

The role of political culture in promoting administrative use and community participation to achieve local development

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Abstract---Amid growing demands for civic participation, multilingual governance, and digital transformation, administrative culture has emerged as a decisive factor in local development. However, limited research has addressed how these dimensions converge across different institutional contexts, particularly in Algeria and France, where shared histories contrast with divergent administrative trajectories. Anchored in a descriptive-comparative methodology, this study draws upon qualitative analyses of legislation, government programs, and institutional mechanisms in Algeria and France. It highlights the role of civic engagement in strengthening administrative transparency and citizen participation. It further analyzes the significance of language in governance, focusing on the integration of Arabic and Tamazight in Algeria and the sovereignty of French linguistic policies. The comparative analysis reveals both convergences and divergences in participatory governance, linguistic integration, and digital readiness. This research concludes that sustainable local development requires institutional commitment to civic inclusion, multilingual access, and secure digital infrastructure, offering policy recommendations to enhance governance capacity in both contexts.

Keywords---Administrative culture, governance, civic engagement, multilingualism, digital transformation.

Introduction

Jurist David Rooney, professor of comparative law, believes that students of foreign law should understand influential factors in foreign legal structure that constitute the legal basis. This can be

How to Cite:

Demmouche, M. (2025). The role of political culture in promoting administrative use and community participation to achieve local development. *The International Tax Journal*, 52(6), 4599–4610. Retrieved from <https://internationaltaxjournal.online/index.php/itj/article/view/421>

The International tax journal ISSN: 0097-7314 E-ISSN: 3066-2370 © 2025

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Submitted: 27 October 2025 | Revised: 18 November 2025 | Accepted: 05 December 2025

achieved through a chronological description, studying the extent to which political culture influences administrative values and community participation to achieve local development. It requires, for example, studying the electoral law and political parties, the role of the legislative authority in influencing the executive authority, and determining the political program through public policy discussions.

In this regard, Gabriel's contributions. Almoner and Sidney Ferre refer to the political culture prevailing in developed countries, often embodying a civic culture to achieve development. The degree of harmony, balance, agreement, and neutrality towards the political system is similarly added to achieve a participatory growth in political culture. In the French Republic, we are required to study the political cultures required for local development, in which the citizen plays a key role. By this, I mean citizens who enjoy positive participation through citizenship, which the Encyclopedia Britannica defines as the relationship between the individual and the state including the duties and rights that this relationship entails.¹

In addition to the above, the French Republic has contributed to strengthening citizenship through a set of legal texts, such as Law 78-753² freedom considering access to administrative documents and the reuse of public information, which was amended by Legislative Decree No. 2005-650³ followed the committee creation by the Ministry of Justice, and the "National Commission for Information and Human Rights." In addition, Law 321-2000⁴ denotes the relationship between citizens and the administration obliges all government departments, local authorities, public institutions of an administrative nature, and bodies responsible for managing public services to ensure that citizens have access to information, regarding the name, title, and administrative position of the employee responsible for processing their request. This enhances the role of citizenship in improving public services, which is reflected in the effectiveness of local development and development management. This makes citizens aware of the issue of underdevelopment, its dimensions, and the search for ways to eliminate it.

In light of the above, a law was created regulating relations between the public and the administration in France based on the recommendations of the Ministerial Conference for the Modernization of Work on December 18, 2012. The latter aimed to compile previous laws into a comprehensive system of administrative decisions, informing citizens, enshrining the right to access administrative documents, and settling undisputed disputes. The Government Secretariat was tasked with preparing this law under the decision of March 27, through which the Secretary-General of the Government, Mr Serge Lasvignes, a graduate of the French National School of Administration, was appointed with the assistance of the Head of the Judicial Department of the Council of State, Mr Maud Vialettes, and Ms Cecille Barrois de Sarigny Senior Counsel at the Administrative Court of Paris led the coordination process by involving administrative law experts as legal editors, senior government officials and academics by initiating a broad debate using technological means of communication.

The government has relied on its legal powers based on Law No. 2013-1005⁵ which grants the government the power to simplify relations between the administration and citizens and simplify

¹ -The New Encyclopedia Britannica, Volume 3 micropodia, Library of Congress, 15th edition, USA 2003, p332.

² -Law No. 78-753 relating to freedom of access to administrative documents of July 17, 1978, JORF.

³ -Law Order No. 2005-650 of 6 July 2005 relating to freedom of access to administrative documents and the reuse of public information (JORF).

⁴ -Law N 2000-321 of April 12, 2000 relating to the rights of citizens in their relations with administrations, JORF.

⁵ -Law N 2013-1005 of November 12, 2013 authorizing the government to simplify relations between the administration and citizens - JORF N263.

administrative procedures by setting the necessary conditions for this, while enhancing public participation, provides all information to citizens, and ensures the provision of guarantees against legal changes in the field of legislation. This law explains the government's interference in the legislative function, whether during the stage of preparing the law or added during the Cabinet meeting of October 14, 2015, until it enters into force on January 1, 2016.

It is important to note the role of political culture in institutional, functional integration, which supports the principle of coordination and cooperation between constitutional institutions. Local development requires well-thought-out laws, which have led to the joint formulation of a dual legislative guide⁶ between the Secretary-General of the Government and the Vice-President of the Council of State. This allows stakeholders to understand the procedures and stages that a law must go through, whether constitutional review by the Constitutional Council, consultation with the Council of State, or discussion in the Council of Ministers or Parliament; Yet these clarifications and explanations enable decision-makers to create an informed political culture. According to David McKelland, achieving development depends primarily on the degree of awareness that contributes to changing some of the traditional values and standards that hinder development⁷.

The collective consciousness that prevailed in France was the result of the reshaping of intellectual life in the 1970s, following the gradual abandonment by the communist political parties of the political discourse based on the idea of revolution. The renewed interest in the subject of ethics led by Julien was a campaign about the ethical foundations of politics by opening media platforms to political debates about the inclusion of technology and attention to the health aspects of society, the issues that would enhance local development rates. Consequently, the new political culture influenced local decision-makers through political support for the development of civil society and organizations, leading to a massive increase in local associations and contributing to urban policy throughout France.⁸

political awareness has contributed to changing mentalities towards achieving development, the applied method of Mayor Hubert Dubedout, Hubert Dubidot, on geopolitical background and a program to improve the city of Grenoble's infrastructure. He also presented a vision for the numerical participation of Grenoble's citizens within the framework of local democracy, stemming from the establishment of a municipal working group to encourage citizen participation in local decision-making and strengthen communication between residents and local authorities. Georges Fréche, Mayor of Montblanc, adopted the same policy, within residential complexes that provides citizens with the right to meet and present their concerns and proposals, as confirming that political culture influences the effectiveness of development programs.⁹

It is important to point out that Algeria has sought to bring the level of economic and social development closer to the European Union, including the French Republic, especially in the economic, scientific, technological, social, cultural and environmental fields, and there is a desire to establish and deepen political consultations, which shows the extent of the role of political culture in strengthening dialogue between the two countries. This dialogue does not mean interference in the internal affairs and policies of the two countries. But rather Presidential Decree 05-156 ratifying¹⁰

⁶ -Logistics guide, 3 Edition, 2017 legi France_ gouv F R.

⁷ - Maash Dawiya, the professional magazine for sports sciences, humanities and social sciences, culture, awareness and development, what is the relationship? Volume 10, Issue 01, 2023, pp. 205-206

⁸ -Julian Bourg ; from Revolution To Ethics : May 1968 and contemporary French Thought , Montreal 2007, p p 16-17.

⁹ -Patrick lecomte , jean-pierre Bernard, Jean Marc Blanche rie, Municipal action groups in the local political system. Grenoble Valence, Chambéry, French Review of Political Science 1972, p 296-318.

¹⁰ Presidential Decree No. 05-159 dated 18 Rabi' al-Awwal 1426 corresponding to 27 April 2005 includes ratification, Issue - April 30, 2005 ,31

the Euro-Mediterranean Agreement to establish a partnership between the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria on the one hand and the European Community and its member states on the other. Then it aims to achieve the following:

.Working to provide an appropriate political framework for dialogue and cooperation in all fields

.Deepening exchanges to serve the development of economic and social relations Encouraging human exchanges, especially within the framework of administrative procedures In our humble opinion, Algeria relies on the principle of priority of implementation over theory. Although such agreements fall within the powers of the President of the Republic, according to Article 149 of the

Constitution, which grants him the right to ratify, and 2020 concerning common European law, particularly Article 217 of the 2009 Lisbon Treaty, which stipulates the possibility of the European

¹¹Community concluding partnerships

preceded by a series of previous laws that are consistent with European legal texts, especially France, for example, Decree No. 88-131 regulates relations between the administration and the citizen, which is similar in content to French law. However, the Algerian legislator was content with issuing a decree, and compared to the French legislator, he gave greater importance to the legal formation of it by issuing it by law, which means, according to the principle of the hierarchy of laws, legal texts take precedence over decrees. Regarding Algerian political culture, which on Political Parties ¹² considers political parties an integral part of its structure, Law No. 12-04 stipulates that the role of political parties contributes to shaping public opinion and preparing elites capable of assuming responsibilities by proposing their candidates for elected councils, whether local or national, with the need to create dialogue between citizens and the state, which promotes the participatory approach and establishes administrative traditions that contribute to achieving local development. Algeria continues to seek to expand women's opportunities in elected councils, particularly Organic Law 12-03, which defines how to expand women's opportunities in elected councils, whether national or provincial to preserve the status and percentage of Algerian women's presence in elected councils. However, their role remains limited due to the presence of masculine values in Algerian culture, which has been nurtured by a group of customs and traditions in the presence of religious texts that refer to the guardianship of men does not mean his superiority or ¹³, monopoly, but rather Islamic religious values call for the existence of a space for participation by both parties in decision-making

On the other hand, a set of laws were issued in France calling for gender equality as a prevailing ¹⁴ political and societal culture, such as Law No. 496-2008 on combating discrimination, which stipulates the necessity of not discriminating based on race, gender, religion, belief, age, disability, etc., and in the event of such occurrence, it entails legal consequences and penalties. This confirms the extent of openness of political decision-makers due to the existence of a political culture based on justice and the lack of fear of it. The French legislator has re-modernized the role of the French judiciary through Law No. 1547-216 on the modernization of justice in the 21st century. This is done by bringing the judiciary closer ¹⁵ to citizens by strengthening the policy of access to the law and taking proactive measures in a friendly manner that falls within the framework of the duties of the judicial mediator

¹¹ Hattab Fouad, Approximation of Legislation within the Framework of the Partnership Agreement between Algeria and the European Union, Scientific Research Notebooks, 10, Issue 2, (2022), pp. 598-599

¹² Organic Law 12-04, Related to parties Politics -

¹³ Kousa Nour El Din, The Role of Masculine Values in Determining the Status of Women in Algerian Society - A Theoretical Approach Based on the Cultural Approach, Al-Tadwin Magazine, Volume 06/ Issue 01, July 30, 2020, pp. 257-256

¹⁴ -Loi N 0 2008- 496 on May 27 2008 Portant diverse dispositions D'adaptation au droit communautaire dans le domaine de la lutte contre les discriminations, JORF, N 123 du 05/28/2008.

¹⁵Loi N 0 2016- 1547 on November 18, 2016 de modernization. -

Considering that political culture contributes to the local development process by instilling a participatory culture in decision-making, political decision-makers employ a set of mechanisms and mechanisms in the form of speeches or the creation of advisory or oversight bodies to support the political system's capabilities within the framework of a political modernization process based on a rational character to achieve sound governance, differentiate political functions, and enhance political participation. Accordingly, administrative activity predates judicial work, despite the French project establishing administrative justice to preserve the principle of legitimacy. then to¹⁶ say the French Republic Ombudsman was established by Law No. 6-73, which grants the authority to receive citizens' complaints related to their relationship with the administration and present them to the competent authority. In the absence of such a body, the French Republic Ombudsman can take disciplinary action against the official, and if necessary, a complaint can be filed with the criminal authority. The French Council of State has ruled that the Ombudsman is independent, and its decisions are not subject to judicial appeal, as they fall within the framework of guidance and proposal.¹⁷

Algerian Republic Ombudsman. until the issuance of¹⁸ it was created by Presidential Decree 96-113 dated 02/08/1999 abolishes the Ombudsman of the Republic, 170¹⁹ -Presidential Decree No. 99 based on the argument that it is a logical and more beneficial measure, on the pretext. citizens go to central departments instead of going to the Ombudsman of the Republic, which explains the extent of the political system's closure during that period and the abolition of the body in less than 03 years .of its establishment, despite its presence in France since 1973; ,²⁰ Presidential Decree 20-45 given the establishment of the Ombudsman of the Republic, but among his duties is monitoring the proper functioning of the administration regarding citizens. He also cannot interfere in any judicial procedure or review a judicial decision. This explains why the powers of the French Ombudsman of the Republic are broader than those of his Algerian counterpart, which confirms the extent of the French legislator's keenness to provide all mechanisms to limit administrative arbitrariness and serve the development program.

Language as an administrative culture to achieve local development

Anyone studying the importance of language in achieving local development in Algeria must study and analyze schools, institutions, and how to deal with them. There are two types: the first type is represented by scientific and technical schools and institutes that are a legacy of the colonial era, such as the School of Public Works, Engineering, Commerce, Finance, Irrigation, and Agriculture, which worked to confront the challenges of development. The second type can be limited to the National School of Administration, which has trained many cadres in various specializations, such²¹ ., as public and local administration, judiciary, and foreign policy

¹⁶ Bahloli Abu al-Fadl Muhammad, The Republic's Mediator: A Body for Establishing the Relationship between the Administration and the Citizen and Developing Society, Al-Nasiriya Journal of Social and Historical Studies, A13, University of Mascara, p. 16 ,2022/24/04

¹⁷ -Loi N ° 73-6 on January 3, 1973 an institution of the media, JORF, January 4, 1973 (163) N ° 03.

¹⁸ Jalti Mansour , The Legal System of the Ombudsman in Algerian and Comparative Legislation, Journal of Legal and Political Research , No. (02) , Issue (14) , Moulay Tariq University. Saida, pp. 178-179

¹⁹ Decree Presidential Decree No. 99-170 dated 20 Rabi' al-Thani 1420 AH corresponding to 2 August 1999, abolishing the institution of the Ombudsman of the Republic. Q52

²⁰ Presidential Decree No. 20-45 dated 21 Jumada Al-Thani 1441 corresponding to February 15, 2020, establishing the Ombudsman of the Republic, Official Gazette , No. 09, February 19, 2020

²¹ . Farik Bashir, Francophone Dominance over Algerian Administration, Dar Al-Umma, 2019, pp. 25-28 -

Despite the issuance by President Houari Boumediene of Order No. 76/35 organization of²² , education and training which establishes the educational message must be within the framework of Arab-Islamic values and socialist principles, whether in the field of education at all its levels, from preparatory education to higher education, the positioning of French-speaking cadres prevented the implementation of this law, until the National People's Assembly representatives woke up to the need to Arabize documentation, which emerged in many legal texts in the aftermath of the October 5, 1988 uprising , concerning associations of a political nature²³ Law No. 89-11 _and .Article 4 of which stipulates the necessity of using the Arabic language in their official activities

_ The National People's Assembly's bylaws, which include the National People's Assembly's , internal regulations;²⁴ confirm in Article 2 that discussions in the National People's Assembly shall .be in the Arabic language

²⁶ and State Law²⁵ The Municipal stipulates in its articles that the deliberations and work of the Municipal People's Council shall be conducted and written in the Arabic language; otherwise, they .shall be subject to absolute nullity

Media Law No. 90-7 considering the role of the media in shaping public²⁷ opinion, embodying the citizen's right to be fully and objectively informed of facts and opinions, participating in technological development, culture, and education within the framework of national values that share with the objectives of local development, the Algerian legislator has obligated the publication of periodicals of the public media in the Arabic language and the possibility of issuing a reasoned decision prohibiting the use of a foreign language by periodicals of the public media issued by the Supreme Council of Media, with the possibility of appealing this decision before the Administrative Chamber of the Supreme Court,. In general, this raises many questions about the reasons for the Algerian legislator's reference to the possibility of an administrative appeal against any decision prohibiting the use of a foreign language

Given these legal texts supporting the Arabic language in administration, it did not find its way in many central and local sectors. The representatives of the National People's Assembly were forced and its²⁸ to pass Law No. 91-05, which includes the generalization of the use of the Arabic language allocation to the use of this language in the fields of national life, its promotion, and protection. This law obligated all sectors, administrative institutions, and associations to use the Arabic language alone in all their work, from communication and administrative, financial, technical, and artistic management. However, it is noted that there are no deterrent penal provisions that rise to the level ,of infringing on one of the national components

In addition to the already mentioned ,No. 91-05, ²⁹ the issuance of Legislative Decree No. 92-02 , which extends the deadline stipulated in the law on the generalization of the use of the Arabic ,language until the necessary conditions are met to prompt the President of the Republic, Mr.

²² Order No. 76-35 dated 16 Rabi' al-Thani 1396 corresponding to 16 April 1976 regarding the organization of education - . and training, No. 534, Official Gazette

²³ Law No. 89-11 of 2 Dhu al-Hijjah 1409 corresponding to 5 July 1989 regarding associations of a political nature, Official - .Gazette , No. 714

²⁴ The National People's Assembly Regulations dated 29 Rabi' al-Awwal 1410 AH corresponding to 29 October 1989, - .including the internal regulations of the National People's Assembly, No. 1406, Official Gazette

²⁵ Law No. 90-08 of Ramadan 12, 1410 AH corresponding to April 7, 1990, relating to the municipality, No. 15, Official - .Gazette

²⁶ . Law No. 90-09 dated Ramadan 12, 1410, corresponding to April 7, 1990, relating to the state, Q15 -

²⁷ . Law No. 90-07 of Ramadan 8, 1410 AH corresponding to April 3, 1990, relating to the media, Q14 -

²⁸ Law No. 91-05 dated 30 Jumada al-Thani 1411 AH corresponding to 16 January 1991, which includes the generalization - .of the use of the Arabic language. No. 03, Official Gazette

²⁹ Legislative Decree No. 92-02 dated 3 Muharram 1413 corresponding to July 4, 1992, implementing Law No. 91-05 dated - . January 16, 1991, which includes the generalization of the use of the Arabic language. Q54

Liamine Zeroual, to restore the consideration of this law through Order No. 96-30,³⁰ , emphasize the preservation of the Arabic language and its generalization, taking into account the requirements of international dealings, especially about international agreements and treaties. He specifically stipulated the establishment of the Supreme Council for the Arabic Language, which is entrusted with supervising, monitoring, and ensuring the extent of the application and implementation of the generalization of using .the Arabic language

Among the historical evidence and representations of the importance of language in development, as it is included in the scope of electronic and educational programs, is an element of communication between individuals and institutions. Accordingly, the name “the daughter of the market” was given to the Arabic language due to its role in commercial transactions. This explains the extent of the interest of the United States of America in the English language and the prevailing conflict in the linguistic dictionary industry between them and the British model. The American model emphasized its interest in language as relating it ,to independence and dignity ; it requires the formation of a special system in language and government. The matter is not related to the dominance of the English language in the educational system only, but rather to the consolidation of the American ³¹.English dialect

Given the linguistic conflict in Algeria, which has negatively affected administrative dealings as a means of communication, the difference in linguistic formation necessarily leads to a widening gap between the policymaker and its implementer, especially in Arabic. Accordingly, the French writer Roger Gans said " : Francophonie is resisting Arabization in the Maghreb," and French speakers are no less important than military units, because they contribute to the French linguistic and cultural expansion, which is part of the phenomenon of cultural substitution based on the principle of ,cultural and linguistic imbalance. This in turn led some writers to demand the reform of the Arabic ³²language by writing it in Latin letters, such as Abdel Aziz Fahmy in 1943

The task of achieving cultural substitution was entrusted to the Francophonie organization as an ideology that reproduces relations of dependency based on the colonial cultural and linguistic heritage for economic and political purposes. We aim to study other people and subject them to their culture and language. This explains why the French government allocated the Ministry of Cooperation, Development, and Francophonie to work on the Frenchification of the Arab elites and working on their spiritual, moral, and intellectual separation through mechanisms of Francophone influence, such as education in the French language, ³³.and culture

As for the French Republic, the French language is one of the fundamental elements that define the French character and heritage, according to the text of Article 1 of Law No. 49-13-75 ³⁴ , obliges institutions to use the French language in the fields of education, work, exchanges and public services. Any sign or advertisement placed on a public road, open to the public, or in a public means of transport must be in French, even in contracts concluded by the public and private sectors, which must be presented in French. However, these provisions do not apply to contracts concluded within

³⁰ Order No. 96-30 dated Sha'ban 10, 1417 corresponding to December 21, 1996 amending and supplementing Law No. 91 - - . dated No. 81 05

³¹ Saeed Maqas, Aliwat Ambarka, Language and its Role in Economic Development, Journal of Legal and Social Sciences, - .Ziane Achour University, In Djelfa, Issue 1, pp. 280-281

³² Hamidat Miloud, The Linguistic Conflict in the Maghreb between Westernization and Arabization, Al-Baheth Magazine , - .University of Laghouat, p. 203

³³ Al-Muaiouf Abdul Aziz, Francophonie, “Its History and Effects on Arab Science,” Journal of Arts and Humanities, King - . Abdulaziz University , 2018, pp. 172-178

³⁴ -Loi N °94-665 on August 1994 relative to the French language, N 0 180 on August 5 1994 JORF.

and ³⁵, the framework of investment, as defined in Law No. 96-597 on the modernization of financial are fully implemented outside French territory..

This does not mean that the French government began to pay attention to the linguistic dimension since 1975, but rather the efforts of the French judge Paul Magnaud since 1857 regarding the necessity of protecting the French language from other local languages to achieve linguistic sovereignty, such as the Occitan language. Breton, Catalan, Basque, Corsican, Flemish, and others, which requires the granting of support ³⁶ with amendment of the previous law by a new law 665-94 by local communities and public institutions committed to the generalization of the French language. Accordingly, we must stand in the face of the French legislator's use of the term "utilize," which focuses on actual and direct use; while the Algerian legislator was satisfied with the word "generalization," which means expansion, and indicates that the Arabic language, in its narrow framework, requires expansion at the expense of the French language

Linguistic sovereignty refers to the right of people and communities to make decisions regarding their language and its use, without prejudice to secondary or regional languages. Within this framework, Law No. 2021-641 on the Cultural Protection and Promotion of Regional Languages in France was drafted stipulating the protection of the linguistic heritage that consists of French and regional languages. If local development aims to create projects that promote belonging, citizenship, and community stability, then attention to linguistic citizenship can achieve this by ³⁸ generalizing the use of the national language in all institutions and public spaces

In line with the above, some responses came from the Algerian government by issuing Presidential Decree No. 95-147 which includes the establishment of ³⁹ the Supreme Authority charged with restoring the prestige of the Amazigh language, promoting it as a basis for national identity and achieving linguistic coexistence that contributes to the formulation and implementation of development policies. Algerian elites, such as Sheikh Mubarak Al-Mili in his book "The History of Algeria in the Past and Present" and Professor Tawfiq Al-Madani in his book "The Book of Algeria," have expressed their support for the Amazigh language. Abdel Hamid Ben Badis expressed in his article in Al-Shihab newspaper, entitled "What the Hand of God Has Unite, the Hand of Satan Shatters," the necessity of uniting the Amazigh and Arabic languages in the crucible ⁴⁰ of Islam

Today, we can see the role of language as an administrative culture in achieving local development requirements, whether through communication and harmony within the administrative process or within the framework of enhancing satisfaction and social cohesion through democracy, linguistic sovereignty, and the protection of local heritage. This contributes to a real dynamic in shaping public policies and promoting social inclusiveness and local cooperation.

³⁵ -Law No. 96-597 of July 2, 1996 on the modernization of financial activities, JORF.

³⁶ -Law No. 75-1349 of December 31, 1975 relating to the use of the French language, JORF.

³⁷ -Law 2021-641 of May 21, 2021 relating to the heritage protection of regional languages and their promotion, May 12, 2021, JORF.

³⁸ Gargoor Ahlam, The Policy of Multilingualism and Its Role in Promoting Linguistic Citizenship, Al-Mi'yar Magazine, - Issue 12, December 2, 2021, p. 187

³⁹ Presidential Decree No. 95-147 dated 27 Dhu al-Hijjah 1415 corresponding to 27 May 1995 establishing a Supreme Authority responsible for restoring the status of the Amazigh language and promoting the Amazigh language, Official Gazette, Q29

⁴⁰ Maash Al -Tayeb, the Amazigh issue in Algeria from the desired to the official roots, The path, Recognition and the Position of Elites, Alsun Journal for Research and Studies, 05/25/2022, pp. 119-121

The role of digitization in developing administrative culture and its impact on local development

The use of technology in administrative processes will shift administration from its traditional, emotionally driven nature, which distributes tasks and responsibilities without regard for the minimum requirements of scientific capabilities, cognitive ability, good administrative behavior to a digital electronic nature that focuses on managing information, digital technologies and networks, relationships to achieve responsiveness, as well as participatory relationship based on flexible and variable plans that aim to improve public services and keep pace with developments to achieve effective local development.⁴¹

It is noteworthy that the digital transformation taking place in management has contributed to the development of administrative culture. Digital innovations and technological advancements have become pivotal in achieving local development requirements, both through increasing work efficiency, which enables management to improve and organize administrative processes, and through contributing to the advancement of communication behavior within institutions through the availability of digital technologies to enhancing cooperation, the exchange of experiences and knowledge among employees. On the other hand, accurate data and information help administrative decision-makers make strategic decisions, while ensuring transparency and accountability regarding the progress made in achieving the set and desired goals..

There are a number of factors we should focus on when we ask how digitization can achieve administrative cultural development, and what the ethical dimension stands for. In this regard. This is in light of the digital risks and ethical challenges they pose, both through their threat to the principle of personal privacy. This prompts us to raise many questions about who has the right to access personal information, when it did so and how, which James Moore referred to as the right to , information privacy, especially since most technologies for recording personal data and information are used without the knowledge of their owners. ⁴² .

If local development needs digitization to improve access to services and enhance distance learning and skills in an easy-to-use manner, we must not stop our research on the relationship according to the imperative approach based on policy analysis under the principle of the greatest benefit for the greatest number, focusing on methods rather than results..

The adoption of digitization in administration and institutions has opened the door to the emergence of new challenges that have prevented them from achieving the dimensions of local development. The latter aims to enhance community participation and consolidate national identity ,but cannot be achieved in the face of the threat of cybercrime. Providing the greatest benefit to the greatest number of people requires reconsideration as long as the security element is not adhered to by the administration and institutions, creating a new crisis that predates some national legislation. Therefore, we are faced with the inevitability of the benefits offered by digital transformation, from labor efficiency and improved quality of public services, enabling it to spread to a wide segment of ,the public to benefit from these services and from the inevitability of the danger of this transformation and the countless crimes that accompany it.⁴³ .

⁴¹ Khadija's gambling , Administrative Digitization in Algeria, Between the Inevitability of Transition and Implementation .Obstacles, Al-Mofaker Magazine , Volume 18 Issue 1, (2023), pp. 142-143

⁴² Madhkur Malika, The Ethical Challenges of Digitization, Academy of Social and Human Studies, Volume 14, A02, 2022, _ .pp. 160-161

⁴³ Congratulations Fatima, Wolf Muhammad, New Crimes , Defining the Concept and Determining Patterns, Journal of _ .Legal and Political Thought, Volume 7, Issue (1), 2023, pp. 836-838

In our assessment of this area, regarding the reality of digitization as a mechanism for developing administrative culture and achieving local development, we must examine the precautions and alternatives implemented by Algeria and France, and whether they have achieved user protection, thereby enhancing citizens' confidence in their administration and achieving job and community satisfaction, which is reflected in local development by reducing the digital gap through the provision of qualified human and , financial resources, equipment, and devices, including digital ⁴⁴ .platforms and software.

If we take the statistics on cybercrime in Algeria provided by the National Security Services for the period from 2017 to 2019, we will see the increasing nature of criminality, given the rise in the percentage of internet users to 59.6% There is also an absence of a culture of reporting ⁴⁵ .in 2019 cybercrimedue to social influences stemming from customs and traditions, which manifest themselves in various aspects related to cybercrime⁴⁶:

- .Information discrepancy and hacking
- .Impersonating people to seize bank balances
- .Use of a service disruption virus by hackers
- .Infringement of intellectual property rights

Digitalization provides transparency in administrative and financial operations, which is a key element in promoting local development. Achieving this requires a set of conditions and elements, the most important of which are ⁴⁷:

Timing, the important part of local development management. Late information is still a subject to neglect and loses its functional value. Automated and controlled programming of information, .whether by specifying a date and time, will achieve better functional performance and high quality.

Transparency in achieving local development requires making information available to all ,responsible parties simultaneously which is a feasible feat achieved with modern technology ..

The development process is primarily communicative ;it requires a simple and understandable language that can be provided by digitization through computer language, along with the possibility of individual translation into multiple languages. .

_ Moreover, achieving transparency in administrative work requires periodic and unannounced monitoring for accountability. This process can be achieved through digitization, which allows access to necessary information at any timewith just click of a button.

The laws regulating the digitization of administrative processes in France represent an essential part of the legal framework to achieving economic and societal prosperity and well-being. Through European Union directives and national legislation, institutions are directed to comply with transparency standards, in addition to promoting long-term customer engagement, providing a framework for sustainable investment, and building a more transparent and accountable business environment, which enhances interaction and cooperation between the public, private sectors and civil society.⁴⁸.

⁴⁴ Dandoon Jamal Al-Din, Prospects of Digitization and its Impact on Economic Development, Volume 6, Special Issue , _ Journal of Secondary and Economic Research, pp. 60-61 ,(2023)

⁴⁵ Nafi Zainab, Shabani Majid, Challenges of Electronic Governance in Algeria, Cybercrime as a Model, Journal of .Economics , Management and Business Sciences, Volume 3, Issue 1 2020, p. 787

⁴⁶ . Qandilji Amer Ibrahim, e- government , Jordan, Dar Al-Masirah for Publishing and Distribution, 2015, p. 318 _

⁴⁷ Tawhariya Amal, Adel bin Omar, Digitization as a mechanism for embodying the efficiency and effectiveness of _ financial and administrative management, Volume 5, Q1, 2023, Journal of Legal and Political Research, p. 91

⁴⁸ _peter verhoef , Digital Transformation: A multidisciplinary Reflection and research agenda, journal of business research , 2021, journal , p122.

.In this context, Algeria re-drafted Law No. 09-04⁴⁹ Including special rules for the prevention and combating of crimes related to information and communication technologies to protect and monitor electronic communications in cases permitted by law?

- ..Electronic operations related to terrorism, sabotage, and crimes against state security
- ..A potential threat to public order, national defense, state institutions, or the national economy
- .Requirements of judicial investigations and security investigations

Establishment of the National Authority for the Prevention and Combating of Crimes Related to Information and Communication Technologies under Presidential Decree 19-172⁵⁰ . which remained in the organization's prison until after 10 years to announce the establishment of the authority. in addition to the above, and within the framework of protecting natural persons in the field of economy processing personal data , Law No. 18-07 was issued⁵¹ without prejudice to the civil and political rights related to the International Covenant, which Algeria joined by virtue of⁵² , Presidential Decree No. 89-67 the legal procedures and guarantees to protect electronic users, and expand the scope of electronic transactions by virtue of Law No. 15-04⁵³ specifying the general rules related to electronic signature and certification, which defines the relationship between the electronic site and data and technological information and the provision of all electronic certificates . Achieving this requires establishing the National Authority for Electronic Certification, its operations and tasks by virtue of Executive Decree No. 16-134⁵⁴ as an independent administrative authority established under the Prime Minister that carries out electronic auditing procedures and presents policies, strategies and studies in the digital field. Despite the aforementioned legal arsenal and national bodies, the absence of a unified national digital policy has rendered the reality of digitalization in Algeria inevitably bewildering. However, the President of the Republic's awareness of the need to formulate a clear plan and strategy led to the creation of a dedicated Ministry for , Digitization and Statistics by Executive Decree No. 20-363⁵⁵ which defines the powers of the .Minister of Digitization and Statistics Within the framework of the government's general policy, a national policy in the field of digitization, the development of statistical information, the organization and strengthening of the national statistical system are being prepared and presented to the Prime Minister. Given the growing political interest in the role of digitization and statistics in promoting the national economy, a High Commission for Digitization was established by as a special public institution under the supervision of the⁵⁶ Presidential Decree No. 23-314 Presidency of the Republic, tasked with designing the national digitization strategy in consultation with stakeholders in local development, relevant sectors, institutions, the economic sector, and civil .society.

⁴⁹ _ Law No. 09-04 of 14 Shabat 1430 A.H. corresponding to August 5, 2009, includes special rules for the prevention and . combating of crimes related to information and communication technologies. Q47

⁵⁰ Presidential Decree No. 19-178 dated Shawwal 3, 1440 AH corresponding to June 6, 2019, defining the composition of the National Authority for the Prevention and Combating of Crimes Related to Information and Communication Technologies, . its organization and methods. Her walk, Q37

⁵¹ Law No. 18-07 of Ramadan 25, 1439 corresponding to June 10, 2018 , relating to the protection of natural persons in the _ .field of processing personal data , No. 34

⁵² Presidential Decree No. 89-67 dated Shawwal 11, 1409 corresponding to May 16 , 1939, includes accession to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, approved by the United Nations . General Assembly on December 16, 1966 . Q20

⁵³ Law No. 15-04 dated 11 Rabi ' al-Thani 1436 corresponding to 1 February 2015, setting out the general rules relating to _ . electronic signatures and certification. A06

⁵⁴ Executive Decree No. 16-134 dated 17 Rajab 1437 corresponding to April 25, 2016, defining the organization, _ . functioning and tasks of the technical administrative services of the National Authority for Electronic Certification . Q26

⁵⁵ Executive Decree No. 20-363 dated 19 Rabi ' al-Thani 1442 AH corresponding to December 5, 2020, defining the powers . of the Minister of Digitization. and statistics, Q74

⁵⁶ Presidential Decree No. 23-314 dated Safar 20, 1445, corresponding to September 6, 2023, establishing a High Authority .for Digitization and defining its tasks, organization, and operation, No. 59

It is important to note that despite the existence of French bodies and institutions specialized in protecting personal data and guaranteeing the rights of individuals about information technology and technologies within the framework of implementing Law No. 78-17 the information ⁵⁷ technology files ,and freedoms, amended by Law No. 801-2004 . ⁵⁸the French legislator, furthermore, has realized the importance of information protection between citizens and the administration, as it is responsible for local development and community satisfaction. Accordingly, regarding electronic exchanges between users and ⁵⁹ Executive Decree No. 2005-1516 was issued authorities administrative authorities, to specialize in the following areas::

Information systems proposed as means for preparing, processing, storing or transferring 1 information that is subject to electronic exchange between administrative bodies and users and .between administrative bodies

A trust service provider that aims to perform functions that contribute to the security of 2 .information exchanged over the Internet

A security product is a device or software that aims to secure information exchanged over the 3 .Internet

Electronic service is an information system that allows users to conduct administrative exchanges 4 .via the Internet

We can see the difference in dealing between the way Algerian and French legislators deal with this system. The latter was able to address the trust between users and administrative institutions by . providing services that help secure and protect information and data, whether through the provision of digital certificates, digital signatures, or encryption services, which contribute to achieving ,security and reliability in electronic communications. As for the Algerian legislator under Order No. 21-09about ⁶⁰ ,the protection of information and administrative documents which focused on classified documents that are prohibited from publication or restricted from access due to their sensitivity and require a duty of confidentiality and limited distribution, it obligated the public employee to maintain professional secrecy and not to disclose the content of any document or information he has accessed. This prohibition remains valid for a period of 10 years from the .cessation or termination of the public employee's professional relationship.

As for civil and disciplinary liability, the relevant authorities may request compensation for the damages they have suffered, in addition to the dismissal of an employee who intentionally discloses which explains how the ⁶¹ ,classified documents. Algerian penalties range from 6 months to 15 years French legislator addresses the effectiveness of digitization by providing systems and data to protect against piracy and cyber attacks. Meanwhile, the Algerian legislator has committed to disciplinary and deterrent penalties to limit the phenomenon. The prevailing opinion today is to rely on protection technologies as a proactive and preventative measure, and to lift criminal sentences as a .second, subsequent measure

⁵⁷ _Law No. ⁰ 78-17 of January 6, 1978 relating to information technology, files and freedoms, No. 0 6 ⁰ Saturday, January 7, 1978.

⁵⁸ _Law No. ⁰ 2004-801 of August 6, 2004 relating to the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and amending Law No. ⁰ 78-17.

⁵⁹ _Order No. 0 2005-1516 of December 8, 2005 relating to electronic exchanges between.

⁶⁰ Order No. 21-09 dated Shawwal 27, 1412 AH corresponding to June 8 , 2021, regarding the protection of administrative information and documents. Issue 45, 2021

⁶¹ Curly hair Saad, Criminalization of Violation of the Confidentiality of Administrative Information and Documents - An _ Analytical Study in Light of Order 21/09 Concerning the Protection of Administrative Information and Documents, Journal .of Law and Humanities, Volume 15, A02, 2022, p. 641