:

What is Algeria's policy for combating administrative corruption in sports federations?

The following sub-questions fall under this problem:

- ❖ What are the causes of the spread of administrative corruption within sports organizations?

- ❖ How did Algeria deal with the phenomenon of administrative corruption in sports organizations?
- ❖ Has Algeria's policy succeeded in limiting and reducing administrative corruption within sports organizations?

1.2. Study Objectives:

- ❖ Diagnosis of administrative corruption and clarification of its major causes and manifestations.
- ❖ Recognizing the reality of administrative corruption within sports organizations.
- ❖ Understanding the national authority in charge of combating administrative corruption.
- ❖ Determining the methods and techniques used in Algeria to combat and prevent administrative corruption

1.3. Study Importance:

- Being a subject that is shared by multiple human fields of knowledge.
- A new area of study and interest for researchers in political science and other human sciences, particularly psychology, sociology, law, and administration.
- The topic of the hour, all countries and societies are studying it to determine its causes, discover its truth, and identify and demonstrate ways to combat it.
- The danger of its spread and expansion, as well as its negative effects in all fields, made it imperative to combat it through all mechanisms, particularly in the countries affected by it.
- It has a significant negative impact in a variety of social, political, economic, administrative, and cultural fields, particularly in developing countries.

1.4. Study Hypothesis:

The study used a set of hypotheses to examine the phenomenon of administrative corruption and the policy for combating it within sports organizations. We will present the following hypotheses to answer the questions:

- ❖ Algeria dealt with the phenomenon of administrative corruption by implementing a policy that combined legal and administrative mechanisms.
- ❖ Among the factors contributing to the spread and expansion of administrative corruption within sports organizations are a lack of awareness of its danger, overlapping laws, and a failure to strictly enforce them.

- ❖ The ineffectiveness of national efforts and the lack of a strong political will to combat administrative corruption have exacerbated the phenomenon and made it difficult to control.

1.5. Motives for selecting the topic:

Every country strives to limit and reduce administrative corruption, which has become a global phenomenon that threatens and destroys societies. There are numerous reasons for selecting the topic of anti-administrative corruption policy, both objective and subjective:

1.5.1. Scientific Considerations:

- ❖ The terrible spread of the phenomenon of administrative corruption, the inability to control it, and the big and interesting thing that citizens and employees have become accustomed to and accept such behaviors, which have become a natural thing for them in the absence of the two elements of oversight and accountability, prompted me to address this issue.
- ❖ The growing global interest in the issue of corruption in all its forms, as well as the recognition by countries, international bodies, governmental and non-governmental organizations, and official and non-official actors, of the need to study, analyze, and develop appropriate strategies to contain and control it.

1.5.2. Subjective considerations:

- ❖ A desire to delve deeper into administrative issues and analyze a dangerous administrative phenomenon that is eroding society's body.
- ❖ Major corruption cases involving government agencies and senior officials, and the issue is now firmly entrenched.

2. Terms definition:

2.1. Administrative corruption: is defined as the abuse of public power in order to obtain private gain (Muhammad Fahmy Salah al-Din,1994.P45)

2.2. Control: is a process that employs security, judicial, and punitive measures to apprehend, prosecute, and punish criminals.

It is also defined as the procedures used to detect and seize crimes, collect evidence, conduct criminal investigations, conduct trials, impose penalties on the perpetrator, and clarify other legal procedures that the criminal justice system undertakes to clarify. (Abdul Aziz Ahmed,2015.P12)

2.3. Management:

Management is defined by the American administrator (Jenson) as the field concerned with the totality of individuals who bear responsibility for managing and leading harmony in unifying these individuals' efforts, whether through effective and sufficient achievements to achieve the simplest possibilities of success. The American administrator (Hemphill. J. Griffith) defines it as the critical interaction of putting events together to achieve broad goals and objectives.

Forecasting, planning, organizing, ordering, coordinating, and controlling, according to Fayal. Walter addresses it, stating that it is the use of science in the processes of selection, organization, and control of the following activities: procedures, machines, individuals, materials, conversion, and marketing, thereby making science more humane and profitable. According to "Hassan Shaltout" and "Hassan Al-Sayed Moawad," administrative policy is defined as "the art and application of the administrative policy laid out in the general organizational framework, provided that this application takes time and place into account."

2.4. Sports management:

The modern era's emergence of the sports management system aims at development and progress in this field, as many scholars and researchers defined it, including these: Sports management is defined by De sens Kelley Blantnand Bertel (1990) as the skills associated with planning, directing, field follow-up, leadership, and evaluation within an organization that provides a sports service, physical or recreational activities. We can conclude from this concept that sports management is the process of planning, leading, and controlling the members of a sports organization while utilizing all available resources to achieve specific goals.

It means service in sports management, and that whoever works in administration serves others or performs a service through administration, which is the process of carrying out work by others by planning, organizing, directing, and controlling his performance effort, as well as coordinating the elements of work and the sports product in sports bodies, and carrying it out in an organized manner. In order to achieve the goals of these organizations.

Sports management is defined as "the skills associated with planning, organizing, directing, monitoring, budgeting, leading, and evaluating within an organization providing a service for sports or recreational physical activities" by De. (De sens Kelley Blantnand Bertel 1990)

3. Literary Review

3.1. The first study:

under the title "Administrative Corruption: Its Patterns, Causes and Ways to Combat it," a doctoral thesis by the researcher: Khalid bin Abdul Rahman bin Hussein Al Sheikh,

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Department of Administrative Sciences, Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 2007.

The purpose of this study was to try to identify the reality of administrative corruption in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: its causes, methods of combating it, and the obstacles to combating it, in order to build an appropriate organizational model to combat administrative corruption in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The study's problem was to determine what types of administrative corruption exist, what causes them, and how to combat them from the perspective of those convicted of it and those concerned with combating it in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Several conclusions emerged from his research, including:

- The lack of a unified definition of administrative corruption, which is due to the various approaches used in studying the phenomenon of corruption as well as cultural differences. He also concluded that one of the most important factors that contributed to the spread of corruption was a lack of accurate application of the accountability system.
- The researcher attributed the factors impeding the fight against corruption to inaccuracy in the application of regulations, the weakness of modern technologies for control agencies, and the failure to convict some types of administrative corruption.

3.2. The second study:

Entitled “The Impact of Administrative Corruption on the Effectiveness of the Algerian Political System 1989-2007 AD”, a master’s thesis in political science and international relations by researcher Fatiha Himer, Department of Political Science, Faculty of Political Science and Media, University of Algiers, 2007.

This study sought to demonstrate the extent of the impact of administrative corruption on the performance of Algeria's political system on the one hand, and to highlight the most important conditions that must be met to achieve political effectiveness on the other, before considering developing a comprehensive strategic plan to combat administrative corruption and lay the groundwork for effective governance on the third.

The study's problem was to determine what effect administrative corruption has on the effectiveness of the performance of political systems in general, and the Algerian system in particular.

This study yielded several outcomes, including:

- Administrative corruption in Algeria is the result of a colonial background, i.e. the accumulations inherited by the Algerian state from French colonialists, such as poverty and ignorance.

- That any solutions to corruption that can be proposed are linked to the success of the need for the desire and will of political and administrative leaders to change.
- Combating corruption necessitates not only researching its forms and locations, as well as listing organizational proposals, but also empowering institutions, individuals, and civil society organizations to resist it.

3.3. The third study:

Under the title “Legal Mechanisms for Combating Administrative Corruption in Algeria,” a doctoral thesis by researcher Haha Abdelali, Department of Law, specializing in public law, Faculty of Law and Political Science, Mohamed Khider University of Biskra, 2013.

The purpose of this study was to clarify the legal mechanisms overseen by the Algerian legislator in order to combat administrative corruption in Algeria. The study's problem was this: how effective are the legal mechanisms overseen by the Algerian legislator in confronting and reducing administrative corruption?

The researcher achieved significant results in his study, including:

- That, despite the numerous definitions of administrative corruption, this does not imply that its meanings are still ambiguous, and thus combating it will be difficult and time-consuming.
- Administrative corruption has a number of overlapping and intertwined causes and motives that are difficult to distinguish in practice.

4. Study Field procedures:

4.1. Approach: Due to the nature of the subject, the researcher relied on the descriptive approach in his study.

4.2. Study community: It consists of the employees of the Directorate of Youth and Sports of the state of Bejaia.

4.3. Study sample: The study sample consisted of 18 employees in the Directorate of Youth and Sports of Bejaia state.

5. Fields of study:

1.5. Time range: From the beginning of September 2021 to the end of December 2021.

2.5. Space range: Directorate of Youth and Sports of Bejaia state.

3.5. The human sphere: the employees of the Directorate of Youth and Sports of Bejaia state.

4.5. Study tools: The researcher gathered his data from a variety of sources and references, as well as a questionnaire distributed to the management team.

6. Study tools scientific bases:

6.1. Questionnaire Validity: The questionnaire was presented to five competent arbitrators who assessed its suitability for the purpose for which it was designed. More than 90% of the arbitrators agreed with some minor changes to the form.

6.2. Questionnaire stability:

6.2.1. Alpha Korenbach method: The reliability was calculated using the SPSS statistical program and the Alpha Korenbach equation. The questionnaire was found to have a high degree of reliability, with the Alpha Korenbach reliability coefficient coming for the form directed to administrators.

6.3. Statistical analysis: Pearson correlation coefficient, Korenbach's alpha coefficient, arithmetic mean, and relative weight were all used by the researcher in this study. We used the SPSS statistical software package.

The study's approved results are shown in the table below:

Table 1. The weight of the responses according to the Likert Triangular Scale

Agree	Neutral	Disagree
1	2	3

Table 2. Arithmetic averages of sample members estimates

Phrases	Answers	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	SMA	SD
Phrase 01: Power is concentrated in the top leadership only	Repetitions	9	1	0	3.9	0,258
	Percentage	90%	10%	0%		
Phrase 02: The low educational level of employees within the sports administration	Repetitions	6	4	1	2.6	0,516
	Percentage	60%	40%	0%		
Phrase 03: Lack of capabilities inside sports facilities	Repetitions	4	5	1	2.3	0.674
	Percentage	40%	50%	10%		
Phrase 04 introduces mediation and favoritism in appointment and promotion	Repetitions	8	2	0	2.8	0.422
	Percentage	80%	20%	0%		

Phrase 05: Failure to specify responsibilities and competencies	Repetitions	9	1	0	2.9	0.316
	Percentage	90%	10%	0%		
Phrase 06: Disproportionate authority to responsibility	Repetitions	7	1	2	1.5	0.85
	Percentage	70%	10%	20%		
Phrase 07: Weak awareness of the importance of applying modern technology	Repetitions	6	1	4	2,13	0,990
	Percentage	60%	10%	40%		
Phrase 08: Lack of interest in training programs aimed at refining employees	Repetitions	8	0	2	1,26	0,703
	Percentage	80%	0%	20%		
Phrase 09: Poor social relationships in the work environment	Repetitions	4	1	5	1,86	0,990
	Percentage	40%	10%	50%		
Phrase 10: Not putting the right person in the right place	Repetitions	10	0	0	2.7	0.675
	Percentage	100%	0%	0%		

SD: Standard deviation

SMA: Arithmetic average

6.5. Presentation, analysis, and discussion of the statements' results:

❖ **Phrase No. (1): Power is concentrated in the top leadership only**

Presentation, analysis and discussion of the results of Phrase No. (1):

According to the above table, the arithmetic mean of the individuals' answers to this statement was 3.90, with a standard deviation of 0.258, as the mean value falls within the scope of approval, and this confirms that the authority is based in the supreme leadership only.

❖ **Phrase No. (2): The low educational level of employees within the sports administration**

Presentation, analysis and discussion of the results of Phrase No. (2):

Through the previous table, we can see that this phrase has an average of 2.60 and a standard deviation of 0.516 for the total answers. This value is in the field of approval, indicating that the employees concur, and from it, we can infer that the educational level of employees in the sports administration is low.

❖ **Phrase No. (3): Lack of capabilities inside sports facilities**

Presentation, analysis and discussion of the results of Phrase No. (3):

According to the information in the table above, the arithmetic mean of the responses to this statement was 2.30, with a standard deviation of 0.674, and the arithmetic mean value of

this expression is in the neutral range. This leads us to the conclusion that most sports facilities have the necessary capabilities, albeit basic ones.

❖ **Phrase No. (4): introduces mediation and favoritism in appointment and promotion**

Presentation, analysis and discussion of the results of Phrase No. (4):

With reference to the information in the table above, we can see that the arithmetic mean of each person's responses to this statement was 2.80 with a standard deviation of 0.422, falling very much within the range of agreement. This leads us to the conclusion that there is widespread agreement that nepotism and mediation are required for appointment and promotion.

❖ **Phrase No. (5): Failure to specify responsibilities and competencies**

Presentation, analysis and discussion of the results of Phrase No. (5):

According to the data obtained and listed in the preceding table, the arithmetic mean of the answers in this statement was 2.90, with a standard deviation of 0.316, indicating that the arithmetic mean value of the phrase falls within the scope of approval. As a result, we conclude that a lack of clearly defined responsibilities and competencies significantly contributes to the spread of administrative corruption.

❖ **Phrase No. (6): Disproportionate authority to responsibility**

Presentation, analysis and discussion of the results of Phrase No. (6):

Returning to the table above, we can see that the arithmetic mean of the individuals' responses to this phrase was 1.50, with a standard deviation of 0.850. This value falls under the category of "agree," which means they agreed with the statement. We can conclude from this that the authority granted must be proportionate to the responsibility.

❖ **Phrase No. (7): Weak awareness of the importance of applying modern**

Presentation, analysis and discussion of the results of Phrase No. (7):

According to the previous table, this phrase has an average of 2.13 and a standard deviation of 0.990 for the sum of the answers, and this value falls in the approval category, indicating that the employees agree with this statement. We conclude that there is a lack of understanding about the importance of implementing modern technologies within sports organizations.

❖ **Phrase No. (8): Lack of interest in training programs aimed at refining employees**

Presentation, analysis and discussion of the results of Phrase No. (8):

Returning to the restricted data in the previous table, we find that the arithmetic mean of the individuals' answers to the eighth statement is 1.26 with a standard deviation of 0.703, as this value falls within the range of agreement. As a result, we come to the conclusion that a lack of interest in training programs contributes to an increase in administrative corruption.

❖ **Phrase No. (9): Poor social relationships in the work environment**

Presentation, analysis and discussion of the results of Phrase No. (9):

According to the data in the table above, the arithmetic mean of the individuals' responses to this statement was 1.86, and the standard deviation was 0.990, where the value of this average indicates the percentage of people who agreed, neutralized, or disagreed. We can conclude from this that, to a lesser extent, poor social relations in the workplace contribute to the spread of administrative corruption.

❖ **Phrase No. (10): Not putting the right person in the right place**

Presentation, analysis and discussion of the results of Phrase No. (10):

Individuals' arithmetic mean response to this statement was 2.70, with a standard deviation of 0.675. By referring to the answer's arithmetic mean, we can see that all employees agree that not putting the right person in the right place has greatly contributed to the spread of administrative corruption within sports organizations.

7. Legal mechanisms for combating administrative corruption in sports organizations

7.1. Mechanisms for preventing and combating administrative corruption through legislation.

7.1.1. Constitution Provisions

Algeria, like other anti-corruption countries, has enacted a slew of anti-corruption laws and executive, presidential, and organizational decrees. The current and valid Algerian constitution, which took effect on March 6, 2016, included provisions and principles that framed duties and obligations in general and in particular, such as commitment to professional duties and transparency, as well as commitment to performing jobs in a way that prevents or at least reduces the phenomenon of corruption and its forms in society.

As a result, some constitutional articles include preventive provisions aimed at addressing corruption directly or indirectly. Article 15 of the Algerian Constitution of 1996, as amended and supplemented by Law No. 16/01, states that the state is founded on democratic principles of organization, separation of powers, and social justice. If Algeria is able to achieve democracy and the separation of the three powers, the judiciary will have independence and thus will be effective in combating corruption in all of its forms, particularly administrative and financial corruption.

It also states in Article 23 that jobs and pledges in state institutions cannot be a source of wealth or a means to serve private interests, implying that the preventive mechanism enacted by the constitution in this text is its recognition that public jobs are not a source of

illicit wealth or a means to achieve goals. Personal. In this way, the constitution combats one of the corruption crimes, the crime of illicit enrichment. He also emphasized the importance of declaring property for a public official as one of the anti-corruption mechanisms in the second paragraph of the text.

The Criminal Procedure Code, which will facilitate the investigation, control, and prosecution of all crimes that have serious consequences for both the state and society.

Ordinance No. 06/03: dated July 15, 2006, containing the Basic Law for the Public Service, and including in its second chapter a set of points and steps to address corruption before it occurs. Where the law of the public service came to obligate the employee to perform his duties honestly and without bias, provided he is distinguished in all cases by decent and respectful behavior, in addition to ensuring the preservation of administrative documents and security. The employee is also required to protect the administration's property while performing his duties. The employee is also prohibited from requesting, requiring, or receiving gifts, gifts, or any other type of privilege in any way.

These are some of the legislative texts that have been discussed, and what can be observed and confirmed are texts that achieve democracy, justice, and the rule of law, as well as texts that protect society from all forms of crime and corruption.

7.1.2.1. Preventive and deterrent legal provisions

The preventive and deterrent provisions are as follows:

7.1.3. Combating corruption under Law No. 01/06

Algerian legislators responded to the scourge of administrative corruption by enacting multiple and up-to-date laws and orders in the current set of laws, which was embodied in Law No. 01/06 relating to the prevention and control of corruption, issued on February 20, 2006, amended and supplemented by Law No. 15/11, the rules of which were consistent and compatible with international conventions approved by Algeria.

7.2. National Corruption Prevention and Control Authority

7.2.1. Introducing the Authority:

The Authority's definition will be addressed within the framework of the 1996 Constitution, as well as within the framework of the law relating to the prevention and control of corruption, as follows:

- The National Commission for the Prevention and Combating of Corruption was defined as a constitutional advisory institution, an independent administrative authority placed with the President of the Republic, and enjoying administrative and financial independence, in the first paragraph of Article 202 of the 1996 constitution, and specifically in the third chapter.

- According to the first paragraph of Article 18 of Law No. 06-01, the Commission is an independent administrative authority with legal personality and financial independence that reports to the Presidency of the Republic.
- According to Article 2 of Decree No. 413-06, the Commission is an independent administrative authority with legal personality and financial independence that reports to the President of the Republic.

According to the definitions presented by Algerian legislators who took part in defining the National Authority for the Prevention and Combating of Corruption and defining its legal nature through legislative texts, all definitions agreed that it is an administrative authority with administrative, financial, and moral independence from the Presidency of the Republic.

This body was established by Decree 06-413 on November 22, 2006, and the legislator mentioned it in Chapter Three of the Law on Prevention and Combating Corruption. The purpose of its establishment is to carry out the national strategy for combating corruption.

7.2.2. The role and tasks of the National Commission for the Prevention and Combating Corruption

Because the Algerian legislator regarded the authority as an independent administrative authority, it is not subject to tutelary or administrative control by the central authority and does not receive orders or directives from it. It is an unbiased advisory body that provides opinions, advice, and guidance on the one hand, and the power to issue decisions whose original competence is vested in the executive authority on the other. Because their tasks are not management, but control, the establishment of such independent administrative authorities is viewed as a transfer and removal of some competencies that originally belonged to the executive authority for the benefit of these independent administrative authorities.

The National Authority to Prevent and Combat Corruption is responsible for a variety of tasks, including the following:

- Proposing legislative and regulatory measures to combat corruption.
- Preparing a program to educate and sensitize citizens about the dangers of corruption.
- Proposing a comprehensive program that includes a policy to prevent corruption and to promote the principles of integrity and transparency in the administration of public affairs and funds.
- Provide anti-corruption directives to all individuals and public and private entities.
- Assisting the public and private sectors in developing the profession's code of ethics.
- Investigating corruption facts and gathering evidence
- Periodic evaluation and assessment of legal tools and administrative procedures aimed at preventing and combating corruption.
- Exchanging information and developing international cooperation with anti-corruption bodies. The authority is responsible for regularly receiving declarations of property belonging to government and public officials and studying the information contained therein.

The National Authority to Prevent and Combat Corruption has two main objectives:

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- Contribute to the promotion and dissemination of integrity, accountability, and transparency values and culture.
- Knowledge dissemination and high performance in the field of preventing and combating corruption

Fundings and recommendations:

- 1) Corruption is an ancient phenomenon that has been linked to the existence of mankind on Earth.
- 2) Administrative corruption is unethical behavior, defined as the use of power for personal gain and benefit.
- 3) Administrative corruption is spreading due to a variety of political, economic, and social factors.
- 4) Administrative corruption can manifest itself in a variety of ways, including bribery, nepotism, favoritism, embezzlement, forgery, job neglect, and waste of public funds.
- 5) Administrative corruption is a scourge that destroys societies, institutions, values and principles, and creates poverty.
- 6) In the face of administrative corruption, enact strict legislation and laws.
- 7) The requirement for coordination among the various legal texts in order to avoid repetition and conflict.
- 8) Work to ensure complete protection for those who report corruption and spoilers.
- 9) The importance of providing modern technological mechanisms and methods for detecting errors and deviations quickly and in a timely manner so that they are not repeated.
- 10) The importance of improving accountability, transparency, and accountability in state agencies.

Conclusions

Algeria has worked hard since its ratification of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption to put in place a legislative, legal, and institutional arsenal to limit and reduce the phenomenon of corruption, which was embodied in a number of orders and laws, including the Law on the Prevention and Combating of Corruption No. 06/01, to limit and reduce the phenomenon of corruption. It also established a set of bodies that would strengthen the legal foundation and be an effective tool in the fight against corruption. The bodies' roles ranged from advisory to oversight to repressive, and were primarily represented by the National Authority for the Prevention and Combating of Corruption, the Central Office for Corruption Suppression, and the Accountability Council.

Algeria introduced administrative reforms as a mandatory and imposed solution to eliminate corruption, as well as reforms that complement laws and legislation and the work of bodies, in order to implement an integrated strategy to eradicate corruption. Algeria also did not overlook the role of civil society and the media in contributing to the eradication of corruption, and tried to involve it in exposing and exposing administrative corruption.

Nonetheless, despite the Algerian authorities' adoption of these measures, they remain mere ink on paper, ineffective in implementation. It lacks a strong political will and a genuine intention to root out administrative corruption and corruption in general.

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