

Social policy and its role in achieving local development in Algeria

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Abstract:

This research paper aims to identify the reality of social policy in Algeria, and how to establish it to facilitate the process of improvement in local development, such as health, education, housing and other sectors directly related to the social issue and then address it, which prompts the state to establish new social policies that affect all dimensions of the social issue, It is also related to the mobility of society on the one hand and to the social status of the citizen on the other hand, especially since the development of a successful social policy capable of facing the challenges of the social issue poses many problems that intertwine in their economic and social dimensions and are all linked to the local development of the country.

Keywords: local development, social policy, economy and development.

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Introduction:

The issue of local development is a matter of public administration and continuous administrative reform with distinction and comprehensiveness of the programs and plans in force, and do not forget the openness to the environment and society so that local development is sincere and would face the development challenges faced by the country, as attention has increased in recent decades about the nature of the work of social policies, their programs, plans, objectives and contemporary and future directions in light of the new global changes that have a direct impact on determining the areas of work of these policies and even in determining the features of stability and social cohesion and its nature. Despite the different national policies related to different social issues and aspects, most of these policies, if not all, are related in one way or another to public policy.

As a result, the social policy of any country cannot be understood or taken into account in isolation from national development policies due to the overlap of goals and programs, as well as the requirements of external consistency, which often require overcoming the issue of independence of decision based on the principle of achieving integration and harmony between the general policy plans of the state in its various descriptions and types, as the variables of the new reality have imposed new effective forces that have become influential roles to a large extent in arranging the needs and priorities of social policy plans and programs. In achieving local development in the community, especially with regard to welfare programs or social protection.

- Problem of the study.

Based on the above, and based on the importance of social policy in achieving local development, the following main problem can be raised:

What is the role and impact of social policy on local development in Algeria?

- General Division of the study.

The first axis: the conceptual framework for local development.

Second Theme: Social Policy and its Relationship to the Economy and Local Development

Third Theme: Social Policy and its Role in Achieving Local Development in Algeria

Section I: The conceptual framework for local development.

1. Definition of local development:

Development is defined as: "a process of change in the economic, social and cultural structure of society according to general directions to achieve specific goals that mainly seek to raise the standard of living of the population in all aspects, and in the sense that any development is intended for the livelihood of the population in all aspects", meaning that development also means the real rise in the income of citizens from economic and non-economic aspects¹.

Local development in its simplest sense can be defined as "the process by which effective cooperation between grassroots and governmental efforts can be achieved to improve the economic, social, cultural and civilizational levels of local communities and units from the perspective of improving the quality of life for the inhabitants of those communities at any level of local administration in a comprehensive system and integrated".²

It is also defined as: the path of diversifying and enriching economic and social activities within a given region by mobilizing the energies and resources of that region³.

2. Areas of local development:

As for the areas of local development, they are numerous, including, but not limited to:

- Economic development.
- Social development.
- Political development.
- Administrative development.

3. Elements of local development

The elements of local development are as follows:

- Financial constituents.
- Human resources.
- Organizational components.
- . Local Development Goals

4. The objectives of local development are the following elements:

- The inclusion of the various regions of the state in development projects ensures the achievement of justice in them, and prevents their concentration in the capital or in population attraction centers.
- Not to disturb the demographics and their distribution among the regions of the State, and to reduce internal migration from rural to urban areas.
- Increasing cooperation and participation between the population and their local councils, which helps in moving the local community from a state of indifference to a state of active participation.
- Accelerating the comprehensive development process and increasing the citizen's keenness to preserve the projects that he contributed to the planning and completion of.
- Increasing the financial capacities of local authorities, which contributes to strengthening their performance of their duties and strengthening their independence.
- Developing the capacities of local leaders to contribute to the development of society.
- Developing services, activities and economic and social projects in local communities and working to transfer them from the traditional state to modernity.
- Providing the appropriate environment that enables the population in local communities to be creative and self-reliant, without total dependence on the State and waiting for its projects.
- Attracting various industries and economic activities to the areas of local communities by providing possible facilities, which contributes to the development of those areas and provides their people with more job opportunities.
- Strengthening the spirit of social work and linking the efforts of the people with the government's efforts to advance the country economically, socially and culturally.

**Section II: Social policy and its relationship to the
economy and local development**

The concept of social policy emerged in the nineteenth century during the Industrial Revolution and the emergence of capitalist society, where

it was used and emerged as a result of the industrialization process, and the aim of this social question was to find appropriate solutions to these existing problems or to limit their exacerbation as a result of the economic developments that capitalist society witnessed at that time.

Today, the concept of "social policy" has become more comprehensive and is no longer confined to its traditional form, which is to meet the urgent needs of disadvantaged or marginalized classes, so it is used in a more holistic way to denote social policy that seeks to improve The standard of living of individuals, achieving social justice, fair distribution of sources of income, providing good health and educational levels for members of society and enabling them to participate actively in the development process. Modern social policies also focus on the importance of social investment in addition to economic investment in the manner of the term "social issue" to indicate the emergence of a kind of consultation between employers and workers due to social problems that are balanced without reducing the importance of social development to the account of economic investments, as is the case in many previous development plans.

1. The concept of social policy

Policy: It means guidance and guidance, it is linked to a specific, long-term goal, and it answers the question: what do we want to be in 20 years?

Social policy means the set of principles and decisions reached by the government, organizations, groups and political, professional and social forces in society, according to which the goals and methods are determined in order to meet the final needs of the population of society⁴.

Social policy, as defined by Eliot, "is organized and binding directions to achieve social objectives that include clarifying areas and determining the method to be used in social work."

This definition refers to a set of foundations on which social policy depends, namely:

- The adoption of social policy on organized directions, and of course the government seeks to work with it.
- It has social goals that must be worked to achieve.
- Works through different fields.
- It depends on the use of a natural method, this method is social work as a scientific curriculum and profession.

- Relying on clear principles and philosophy.

2. Elements and objectives of social policy:

Social policy is based on four elements:

- Prevailing ideology in society
- Areas in which service and production programs and projects operate
- General trends that require and guide social work
- Remote strategic objectives semicolon

3. Objectives of the social policy:

These goals can be defined as follows⁵:

- The objectives of social welfare are determined as the focus of social policy in addressing social problems and satisfying human needs by matching services with needs.
- Directing social work in the community and directing social plans, programs and projects towards achieving societal goals to transfer society from one image to another better, and achieving social welfare for its members through cooperation and coordination of various efforts to achieve the goals.
- Promoting social reform and achieving equality and justice in the distribution of resources and services among individuals, families and groups of all kinds.
- Providing individuals and groups most in need with the necessary services to meet their growing needs.

Social policy refers to the priorities of social welfare categorically and societally, and the priorities of social work at each stage of this work in a way that contributes to achieving the required goals.

4. Social Policy Jobs

The most important characteristics of social policy can be summarized as follows:

- The functions of social policy are multiple, and its basis is comprehensive development that enables respect for the role of the individual and the family, works to strengthen it and show its maximum virtues, and generalizes its benefit to other groups, and it also has a proactive role that protects the groups most vulnerable to collateral damage resulting from the rush in development paths, which are increasing symptoms to become the fashion of the times, and one of the most prominent concerns of conscious leaders in it ⁶:

- Social policy has the function of treating the conditions reflected on vulnerable groups in society, at the economic, productive and age levels... In addition to the integration of groups that are unable according to natural mechanisms to obtain their fair opportunity to express their added value in society.

- The well-planned social policy seeks to respond to needs, avoid risks, exploit opportunities, refine the energies of society and enable them with all its components to move in service of the major goals of society, so its dynamics work to combat social diseases and prevent their causes, narrow the areas of disparity between their classes, approximate the level of services obtained by each part of the social structure, and preserve its distribution over the area of activity that this policy is concerned with.

5. Social policy and its relationship to the economy and local development

It is certain that any economic or social option has its content and social nature that express specific interests in a society consisting of different social strata and classes, and different interests, as proving the assumption: that social policy is a necessary component part of any economic policy, without which it has become impossible to achieve any economic success if it is in its quantitative and rather qualitative indicators, hence the importance of the relationship between these two limits in the macro and micro framework, and in their relationship within the framework of form and content and in the impact of They are intertwined from the angle of the relationship between social justice and economic efficiency.

5.1. The relationship of the economic to the social:

A. In terms of form and content: The relationship of the economic with the social, is a relationship of form to content, the form does not change only by changing the content, and the change of form leads to changes in the content. The goal is not the economic indicators themselves, but to reach through them the best social indicators as much as possible, and if we examine the relationship between them in more detail, it turns out the following:

- A form that lags behind the needs of the content that hinders the whole development.
- Failure to meet and achieve the needs of the content leads to the obstruction of the progress of the form itself.

- Finding the appropriate form of content that allows the harmonious and harmonious development of the two.
- Identify the real needs of the content, allowing the form to be reformulated to suit them.

Providing economic conditions for development would narrow the margin for social gains, and economic ineffectiveness was justified by social imperatives, and in fact this approach ultimately led to both economic and social decline, requiring scrutiny and correction of the vision.

B. Macro and micro level: If we look at the relationship between the economic and social historically in concrete conditions, we find that:

- At the macro level: economically, it is possible to achieve good growth rates, but not because of the high effectiveness of economic institutions at the micro level, but because of a type of rent that has been achieved due to regional and global conditions, and this allows solving and addressing a number of social issues in a timely manner through available surpluses whose sources were not internal.
- At the micro level: in the event that economic efficiency was low for reasons related to the structure of production and the lack of flow of the production process and the looting to which economic institutions were subjected through their inputs or outputs, so when some social tasks were solved at the micro level, they were used as an argument to justify low economic efficiency and to cover up the looting process that was taking place in full swing, and as a result of all that, the social was held responsible for economic inefficiency, and as it turns out, this was incorrect and an attempt to cover the reasons The truth in this area confirms that solving the issue of the economic and social relationship at the macro level.

* Achieve the greatest possible effectiveness at the micro level.

* By securing the largest possible surpluses at the macro level.

Redirect part of these surpluses to achieve strong macro-level social policies.

The realization and implementation of any social policies at the micro level must be carried out within the framework of macro policy and with the authorization of the State, codified and specific and on a case-by-case basis.

C. Justice and effectiveness: The relationship between social justice and economic effectiveness historically is often resolved at the expense of one of the parties to the equation, as any raising of the level of social justice was accompanied by the perception that it leads to a decrease in economic efficiency and vice versa, such as the correct interaction between the two sides of the equation and the example of the imbalance between them at the expense or for the account of one of them.

However, all this was taking place in circumstances in which the human labor force had not become a decisive factor in the development of the productive forces, due to the increase in the mental quantities of work in the quantities of work produced again, which is reflected in the development and complexity of the technology used at the lowest levels of the production process, which requires more and more attention to the needs of the human labor force and meeting them to the highest possible degree.

Because of the level of development of the productive forces, the necessities of social justice and economic effectiveness can be separated as a cause, but today, it is clear with time that these two factors merge into each other, and one requires the other, and the decline and weakness of one automatically leads to the weakness and decline of the other factor, so social justice in its narrow concept (wages and its relationship to profits) and its broad concept (standard and quality of living) becomes a component and effective part of the process of economic efficiency, and economic effectiveness with its development provides the ground for securing the needs of justice Social.

The problem remains: what indicators should be adopted to measure the level of economic efficiency at the macro and micro levels, which are if they are relatively clearer at the macro level, but at the micro level they require scrutiny and scrutiny, and it is certain that profit alone is not a valid measure to measure effectiveness at the micro level, it is a quantitative and sometimes misleading indicator.

Solving this problem scientifically will allow the creation of units of measurement of the effectiveness of the productive unit at the micro level, in a way that integrates with all components of the national economy.

Thus, economic efficiency and social justice, if the optimal relationship is reached, will allow:

- Balance between wages and profits.
- Regeneration of the workforce.
- Reproduce the national economy at a higher pace.
- Transforming the concentration of wealth from a curse to a blessing by placing this concentration in the hands of society.
- Securing high growth rates that reflect positively on the standard and quality of living.

5.2. The concept of social security:

Social policies as a whole, when implemented, either lead to social security or not, which is the measure of their effectiveness.

Social security is a component part of national security, whose true concept differs from the common concept of State security, the latter being a narrow concept and can be a component of national security at best.

National security is a comprehensive and integrated security system that includes, in addition to social, security in its economic, cultural, demographic, water, energy, food, political and military sense... Etcetera. The basis of national security remains greater than the economic and social aspect.

The importance of social security has recently increased immeasurably compared to previous decades, after the imbalance of international power and the attempt of the great powers to dominate the unipolar world based on mechanisms of internal fragmentation in every region and country.

5.3. Social Policy System:

We will address the most important objectives of the social policy system that have a role in social groups, their climate and their relations with each other.

A. Standard of living: The issue of the standard of living occupies a leading position in the system of social policies because of its direct impact on society, its mood and attitudes, and the issue of the standard of living is not limited recently to the issue of poverty only, but the issue of the minimum standard of living, which is usually measured on the consumption basket based on the level of tangible prices, was neglected in favor of abstract global indicators that do not touch the severity of poverty, noting that the standard of living is measured not only in terms of abstract income, but also from Where the services are

available, their price and quality are according to international standards.

In addition, it should not be neglected that the minimum standard of living is just an indicator, on which other indicators are no less important, for example, the average limit of the standard of living, the real goal cannot only be to reach the equation of the minimum wage with the minimum standard of living, this indicator with its necessity, is not enough to change the standard of living, but must start from it to reach the average standard of living that it provides as a unit of measurement that allows knowing the degree of its security in Society with various positive or negative effects emanating from it.

B. Unemployment: With the increasing unemployment rates and the difficulty of finding solutions to them, the historically known and accompanying negative effects change, from a non-periodic, intermittent and irregular phenomenon that appears among certain segments, unemployment has turned into a constant, continuous and regular phenomenon, especially in sectors that enter the labor market again, which remain candidates for it for many years, which actually creates new social segments characterized by increasing their marginalization from social and national affairs, which creates a high-risk social bomb if it explodes in Some appropriate circumstance.

Unemployment does not only mean wasting a labor force and taking it out of action, but the continuous unemployment is a negative factor in the composition and social mood, including the situation of non-belonging and frustration, which is reflected in the psychology of the marginalized who turn into a rebellious force, easy to move against everything, and the biggest problem is the rehabilitation of unemployed young people, the continuation of unemployment for many years and its stability created previously unknown dangers, which requires addressing them in order to preserve stability and social security.

C. Brain drain: The root of unemployment and brain drain is the same, which is the inability of the labor market to absorb the available capabilities, and the second is the migration of highly qualified competencies, as the brain drain, regardless of the large economic losses it causes at the level of unequal exchange with developed countries, creates social dislocation and carries damage that affects the general development in the country, its speed and size. It has also been

shown that brain drain causes major losses to the national economy and its root ultimately lies in the level of average or low wages compared to those in other countries, hence the added importance of calculating and controlling the average standard of living.

d. Health and Education: The level of education and health in today's world must be addressed not from the point of view of being services to society, but from the point of view of their extreme necessity for the expanded process of social reproduction.

The temporary comparative advantage of Algeria, for example, is that it can reap the results of free education at all stages that took place in previous decades, and this advantage, if used well, will allow the optimal use of the capabilities that must be employed in the knowledge economy, and it must be taken into account that this advantage is likely to decline with the expansion of private education at all stages, and the problem is that employment in this field does not show its benefits until after a generation or two of continuous investment in These sectors, as the volume of investments in these areas must be reflected in the improvement of qualitative indicators and not only quantitative numerical indicators such as per capita services and their development.

E. Housing: The problem of housing has nothing to do with spaces and housing allowance through purchase and rent and its relationship to the standard of living, as much as it has to do with two issues:

- The expansion of areas of violations as a result of the complexity of the housing situation with the social tension inherent in it, as the areas of informal housing around major cities are belts of tension due to the marginalization they create in addition to the housing conditions and services available.

- The widening of the housing gap due to the rise in land prices and construction between rich and poor areas has far-reaching moral and psychological effects on social terms.

If we combine all these files, from standard of living to unemployment and brain drain to health, education and housing, to illustrate the magnitude of the problem not only in the economic sense but also in the social sense, these files, along with each other, create a new qualitative complex situation characterized by the following:

- * Maximizing the degree of social tension, which is explosive with delay in resolution.

* Increasing the degree of fatigue and fatigue in society, which turns into indifference to the magnitude of the problem before it, and thus hinders and makes difficult any possibility of subsequent solutions that require broad community participation.

* These problems persist create a state of inhibition in the social consciousness that makes it indifferent and neutral in the face of external risks in the current complex circumstances.

Section III: Social policy and its role in achieving local development in Algeria

1. Actors in achieving local development in Algeria

Local development is the process by which effective cooperation between the efforts of citizens and those of local public authorities can be achieved through the implementation of consultative and solidarity policies through groups representing local actors who will be the first beneficiaries of this change.

1.1. The role of local authorities in local development:

The success of the development process needs movement and effectiveness, which is represented in the local administration system, which has become a necessity of administrative organization in the contemporary state, where these units (state and municipality) carry out the tasks of planning, guidance and control through the powers granted by the state, and in this regard we study the areas of intervention of local communities in the economic field, the social field, and the field of local development.

- Economic field:

Local authorities intervene in the economic sphere through economic activities through:

Establish investment projects related to its capital in the form of investments to be assigned to the contribution funds of the regional communities.

* Cooperatives for production and marketing by encouraging them for agricultural development and participation in the work of the agricultural modification of the land.

Local authorities shall encourage any initiative that is justified in promoting the development of industrial and handicrafts.

* Sorts the projects that have been completed and the work to be carried out in any sector of work with suggestions for its resources and financing.

- Social field:

In the area of social development, local authorities shall:

- * Local authorities are responsible for health care and may also realize any project that would promote the development of the spirit of culture and sports for young people.
- * Strive to preserve the environment and public hygiene through the municipal plan for waste management.
- * Promotes the field of housing through the establishment of real estate cooperatives and helps to promote or participate in housing programs.
- * Encouraging the completion of cultural centers and structures and the maintenance of mosques and Quran schools located on its territory.

-Environmental Development Field:

Protect public property from all forms of pollution and involve civil society in preserving the environment through awareness campaigns and voluntary work carried out by the municipality.

Study all issues related to the development of the region and sustainable development, especially with regard to agricultural land.

1.2. The role of the private sector in development:

Since the private sector is one of the components of the local community, and therefore must be integrated into the development process, relatively parallel development is based on the effective and vital participation of the public and private sectors in the field of development, which requires the existence of participation between them in order to achieve economic development goals through its effective contribution to the revitalization of economic life, and thus in raising growth rates and reducing poverty. Its efficiency and productivity of strong and effective investments are essential for the embodiment of sustainable development⁷.

1.3. Civil Society in Development:

The participation of civil society in local development is measured through its involvement in the planning of local development programs, which includes a choice that suits the nature of this society, and this participation is embodied in continuous follow-up and evaluation from the beginning to the end of the development process⁸.

2. Problems of Local Development in Algeria

2.1. Administrative difficulties

One of the most important obstacles to achieving development processes at the local level and at the administrative level is the bureaucracy that hinders the establishment of development projects through the complexity of administrative procedures, the spread of red tape and the extreme slowness in issuing orders and decisions, in addition to the deficit in qualified administrative efficiency.

Through the laws related to local authorities, it is clear that the competencies entrusted to the elected local councils and the extent of their breadth and intervention in various economic, social, cultural activities and fields... However, these competencies are largely restricted by the integrity of the guardianship control by the Center.

2.2. Organizational difficulties.

On top of this is the lack of activation and rooting of decentralization as an effective tool in local development, as the central government agencies are strongly present and have a great impact on daily life, leaving the administrative field wide for local authorities is important and has a significant contribution to achieving the required development, and the intervention of decentralized bodies and exceeding their administrative role is one of the most important obstacles to achieving local development, as well as the lack of clarity of the legal texts governing local authorities and the overlap of powers is the biggest problem of local decentralized bodies. This is due to the great role of national actors and their replacement in many cases of local communities.

2.3. Political and economic difficulties

Local administration in general, and local development in particular, suffers from political obstacles and obstacles, the sum of which is summarized as follows:

- Lack of political participation within local councils and low turnout in local elections.
- The multiplicity of problems within the elected councils, which led to the suspension of development projects and the freezing of meetings and deliberations in local councils (withdrawal of confidence, failure to ratify the deliberations).

- The decline in the performance of parties and their role in devoting upbringing, political recruitment and providing programs at the local level to achieve local development.
- The lack of objective criteria for selection and candidacy within local councils, which led to the candidacy of citizens within the framework of political parties due to a number of factors controlling the throne and regionalism at the expense of the public interest.

2.4. Financial Barriers.

The financial factor and its impact on local development is the set of measures taken in the field of public finance reform and resource mobilization through the issuance of legislation in the field of finance and collection in particular, but it is noticeable that most municipalities at the national level still suffer from delays in local development programs and their ineffectiveness in many cases, as a result of the negative accumulation of municipal budgets for several years, and is considered a real burden to achieve the desired local development.

2.5. Social and cultural difficulties:

Social difficulties in communities are represented by prevailing social systems, customs, traditions and inherited values, which stand in the way of local development.

2.6. Natural difficulties:

Climate change has become one of the most important threats to development in general, and local development in particular to developing countries more than to rich countries, although they are not responsible and do not contribute a large percentage of the total emissions of greenhouse gases, which greatly affected the general climate and with it the impact on economic activity and in turn on local development⁹.

3. Prospects for local development in Algeria

Therefore, we try to focus on the following points as a forward-looking view of what should be¹⁰:

- The authority must be open to the environment with its various levels and seek to solve societal demands with greater coordination, integration and openness to the internal environment.
- Relying on the public interest to achieve the public benefit as a basic criterion in programs and plans, in addition to relying on quantitative

and statistical scientific approaches (cost-benefit study) to rationalize these programs in order to achieve the goals accurately and less costly to avoid squandering public money on failed, ill-studied and undefined programs with a financial envelope.

- Adopting the idea of qualitative and quantitative analysis of information and data to identify problems with extreme accuracy and estimate their size and the resources required to solve them.
- Involving everyone in local development and relying on experts and research centers to activate development.
- In addition to administrative reform and political reform, administrative reform is not just a slogan repeated or an exact copy that is increased from abroad, administrative reform is basically either a process of reconsidering the current conditions, or a process of creating and creating new.
- The importance of recovering people, technologies and skills from the rest of the world.
- We should not only focus on implementation, but also include evaluation (evaluation of programs as a regular mechanism for public management).
- Giving prestige to the private sector because it has a major role in economic development.
- Strengthening monitoring and accountability mechanisms.

Focusing on the human being when we say human means working on human development because investing in the human being is the key to development.

Conclusion

The requirements of social policy in the present era have become one of the most important axes of local development, and without this policy cannot achieve any economic success, whether in its quantitative or qualitative indicators, and according to this perception, under the market economy, there should be cooperation and coordination between the public sector and the private sector in terms of goals and programs according to the real needs of society, because the real goal is supposed to be not the economic indicators themselves, but access through them to the best social indicators as much as If social policy in Algeria is today besieged by serious issues, foremost of which are the decline in oil prices, poverty, water and social justice, the success of this policy depends not only on accommodating the movement of the

international community and international political and economic variables, but also depends above all on the will and the need for the active participation of civil society in achieving local development and promoting opportunities for social justice, without which no development can be achieved.

Investment in people leads to raising the level of productivity of the labor force, which in turn leads to increased growth in various fields, and increasing the income of the poor, in addition to providing a decent life for them, contributes to the expansion of the local market due to the increase in consumption among members of these groups.

- Good social policies are designed according to the needs of each society, taking into account its specificity, in order to be able to achieve its desired goals in promoting a decent life for all citizens, building human capital, creating job opportunities, and enhancing social cohesion.

- In the absence of proper development and social planning, income inequality and poverty prevail among peoples, leading to social and political instability and making societies more vulnerable to disintegration and terrorist calls.

Recommendations:

- The need to take measures to attract the informal economy.

- Activating the role of the private sector in supporting local development, as rapid developments and changes locally and internationally have intensified efforts to activate the role of the private sector, and increase its ability to participate and contribute to development and economic growth, and this can only be achieved by providing the appropriate investment environment as one of the most important requirements for the growth of the private sector and enhancing its participation in development by providing more job opportunities for citizens, diversifying sources of income, generating added value and securing stability in revenues.

- Achieving local development requires the application of a social policy based on systematic scientific foundations, so it was necessary to rely on the relationship of local development with planning as an effective tool that enables the optimal use of available resources and the exploitation of the components possessed by local communities, whether financial, human or organizational.

- Governments must take the formulation of their integrated social policies seriously and draw balanced social policies and give them sufficient importance in their national strategies, and the political commitment of the leaders of countries in the implementation of social policies is the main element in their success and the motivation for the continuity of their implementation to the fullest in order to achieve socially and politically cohesive societies.

-In order for integrated social strategies or policies to become effective, they must be formulated in an integrated manner supported by political and social forces with the participation of government sectors, the business sector and civil society organizations.

To formulate a common vision to achieve the sustainability of the development process, the participation of different segments of society in the formulation of development policies gives them a sense of belonging to these policies and commitment to implement them in the fullest manner.

* Exploiting and investing in human beings because it is the key to local development in particular.

* Consider globally and apply locally by respecting the privacy of customs and traditions.

* Reliance on new technologies for development (keeping pace with development in the service of development).

Local development can only be achieved by respecting other political, economic and social environments.

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