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Public Policies Role In Achieving Public Service In The Maghreb Countries

السياسات العامة ودورها في تحقيق الخدمة العمومية للدول المغاربية

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Abstract

The institutions that contribute to the process of formulating public policies, particularly developmental ones, are so diverse that it is difficult to count them. The functions of the state's official institutions in relation to the various stages of developing public policies do not imply that there are no informal groups that contribute in their role to that process. It is the interaction of these many formal and informal players that gives them a practical aspect and prevents them from remaining merely political measures. The success of many democracies can be explained by this dynamic. Despite the Algerian state's objectives of political and economic reform, as well as the growth and strengthening of informal institutions, the role of these institutions remains merely a force supporting government performance in Maghreb societies such as Algeria. Because many flaws pervade its institutions' skills, which reflect badly on its participative powers in developing public policies, particularly developmental ones.

Keywords public policy, official actors, informal actors.

ملخص

تتميز المؤسسات التي تساهم في عملية صنع السياسات العامة وخاصة التنموية بالتنوع إلى حد يصعب فيها حصرها، إن وظائف المؤسسات الرسمية في الدولة فيما يتعلق بالمراحل المختلفة من صناعة السياسات العامة، لا يعني عدم وجود منظمات غير رسمية تساهم بدورها في تلك العملية، فهي مزيج للتفاعل القائم بين مختلف هذه الفواعل الرسمية وغير الرسمية، الذي يكسبها طابعاً عملياً حتى لا تبقى مجرد إجراءات سياسية، وبسبب هذا التفاعل يمكن تفسير نجاح العديد من الديمقراطيات، رغم سياسات الإصلاح السياسي والاقتصادي التي تبنتها الدولة الجزائرية، من ازدياد المؤسسات الغير رسمية وتكاثف نشاطاتها، يبقى دور تلك المؤسسات مجرد قوة داعمة للأداء الحكومي للمجتمعات المغاربية مثل الجزائر، لأن قدرات مؤسساتها تتخللها العديد من القصور الذي ينعكس سلباً على قدراتها التشاركية في إعداد السياسات العامة وخاصة التنموية منها.

الكلمات المفتاحية: السياسة العامة، الجهات الرسمية، الجهات غير الرسمية

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1. INTRODUCTION

Algeria experienced many transformations, particularly at the end of the twentieth century, which coincided with the emergence of numerous official institutions for the process of developing the country's public policies. And between society, by transferring societal demands to the political system and attempting to meet them, by using pressure and control mechanisms to influence the work of official political system institutions, and thus motivating these institutions to achieve their goals, but despite the importance of informal actors in the process of making public policy However, depending on the type of political system and their support for those institutions, the freedom of action and movement of institutions, their legal capacity gained from the political system, and the methods of their blindness to achieve their demands, this role varies.

As a result, this study will concentrate on official institutions such as the constitution and the three branches of government (executive, legislative, and judicial), as well as civil society, interest groups, the media, and the military, as they are the most important informal actors that influence public policy.

Study problem:

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

To what extent can local governance assist Algeria in achieving public service?

The following sub-questions fall under this problem:

- What is the role and authority of informal actors in Algeria's public policy-making process?
- How can it be promoted and used as a springboard for democratic consolidation?

Study Hypothesis:

This study proceeds from the following main hypotheses:

The role of official and unofficial institutions in public policy-making is evident in the Maghreb countries, including Algeria, through the consolidation of their institutions and the stability of their political systems. And the extent to which the community possesses the capacity and political awareness in this regard, as well as the nature of the economic and social conditions, which reflect the strength or weakness of those institutions' roles

in the process of making public policy in those countries.

Study objectives:

- Discover the public policies of the Maghreb countries.
- Determine the most important formal and informal actors involved in public policymaking.
- Addressing the various obstacles to public service implementation.

study importance:

The interest in such topics indicates political will and political awareness, which aims to enable individuals to achieve their goals and aspirations in a short period of time, as Algeria seeks to achieve, and thus public policies of countries work hard to meet the desires of citizens by understanding the system's inputs and outputs. Despite this, these policies urgently need to find the best ways to achieve their goals, which is why this study was created to express and identify the most important public and governmental policies approved by states to improve public service performance.

2. The function of official institutions in the formation of public policy
2.1. Constitution and public policy

The constitution is defined as the system or body of fundamental principles by which the nation, the state, or the entire political system is formed and governed (Al-Menouf Kamal, 1988, p. 16), and by which decisions and policy-making roles are established (constitution-making). Here, individuals and organizations attempt to influence policy by adhering to its provisions. In their absence, the existing government could collapse and be forced to make decisions.

The existence of a constitution demonstrates the modernity of the political systems and the stability of their institutions, as the existence of a constitution is regarded as a significant accomplishment. The first objective is to consolidate and adopt democratic principles, given their importance in defining crucial issues such as the relationship between authorities and citizens, their rights and responsibilities, and the controls and procedures for amending the constitution (Maha & Al-Khafaji, 2006, p. 09). Therefore, respect for the requirements of the constitution is an essential prerequisite for achieving and implementing the legitimacy of laws and provisions, as

the constitution monitors and controls the activities of the government and the system for determining public policy. It functions in accordance with the political ideology that reflects the principles and values adopted by the political system and the reflection of that ideology on public policymaking, through its relationship with society and the working mechanism of official institutions and their application of the political system's ideology (Ali Mohamed, 1989, p. 175).

The nature of the relationship between the official legislative, executive, and judicial institutions of the political system, their independence, and the limits of their powers and competencies, that is, the nature of the political process, the performance of the political system, and the possibilities of applying constitutional principles, which light the success of the political system, highlight the relationship between the constitution and public policy. Public policy was created with the understanding that no institution of the political system should deviate from the constitution whenever the needs and interests of society are met, resulting in the success of public policy.

Here, the work of official institutions, their interrelationships, and their involvement in public policy through the basic procedures of developing a public policy based on drawing, implementation, monitoring implementation, and evaluating the consequences of public policy and work to achieve it are discussed. The achievement of the needs of the political system is ensured by the sound and integrated political performance of these procedures in formulating, implementing, and assessing public policies in a flexible and balanced manner among the institutions of the political system. Public policy (El Alamy, 2019).

2.2. Legislative authority and public policy

Among the most important functions provided by the legislative authority under the political system are: enactment of legislation, constitution-making and amendment, electoral function, financial position, executive function, judicial function, investigation function, and publication and disclosure of information.

The legislative authority's role in public policy varies according to the discrepancy and difference between its political systems, and the difference in the legislative authority's performance in its role in public policy is not

limited to the level of comparison between two or more political systems, but also, depending on the two types of issues raised, at the level of one political system. Which necessitates legislation and laws that are binding on the executive authority first as an executing body for those legislations, and if there is a disparity in the performance of some legislative bodies when drawing and implementing public policies, there are bodies whose role in the process of drawing and implementation is almost insignificant, if not sources in favor of the executive authority (Boucheer, 1990, p. 384). This is what we find in many Maghreb countries' systems, where there is a state of authority merging with a clear domination of the executive authority over the rest of the authorities, and the executive authority is the actual responsibility for the process of formulating public policy. This means that there are no channels of oversight over the executive authority's activity, and there is overlap in functions and in the functioning of legal institutions, resulting in political and administrative uncertainty (Gabriel & Powell, 1998, p. 180).

The relationship between public policy and legislative authority occurs as the latter implements legislation, laws, and plans to formulate a specific policy or address a specific problem. In the political system, the legislative authority is crucial to enacting laws and implementing policies. This characteristic bestows legislative power not only because it is constitutionally empowered to do so, but also because it must be exercised.

2.3. Executive authority and public policy

According to accepted practice, the executive authority's fundamental responsibility is to carry out legislation and supervise administration. However, in most democratic systems, the function of the executive authority is obvious and influential. The decision-making process is owed to it as a last step of decision-making through the head of the executive power (the head of state), and it is here that its function in the process of creating public policies, particularly in foreign and military policy, arises. The executive authority's responsibility is not confined to developing general foreign policy; it is also the most important in the political process (Gabriel & Powell, 1998, p. 180).

As a result, the executive authority in it continued to be the decision-maker in the process of developing and implementing public policies. The

form of policy-making remained heavily influenced by the concentration of power in the hands of the political ruler, and it lacked a significant independent function in the political process. The presidency is the vital center of the state, and parties and legislative bodies do not present significant challenges, so the presidency must make the majority of the important decisions and must have a cadre of competent technicians and loyal assistants to the president who can provide the minimum administrative requirements necessary for success. That is, the executive authority's head is not constrained by constitutional or legal formalities. He has the authority to respond to specific situations based on his personal discretion (Maha & Al-Khafaji, 2006, p. 09).

2.4. The judiciary and public policy

The organization of the judiciary is guided by two fundamental principles (Rane, 1966, pp. 223-224):

❖ Proponents of this philosophy claim that if the opponent and the referee are the same person or body, no justice can be served.
❖ Supporters of the theory of judicial independence think that in order for the judiciary to do its role perfectly, it must be permitted to work in a peaceful and insightful environment.

In practice, the function of the judiciary in the political process in monitoring and reviewing the implementation of public policy varies depending on the importance and priority of this apparatus, as well as the degree of its independence. The executive authority is dominant in the political systems of the Maghreb countries, and its relationship to the legislative authority is represented in the judicial authority. As a result, the extent of the interaction between the executive and judicial authorities is limited to the framework of the first's supremacy over the second and the head of state's right to govern the political process. Despite constitutional provisions for judicial independence, the head of state frequently intervenes in court matters (Hilal & Abdel Moneim, 2000, p. 132).

This interaction between the executive and judicial authorities in developing nations' political systems demonstrates the difficulties of monitoring and analyzing the executive authority's actions and role in implementing public policy. This is due to the authorities' overlapping powers and the judiciary's lack of independence. As a result, the judiciary's

decisions and legislation are identical and in line with the interests of the executive authority rather than the requirements of the public interest, implying that establishing a public policy and its success in a democratic manner is difficult due to the imbalance of the steps of preparing, making, implementing, and evaluating public policies.

2.5. Administration and public policy

The administrative apparatus performs numerous types of utility and service activities, production functions, and local and regional functions, all of which are expressed in public policy and the ruling regime's directions. It also carries out activities connected to the application of laws, rules, and directives.

The process of making public policy, and perhaps this is due to the close association of the administrative apparatus with the executive authority, which made it an important part of the executive authority in the state, allowing it to have an indirect influence in decision-making through the role that the executive authority plays in making public policy for the state with legislative authority (Gabriel & Powell, 1998, p. 180).

The administrative apparatus's function in implementing public policy and achieving public interest and benefit differs according to political system. This is determined by the organ's function in any of the political system's institutions, as well as the quality of the interaction between the legislative, executive, and judicial authorities, whether based on balance or conflict of jurisdiction. In addition to the administrative apparatus's place in society and the method in which it works to meet society's needs, the administrative apparatus has several characteristics, including:

- ❖ The administrative system is more imitative than authentic, as most countries, including those that were not colonized, attempt to project the image of Western bureaucracy. These countries' administrations attempt to emulate a specific administrative model while taking some characteristics from other administrative systems.
- ❖ The bureaucracies lack the capacity to plan and implement development programs.
- ❖ The existence of non-productive trends in the administrative apparatus, in which bureaucracies' activities are directed to serve goals other than public goals. There is a willingness among

bureaucrats to prioritize individual interests or the interests of the bureaucratic elite over public interest.

❖ The bureaucracy has a high degree of autonomy because it monopolizes technical expertise and benefits from the prestige that this expertise brings in a society pushing for industrialization and economic growth.

3. Informal Institutions Role In Public Policy Making Process

Indirectly or directly, informal institutions in the political system play a significant role in the formulation of public policy. The following institutions are included among these:

3.1. Pressure groups: its concept, methods of operation, and interaction with the political system

They are groups of any size that vary in their activities according to the differences in the societies in which they developed, which explains why pressure groups do not exist in a vacuum but inside a society with its own buildings and activities. Materialistic and profit-seeking groups exist. They exert pressure on the political and economic systems in order to attain their goals (Darwish, 1968, p. 201), or they are ideological in nature, aiming to protect specific ideals and ideas. There are various kinds of pressure organizations. Each kind dictates the nature of these groups and how they influence and achieve their aims inside the political system. These are some of the groups:

❖ **Connectivity:** It is founded on the fulfillment of its members' requests, and a degree of interconnectedness emerges among them as it expresses interests by channeling demands toward decision-making.

❖ **Institutional:** It represents formal government institutions such as the army, the bureaucracy, the legislature, and the church.

❖ **Non-association:** It is not solely dependent on economic criteria, but also on geographical location, race, and gender. It could participate in political action, endangering the system and causing instability. When its interests are challenged, it appears as a subculture within society, and irregular groupings appear in a quick and transitory manner, with their work taking the shape of rioter demonstrations.

The political function of pressure organizations is underlined by their

defense of their members' interests as well as the ideas and principles they believe in, and they attempt to push state policy in the direction that supports these interests and beliefs. Its goal is to influence political power in order to get an advantage. Pressure organizations also play a role in public policy through influencing the process of developing public policies as well as its implementation and oversight. And it has numerous tools for doing so, including its function in influencing the formal institutions of the political system, such as the legislative, executive, judicial, and administrative powers, in relation to its role within the legislative authority. These organizations seek to give technical information, statistics, scientific research, and thorough studies that can affect people's perceptions and direct legislative action in favor of their goals. Pressure groups may be allowed to decide what they see directly before the various parliament committees by the legislative institution. These organizations also try to favor or oppose certain candidates in elections (Khairy, 1989, p. 116).

The influence of pressure organizations on legislative authorities varies from country to country and political system to political system. Pressure organizations in the Maghreb countries are widely regarded as having no independence from the government, and their primary function is to generate popular support for the regime and its policies. Its political weight and impact are heavily reliant on the influence of the party, and the nature of its procedures and experience demonstrate the weakness of united groupings and pressure groups in clarifying interests and their lack of independence.

In the context of the relationship with the executive authority, the executive authority is more capable, according to the reality of political reality, of proposing laws as it undertakes the task of implementation, and thus it is closer to touching the legislative needs of society, and it possesses the technical tools necessary to prepare a proposal for draft legislation, so the groups are attempting Influencing the members of the executive institution on the basis that the proposal is the source from which the legislation emerges, the executive authority has the right to veto the laws, and it can change the legislation through interpretation and how it is implemented, and pressure groups use the same methods to gain influence in the executive authority (Makoura, 2020, p. 80).

In terms of the connection with the court, despite the general agreement on the judiciary's independence, pressure organizations have numerous ways to influence it by becoming a party in judicial proceedings. It appoints some of its judges through the process of election.

In terms of the administration framework, pressure groups play a role in monitoring the process of implementing public policies by the administrative apparatus, where communication with government departments concerned with public policy-making is especially important, or if the groups are more interested in forming procedures than in political content, or if the interests of the groups are not aligned. There are illegal means and channels of communication that pressure groups employ to indirectly affect the public policies of the political system, such as riots and strikes, sit-ins, and assassinations, in order to modify the rules of the political game or the tactics of political terrorism.

3.2. The influence of political parties and civil society organizations in determining public policy

After the establishment of pluralism, civil society institutions and the association movement saw a rebirth and intensity not seen since the advent of independence. However, the strength of these civic formations cannot be viewed holistically as an adequate indicator of civil society's freedom and efficacy in Algeria's public policy-making process. It attempts to exert the greatest degree of control and control over these associations using a variety of tactics, including the use of administrative procedures as a weapon in dealing with them. A political party is defined as a political organization with a wide and permanent character that pursues power through a program. Political parties are also regarded as one of the most important factors in the political system because they serve a variety of essential services for it. and political recruitment, as well as helping to legitimize governments.

Political parties have been and continue to be among the necessary institutions for the democratic process due to their role in the development and expression of public opinion in the main issues between the individual and the state, and thus these parties usually present themselves as the actual expression of citizens' aspirations and demands, and it is the basic mechanism for expression as well as collecting Interests and working to crystallize them in the foreground. Because their primary purpose is power,

political parties compete solely for a portion of power, usually municipal or parliamentary authority, without contending for central authority. Public policies are the actual field in which attempts are made to achieve political power by putting out an alternative or attempting to influence power in order to convey the interests and desires of distinct social forces.

The role of political parties in public policy varies depending on the political system on the one hand, and their status in the political system, whether in power or not, on the other. On one or more levels: within the same party when the party chooses its candidates and accepts political policies, through electoral competition in which voters offer varying degrees of support to each party, and through bargaining and establishing blocs within legislative and executive bodies (Makoura, 2020, p. 85).

Despite the democratization procedures in the majority of Maghreb countries, the political process in general is either closed or semi-closed to the demands of political involvement. Approaching it, but it continued to revolve within the formal and phenotypical framework, and thus the political process is still far from the reach of popular forces due to its subjection to the dominance of the presidents' personal power, and thus the ability of political participation is disrupted, may be diminished, or absent entirely.

From the preceding, it can be underlined that the involvement of informal actors in policy development and implementation is critical, especially in light of the global economic crisis, the negative repercussions of which have begun to creep into most countries throughout the world, including Algeria. Interest in promoting and engaging these actors will contribute not only to rationalizing the policy-making process, and even to reducing the authoritarian character of the regime in Algeria and achieving political openness, but will also contribute to maintaining the state's non-disintegration and will help it face many challenges that it will face in the coming decades, particularly in light of the growing phenomenon of globalizatio different, in which the country will be subjected to a broader range of forces.

4. the structure of the economy and its implications for public policy

Economic activity is a source of conflict between groups, such as the conflict between business owners and major projects and owners of small

enterprises, as well as between employers and workers. The weak and afflicted parties always ask the government to interfere in the conflict between them and the stronger, whereas the benefactor or authoritarian party does not want the state to intervene or approve whose objectives are attained at the expense of others. As a result, examining the impact of economic structures on public policies is directly tied to fundamental issues such as:

❖ Identifying professional and labor union gatherings, as well as their effects on democratic practice.

❖ The composition of the economic structure and economic sectors that influence the quality and areas of government work based on the degree of geographical distribution of the economic structure, the degree of complexity and simplicity of this structure, and the societal system of economic exchange.

❖ The more advanced a society's level of advancement and economic growth, the more limited the government's role in coordination and control. In the case of economically backward civilizations, the government must play a significant developmental role, resulting in executive activity and the complexity of its organizational and administrative structure.

❖ If a society suffers from poverty, underdevelopment, and unequal wealth distribution, it encounters general problems that necessitate government intervention in various forms, such as tax collection from people with high incomes, the implementation of care programs, and the provision of services to people with low incomes or the poor, and economic and class disparities may result. Increasing government demands, if not alleviated, lead to political discontent, class struggle, and political and social instability. As a result, the distribution of income, wealth, and work, economic reliance, poverty, and equitable income distribution rates all have an impact on state political processes.

conditions and their impact on public policies, highlighting that economic development influences such as per capita income rate, urban population ratio, labor employment level in industry, and others have a direct impact on the pattern of public policies and the themes covered in education. And welfare, highways, taxes, and economic intervention.

Thus, the availability or scarcity of economic resources influences the design of public policies. Rich countries use public expenditure policies to determine which services are provided to their residents. As a result, they are not taxed, in contrast to other countries where citizens spend a substantial percentage of their income in taxes and service fees (Al-Qaryouti, 2006, pp. 82-83).

5. the nature of social structures and the implications for policymaking

Social variables play a significant role in establishing the shape and personality of a society, as well as its system of government, administration, and public policy. There is agreement that the system of governance, politics, and administration is a reflection of their societies' unique social situations, beliefs, customs, and traditions, and that these interactions and factors influence public policies that provide a way out. It is the result of the work of the systems of governance, politics, and administration, as well as their means of solving societal problems and meeting societal needs (Hadid, 2007, p. 47).

The nature of the population, the degree of cultural and social homogeneity, the average age, the number of males, the nature of class social formations, and the importance that the political system attaches to them in deciding its public policies all have an impact on the impact of social structures on public policies, whether in the context of legislation, implementation, or oversight.

This is especially noticeable in the Maghreb countries. Most of these countries have been unable to achieve national unity, create common values for the entire society, and incorporate all local affiliations and loyalties in the face of greater national loyalty. These countries lack a minimum of agreement on general or collective goals, and there are no active institutions, and no principles or values adopted by all members of society, but there are groups of different origins, and each group maintains its own religion, language, values, and ways of life, and the relations between groups in this manner are not interaction relations, but only contact relations, and most Maghreb countries focus on their political systems. To implement public policies aimed at strengthening national unity, the most important of which are:

❖ Involving the public in governance, because the basis of the

challenge of creating national unity is that the masses must acquire, not governments alone.

❖ Improving the economic situations of inhabitants, removing obstacles and barriers between the countryside and the city, and removing geographical distance obstacles through improved communication and transportation.

❖ The construction of national political parties that participate in the process of social, cultural, and political transformation, and their success is related to the success of the country's development.

❖ These places, as well as the amount to which these individuals believe they will gain from the new conditions.

❖ Awareness and information, through social and political education that strengthens the bonds and links between members of society on the one hand, and between them and the political system on the other.

❖ Constitutional safeguards. Achieving national unity does not always imply the merging of demographic groups into a unit so that one group triumphs over another, regardless of the nature of these groups or the techniques employed. Rather, the goal is to gather these units together and place them within a larger national framework, as well as to increase patriotic feelings among its members. political, social, and economic.

Thus, social structures play an important role in determining the general policies of the state, which necessitates a high degree of homogeneity, harmony, and compatibility with the political system; that is, public policies are directed to serve and achieve the needs of society, bring together different social groups, and achieve a state of balance within society. On the contrary, it results in negative effects of these structures on the political system, which impede the progress of the political and development process. As a result, the success or failure of the state's public policies is dependent on the presence of a high ability for the political system to perform its tasks and functions in a correct and balanced manner on all segments of society, such as tax policies. The mechanism and role of formal and informal institutions and structures in developing public policy is linked to distributive and organizational policies, and the balance of that

process in accomplishing those policies.

6. Difficulties preventing the accomplishment of public service

6.1. Maghreb countries' failure to implement local administration and their obstruction of Maghreb unity

Local governance is a natural outgrowth of democratic practice. "who's missing cannot give it," as the saying goes. Local governance cannot be achieved in countries that do not believe in democratic practice. The use of measures in public affairs by central regimes is overstated, with various experiences in Maghreb nations. Where the absence of manifestations associated with good governance at the level of community issue management has a detrimental impact on local governance. The latter does not imply simply legal entry or the state, but numerous actors, including the media, civil society, the elite, intellectuals, political parties, universities, and schools, can be active in strengthening local government through assistance, follow-up, and evaluation.

6.2. The rise of bureaucracy and the impediment to public service achievement

The phenomenon of bureaucracy, with all of its negative concepts, pervades most third-world countries, and this may be due to the lack of a culture in which it is possible to distinguish between the public interest and the personal interest, as well as the public servant's adherence to general rules such as neutrality and objectivity in dealing with citizens. Bureaucracy manifests itself in the following ways:

- ❖ Failure to embody the concept of equality: This is one of the most essential principles that govern public administration, but sadly, many social groups are marginalized owing to a failure to provide acceptable conditions that suit the nature of their demands.
- ❖ Arbitrary use of power: What is noticeable in some public agencies is the arbitrary use of power by those responsible for achieving public interest service for their personal interests, and thus they have violated the legal rules stipulated in Article 11 of the Constitution related to achieving public service. Law".
- ❖ Absence of a communication process between the public administration and the citizens: This causes citizens to have doubts about the amount of services supplied by the public administration in

comparison to the extent of its expectations in reality (Mrizek ben Mohamed, 2014, pp. 21-22).

6.3. The issue of Western Sahara and the impediment to the establishment of the Maghreb Union

This current stage necessitates the consolidation and folding of all outstanding issues and existing differences in order to bet on the future, in a local and international context in which a societal movement calls for development, democracy, and freedom, and there are sensitive external challenges such as strategic and security challenges and the terrorism file, as well as the Maghreb countries' strategic location in light of external threats and pressures.

Here, we can concentrate on Moroccan-Algerian ties, which must come to their senses and engage in some type of future betting. Concerning the outstanding issues, particularly the issue of Western Sahara, Algeria is merely a supporter of the liberation movement, which seeks to achieve independence on its territory in accordance with the principles of international legitimacy and in light of respect for the rules of international law, particularly the right of peoples to self-determination (Charit, 1982, p. 115).

As a result, it must be overcome effectively, and it is certain that the strengthening of relations between the two countries will prompt decision-makers to seek realistic solutions, especially given that what unites Algeria and Morocco is far greater than what divides them, and they should only engage in strengthening relations that will support the Maghreb Union by overcoming all obstacles. This disrupts relations and accelerates growth in the region, particularly by reactivating the Arab Maghreb Union initiative and constructing communication bridges.

To resolve the ongoing issues between Morocco and Algeria related to the Sahara question, the following solutions can be proposed:

❖ Given the indicators and changes that most Maghreb countries are experiencing, both countries must have a strong determination to resolve all disparities and lingering concerns.

❖ Obtaining a just solution to the issue in conformity with international resolutions that assures the resolution of this problem without the involvement of foreign actors.

❖ The necessity for international assurances binding on the parties to the dispute by the employment of all legal measures by the UN and world public opinion, particularly on Morocco, to force it to acknowledge the right of the Sahrawi people to self-determination distant from Moroccan authority.

❖ All dispute parties must make concessions until satisfactory solutions are achieved.

These conditions would lead to a peaceful solution and remove an impediment to the realization of the Maghreb Union project, with the issue of Western Sahara being the biggest real dilemma in the way of building the Arab Maghreb Union project, matters that only require a measure of dialogue and discussion, and the interest of the Maghreb peoples and their future must be invoked. This allows for a realistic and agreed-upon solution that will enable everyone to overcome all of the problems that impede relations and development in the region, particularly the establishment of Maghreb unity and the extension of communication bridges, by reconsidering the obstacles to Maghreb integration in order to determine the nature of the difficulties and obstacles that this project faces in order to overcome them and achieve success. This is not an improvised goal.

7. CONCLUSION

From the foregoing, it can be concluded that the method of distributing the tasks of designing and making public policies between official and informal actors, and preventing state agencies from monopolizing and shortening this process, can only be achieved in a democratic system that permits private initiative, permits the plurality and diversity of private initiatives, and respects the principle of The exchange of power through impartial legal recourse, and thus the writ of mandamus. societal entirety

The achievement of public policymaking in Maghreb countries outside the framework of the executive authority, that is, working on the separation of powers, which in turn achieves the trend towards the introduction of the democratic system and the embodiment of the principle of genuine internal democracy, not that imposed from the outside, and this will only be accomplished by empowering the legislative authority. Whether through its oversight role or public policymaking, and defining the powers

of each body, with the highest priority given to institutions and informal actors in public policymaking, the most important are political parties as the political mechanism for framing citizens and civil society organizations as the backbone of development, which aids individuals in finding solutions to their problems. Thus, the public policymaking process is a participatory process characterized by the distribution of public policymaking responsibilities among the many official actors without one actor's domination over the others or deletion of the involvement of informal actors in it.

7.1. Study results

❖ The competence and role of official institutions to translate societal expectations into practice results in more democratic and comprehensive public policy outcomes.

❖ The dominance of executive institutions and the weakness of representative institutions represented by legislative authorities or parliaments in Maghreb countries, whose public policies frequently express the nature of the relationship between the formal and informal institutions of the political system, results in the majority of those countries' public policies failing to meet all of society's goals.

❖ The role of informal institutions in the Maghreb countries in terms of their relationship to the political system and their impact on the public policy-making process highlights the weakness, negativity, and fragility of these countries' informal institutions' intellectual and organizational structures, as well as the marginality of their role in the political process, because the informal institutions in the Maghreb countries are unable to perform. It is also fully insulated from the political process due to its functions of communicating and forwarding the demands of the forces it represents.

❖ The more public policy is based on constitutional rules in its formulation, and no institution of the political system transcends the constitution, the more the needs and interests of society are met, and hence the success of public policy.

7.2. Study recommendations

❖ Rethinking the ruling elite's role in involving non-official actors in the public policy-making process in order to achieve integration,

coexistence, and harmony between them and official actors, especially in light of the current challenges, whether local or international, that Algeria is currently facing due to the ineffectiveness of state activity. Its capabilities are diminished, and its institutions are not serious about achieving t

❖ he importance of strengthening the internal democratic process because it is the appropriate framework for protecting individuals' and citizens' rights, particularly in elections and freedom of expression.

❖ The need to support the private sector in order to contribute to the development and crystallization of social forces that will be an important building block of these actors, particularly civil society organizations, particularly because the presence of a strong private sector will contribute to providing financial and material support for these formations and actors by pushing the development wheel.

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