



Peoples Democratic Republic of Algeria
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
Hamma Lakdhar University of El Oued
Faculty of law and Political Science
Department of Political Science



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The Role of Municipalities in activating Social Policy

Case study of El-Oued Municipality (2020–2024)

Submitted by:

Chima Mertil

Supervised by:

Dr.Khaled Beggas

Board of Examiners

Dr. sara chibat

President University of El Oued

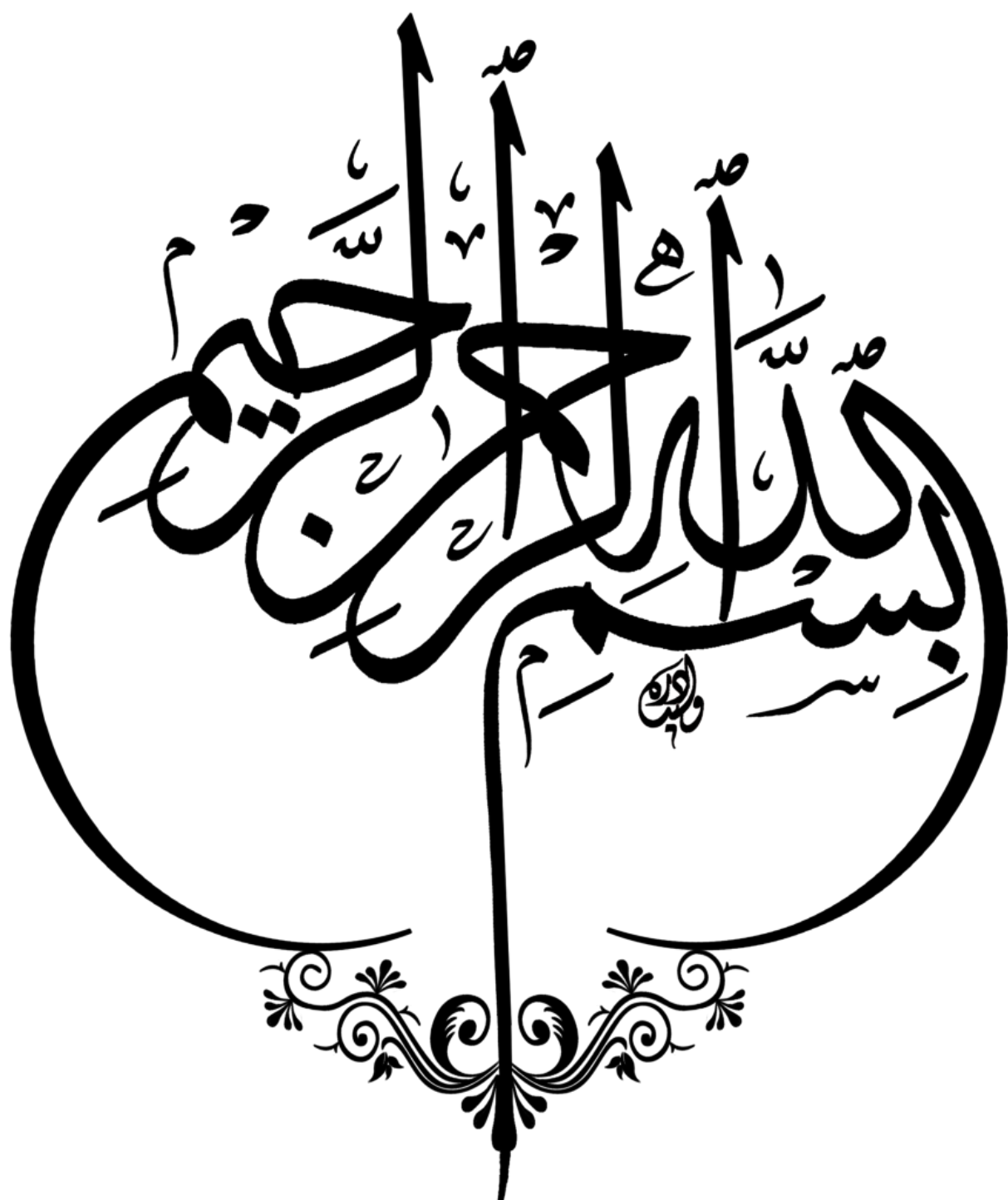
Dr .Khaled Beggas

Supervisor University of El Oued

Dr .Mekki Hafida

Examiner University of El Oued

Academic year: 2023/2024



Dedication

To my lighthouse, to the dearest I have in the world: BABA.

To the piece of heaven, a very strong and gentle soul who taught me to trust Allah, believe in hard work and that so much could be done: MAMA.

To my only brother: BILAL.

To my four sisters: AMAL HABIBA AYA LOUBNA.

To my babies: MARIYA CHAHIN ANIS YAMAN.

To everyone who supported me in my study.

To my hero, my beloved soul mate: SELIMAN.

To Me

To Me

To Me

THANK YOU

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Abstract

This study seeks to the municipality role in activating social policy through a systematic and scientific projection through a case study of El Oued Municipality (2020_2024).

Discovering the theoretical frames for social policy as well as the municipality, while tracking the municipality role and its outcomes in embodying and practicing social policy of social care field, especially in terms of financial subsidies (lump-sum grants) for vulnerable groups such as the disabled, those with chronic diseases, and women (widows and divorcees). Social policy has rarely been studied in previous literature, especially in the municipality role in particular, so what is new in this study is the specialization in studying this institution in activating social policy.

Finally, the study reached results that confirm the effectiveness of the municipality in improving social policy, despite the presence of some difficulties and gaps that hinder the activation of this policy, which necessitated the development of solutions and future remedial plans.

Key words:

Social policy, Municipality, social security, redistribution, vulnerable groups, social care, lump sum grant.

List of Acronyms

SP: Social Policy

MPC: Municipal People's Council

MPCCh: Municipal People's Council Chairman

VG: Vulnerable Groups

ARC: American Relief Committee

UNGA: United Nations General Assembly

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General Introduction

General Introduction

01. Background of the Study

Social behavior is a human nature present in every human being. It was prevalent in ancient societies, as actions aimed at providing assistance to needy societal groups; it was an ethical and moral approach that had been followed since ancient times without a legal framework showing how to implement social care.

The role of local groups in general and the municipality in particular reflects the government's general orientation in activating and implementing the content of social policy at the local level. The field of social policy is wide and diverse, including: The economic, financial, urban, and social care fields. We chose to study social policy from the field of social care, especially from the financial subsidies, that is, the lump sum grants provided to vulnerable groups , we chose three marginalized groups: women (divorced, widowed), Disabled groups, chronic diseases groups. This is what our study aims to do.

Temporal and spatial boundaries:

In this study, we discussed the role of municipality in activating social policy and took El Oued Municipality as a case study from 2020 to 2024.

02. The importance of the study:

Its importance is evident in:

Scientific importance: • Social policy topics are considered among the newer ancient studies because of their permanent and direct connection to humans and its problems, and needs. •Increasing interest in social policy issues on the part of the state and seeking to activate them through its institutions and official and unofficial actors.

Practical importance: •Knowing the most important social programs carried out by the municipality in activating social policy, especially in the field of social care. •Deepen understanding in El Oued Municipality role in its activation of social policy and its method work, especially the social subsidies provided to vulnerable groups.

03. Objectives of the study:

This study seeks to achieve a set of objectives, including:

- Identify the various contents of social policy, the development of its concept, its pillars, characteristics, and its most important goals.
- Deeper understanding of the role of El Oued Municipality in the social welfare programs it follows to activate social policy at the level of its territory.

04. Literary reviews:

Studies in this field are considered rare, as there is no study presented with the same title, but it can be mentioned:

The study conducted by **Dr. Khalil Al-Zoghdi** on “**The role of local groups in activating social policy, a field study for the Province of El Oued (2010-**

2015),” in which the researcher addressed the following problem: **To what extent do local groups contribute to activating social policy to achieve the welfare of vulnerable groups?**, where it focused This study on the conceptual framework of local communities in general, and then their role in activating social policy for El Oued Province in order to achieve social welfare. However, this study was general and did not delve into the role of municipality in activating social policy.

05. Research problem:

The issue of the municipality’s role in activating social policy is raised and discussed in light of the systems that adopt social welfare policies. Therefore, we pose the following problem:

How does the municipality contribute to activating social policy?

The following sub-questions fall under this problem:

- What is the meaning of municipality and social policy, and what are their most important characteristics, pillars, and goals to both of it?
- What are the most important social welfare programs pursued by Municipality of El Oued?

06. Hypotheses:

To answer the sub-questions raised, the following hypothesis was relied upon: **The municipality has an important role in activating social policy at the local level, as it is a site of interaction with the citizen.**

07 Research approaches:

We use:

Case study approach: This is because we studied one model (Municipality of El Oued) in order to reach broader generalizations, and also because it aims to collect detailed data and information for the study, then analyze its results to reach generalizations that can be applied.

Institutional curriculum: This is to study one of the state institutions, which is the municipality, in terms of its management bodies and their most important powers, in addition to the structural organization of municipality.

Interview: This is done by preparing a group of interviews and asking questions to stakeholders and specialists.

08 Difficulties:

Any academic research faced difficulties, but that does not diminish its value. Among the most important difficulties we faced are:

- Lack of scientific material related to the municipality.
- The scarcity of statistics and the difficulty of obtaining them.
- Social policy concept is complex and cannot be limited to the points mentioned in the study.

09. Structure of the Study:

Based on the above, we use two chapters to answer the previous problem. We devoted the first chapter to conceptual framework of municipality and

social policy, as well as a reference to the concept of vulnerable groups. For the second chapter, it was a study of the fact and prospects of social policy in the municipality of the El Oued (2020-2024), where we introduced the municipality of El Oued and its most important tasks in social care field, in the last we conclude by evaluating the process of activating social policy in the municipality of El Oued.

CHAPTER ONE

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF MUNICIPALITY AND SOCIAL POLICY

Introduction

Municipality is considered as the reflective image of the state at the grassroots level, it is the most important administrative, social, political and grassroots institution in the pyramid state. The municipality seeks to meet the citizen's needs and fulfill their desires. The state also uses it as a tool in implementing its public policy, which includes social policy, as the latter is concerned with the social aspect of individuals, including development, welfare, prevention, etc...

1.1 Conceptual Framework of the municipality

For managing administrative affairs, the Algerian organization relied on the local administration that represented by Wilaya (Province) and municipality, it paid attention to the municipality due to its proximity to the citizen, as it is a fundamental pillar in the political, administrative and social organization in the state, due to this, the Algerian legislator referred to it in all constitutions and made laws to govern, also distinguished it with a set of characteristics

(الهاشمي, 2017_2018).

1.1.1. Development of the Algerian municipal system:

Algeria adopted a decentralized system during the colonial era, and upon gaining independence, it declared legal separation from French texts due to a legal and human vacuum. The reduction in local administrations established by France followed, initiated by Decrees 67/24 and 69/38 for municipalities and

provinces, respectively. Unsuccessful, these decrees prompted Algeria to seek change aligning with societal and environmental developments (Naouel, 2024, p. 516).

The Algerian municipality development witnessed two basic stages: the *French occupation stage*, and the second, is the *post-independence stage*.

A) French colonial stage:

The Algerian municipality before independence served as an aspect of a colonial administration catering to its interests rather than those of the Algerian people (Naouel, 2024, p. 518).

The French administration was using municipality as a tool to impose its control over the Algerian regions, in order to serve the European and French citizen, therefore, French occupation established administrative bodies called the *Arab Offices* in 1844 under the supervision of colonial officers, their goals was to finance the French army and thwart the national resistance (محيو، 1996، صفحة 31).

The Algerian municipality organization was characterized by 03 types of municipalities, which are:

- Civil municipalities:** it was under French army authority, it was located in desert and remote places until 1880. The leader's names of these municipalities were: *Agha*, *Basha Agha*, and *Sheikh Arab* (محيو، 1996، صفحة 32).

•**Mixed municipalities:** They were located in areas where French colony is lower. These municipalities relied on two main bodies: The manager, municipal committee (قاسم، 1988، صفحة 18).

•**Municipalities with full control:** They were centered in northern part of Algeria. This kind of municipality has two bodies: Municipal Council and Mayor (ناصر، 2011، صفحة 19) .

B) The post-independence stage:

This stage also passed through different time stages, the most important of which are:

•**The municipality in the transitional period (1962-1967):** The vacuum left by the French administration forced Algerian authority to establish committees to manage municipal affairs.

• **Administrative division stage 1974:** The term “district” was replaced by the term Wilaya, in accordance with the division of the year 1974 issued pursuant to Order (74-69) of July 17.

•**Municipal Law 2011:** Law (10-11) was concerned with reforming local groups. Therefore, this law came to dedicate citizens’ participation in local affairs to achieve democracy, and promote women’s rights by expanding their representation chances in elected councils (عشي، 2011، صفحة 28)

1.1.2. Definition of municipality in Algeria

The Algerian legislator seeks to develop the administrative organization of local communities; therefore, we devoted this title to defining the municipality in the Algerian constitutions since the 1963 Constitution until the constitutional amendment of 1996, and defining the municipality in the relevant laws, from the first law issued in 1967 until the current law.

A) Municipality Definition in the Algerian constitutions:

Algerian Constitution: It is the fundamental law of the country. It contains all laws of the Constitution that define the state nature and structure, its powers, rights and relations, the rights and responsibilities of citizens (INVEST).

The Algerian Constitution witnessed a several amendments that affected on its laws, starting with the 1963 Constitution, passing through the 1989 Constitution, to the current constitutional amendment.

The Constitution of 1963, dated December 10, 1963, stated in Article 9, “The state is unified and organized in the form of regional, administrative, and social groups ‘the municipality is the basic regional, administrative, economic and social group.

The 1989 Constitution referred to the municipality as “the territorial group of the state, which is the state and the municipality.”

B) Municipality Definitions in the municipality laws:

There are many definitions of municipality according to the laws that regulate its work and system.

It was defined by Municipal Law No. 24/67 of January 18, 1967. The municipality is the basic regional political, administrative, economic, social and cultural group (زكريا، 2017 _ 2018، صفحة 67)

As defined by Municipal Law No. 11-10 of July 22, 2011 relating to municipal law: “The municipality is the basic local groups of the state, it has legal personality and independent financial liability, and is established according to the law.” This is the same definition as Law 08/90.

But Law 08/20 added in the second article and stated that: “The municipality is the decentralized regional base and a exercising citizenship place, it also constitutes a framework for citizen participation in the management of public affairs (بعلي، 2015).

1.1.3. Characteristics of municipality

Algerian municipalities are characterized by a several features, the most important of which are:

- A municipality is a unit, group, or decentralized regional administrative body that has a legal personality and financial independence.
- The municipal system in Algeria is characterized by administrative decentralization, as all its members, bodies, and management committees are chosen by general and direct election, in addition

to the Algerian municipality's reliance on internal resources to cover the expenses and needs of its residents (زكريا، 2017_2018، صفحة 10_09.

- The Algerian legislator has granted the municipality different and broad powers and functions compared to the French municipal.
- The municipality is subject to a political administrative control system, whereby the central political administrative authorities carry out political and administrative control over the municipality, because the municipality is a political, administrative, social and economic unit (فريدة، 2011، الصفحات 213-214.

The characteristics can be summarized in the following table:

Table No. (01): Characteristics of municipality

<i>The characteristics</i>	<i>what is meant by it</i>
<i>Legal personality</i>	It has a legal entity independent of the state and the state. It has the right to litigate before the judiciary. It also has a legal representative (the president of the municipal people's council), and it has the freedom to conclude contracts, agreements and agreements.
<i>Financial autonomy</i>	It has financial independence to manage and equip its local facilities, meet citizens' requirements, and

	implement development programs and plans.
<i>Decentralization</i>	It is characterized by administrative decentralization, functional decentralization, and economic decentralization, which means the distribution of tasks between the central and municipal authorities, with the control and supervision of the central authorities.
<i>Administrative independence</i>	It means independence in various administrative functions, that is, the distribution of administrative tasks between the central government and decentralized administrations

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1.2. Administrative organization of the municipality

The municipality is the basic administrative, political, economic, social and cultural group in the Algerian system. It performs several functions and tasks through the powers and competencies entrusted to it by the Municipal People's Council and Council's Chairman.

1.2.1 Municipal management bodies:

The municipality is considered as place for citizenship exercise and the citizen's participation in public affairs management. The Algerian legislator has granted it the right to form administrative bodies, which are:

- Municipal People's Council.
- Chairman of the Municipal People's Council.
- General Secretariat.

A) The Municipal People's Council:

The Municipal People's Assembly is a group of members, elected for 04 years by ballot according to Article 79 of Law 11-10. The number of Municipal People's Assembly members changes according to changing in the number of municipality's population resulting from the general population census process (الحاج، 2020_2021، صفحة 17).

Democracy is embodied in the elected MPC, by electing its members through direct and secret universal suffrage for a period of 5 years.

B) Municipal People's Council Chairman:

Contrary to prevailed situation in the previous unilateral system, and in line of pluralistic system, the list members appoint one of them as MPCCH (الحاج، 2020_2021، صفحة 22).

The duties of Municipal People's Council Chairmen end in 03 cases specified by the Algerian legislator, which are: exclusion, death.

The above can be summarized as follows:

The **MPCCh** heads municipal executive body, where the president is elected for an electoral term in accordance to the municipality law.

C) General Secretariat:

The General Secretariat of Municipality is an executive body supervised by Secretary-General of Municipality, who is the primary assistant to Municipal People's Council Chairman. The Secretary-General supervises the good conduct of all municipal interests and coordination among them (الامانة العامة ببلدية السبت).

1.2.2. The powers of Municipal management body's

Municipal management bodies differ in the way they organize the municipality, each body has special powers and specific tasks.

A) Municipal People's Council Assembly powers:

The Municipal People's Council exercises many powers that directly affect on the population needs, including: the economic field, the social field, the financial field, the field of urban development, planning and equipment. Below we will mention the most important powers of the Municipal People's Council that serve our topic:

In the economic field: The municipality does everything to develop the economic activities included in its development program, as well as encouraging economic operators and promoting tourism, in addition to the freedom to establish public economic institutions that have a legal personality.

Social field: The legislator, under Article 89 of the Municipal Law, gave the right to council to take the initiative, by following every measure capable

taking care of disadvantaged groups and assisting them in the fields of health, education, and employment, according to financial capabilities

. (الحاج، 2020_2021، صفحة 46)

The Algerian legislator obligated municipality to care for vulnerable and oppressed groups, provide them with a decent life, and guarantee their rights and freedoms.

B) Powers of Municipal People's Council Chairman:

The powers of the Municipal People's Assembly Chairman have varied depending on his representations, such that:

The powers of the Municipal People's Council Chairman his capacity as a representative of the state:

- He chairs the Municipal People's **Council**.
- Represents the municipality in all ceremonies and official demonstrations.
- He implements the state budget and is the one in charge of disbursement.
- Ensures the Municipal People's Assembly implementation of the deliberations.
- Taking initiatives to develop municipal revenues.
- Litigation in the name of municipality and on its behalf (غلاس).

The powers of the Municipal People's Council Chairman t in his capacity as a representative of a state:

- The President of the Municipal People's Assembly has the status of a judicial police officer.

- protecting the historical and cultural heritage and National Liberation Revolution symbols.
- Ensuring respect and implementation of applicable legislation and regulation.
- He has the status of a civil status officer.
- Maintaining public order and security of people and property (غيلاس)

C) General Secretariat Powers

Article (119) of the Executive Decree stipulates the following: “The Secretary-General of the Municipality, under the supervision of the Municipal People’s Council, shall assume the following:

- He handles all public administration affairs.
- Preparing for Municipal People’s Assembly meetings.
- Working with peaceful authority over municipal employees

(زيدان، 2014، صفحة 59).

From Article 129 of Law 11_10, the important Municipal Secretary Powers are:

- Managing and activating the administrative and technical services of municipality.
- Preparing Municipal People’s Assembly deliberations, especially the municipal budget deliberations.
- implementing decisions and user management plans.
- Maintaining records of decisions of the Municipal People’s Council.
- Registering incoming and outgoing mail to the municipality.
- Distributing the various incoming messages to the various departments after

reviewing them by the Secretary-General and the President of the Municipal People's Council (الامانة العامة ببلدية السبت) .

1.2.3 Municipality importance in the Algerian decentralized administrative system:

The municipality's number on the national territory, according to Law 84_09, which includes the territorial reorganization of the country, is 1541 municipalities, which is the current number (زيدان، 2014، صفحة 87).

According to Article 15 of Law 10-11, the municipality consists of two bodies:

- Body consisting of the Municipal People's Council.
- Executive body headed by the Municipal People's Council Chairman.
- The municipality has great importance in the local administrative organization of the Algerian state, because it is a means of gathering citizens.
- It is considered a decentralized administrative district whose mission is to meet the demands of its citizens (زيدان، 2014، صفحة 09), which is an affirmation of its role in activating social policy.
- The municipality is a modern administrative method.
- It is a communication channel between the state and citizen.
- It represents the executive branch in implementing development projects in general and political and social projects in particular.

•Municipality is the institutional framework for practicing democracy at the local level, and the Municipal People’s Council undertakes all measures to inform Citizens' affairs will also be consulted on priorities for economic, social and cultural preparation and development.

1.3. Conceptual Framework of Social Policy

As is the case with public policy, the social policy concepts have changed over time due to the influence of economic, cultural, and political factors, which contributed to formation this concept.

1.3.1. Definition of social policy and its development

In order to discuss the concept of social policy, it is necessary to touch upon the concept of **public policy**.

Public policy is what the government (any public official who is involved in or determines public policy, including school principals, city council members, district superintendents, etc.) does or does not do with respect to an issue that comes before them for consideration and resolution (**Citizen**).

A) Definition of social policy

There are many definitions of social policy based on multiple theories and approaches, such that:

Richard Morris Titmuss defines it as a government plan of action as a result of an attempt to study a situation or control it to achieve the well-being of society (77 بيزيد، 2023، صفحة). **Richard Morris Titmuss** considers that social policy is a

standard for controlling situations and solving social problems.

Arabic researcher **Ahmed Kamal Ahmed** considers it as: a set of decisions issued by the competent authorities in society to achieve its social goals, and these policies are implemented by drawing up interconnected social plans and programs (بيزيد، 2023، صفحة 78).

Social policy is about how global societies treat people who need security, education, employment, health care and social welfare (**Platt**).

From the above, Social policy can be defined as any government action that affects the well-being of citizens, including laws, regulations, executive orders, and judicial decisions (**Social Welfare: Introduction to Social Welfare Policy: Getting Started, 2023**).

Thus, as an operational definition:

SP is a set of social programs and projects issued by the government in which actors at the local and national levels participate to achieve the demands of society in general, and to provide care for vulnerable groups of the poor, the homeless, the disabled,.....etc

There are other concepts similar to social policy, the most important of which are:

- **Social welfare:** Social welfare could be defined as the many programs that are designed to help people in need of goods and services that they are unable to provide for themselves. Local, state, and federal government programs are available (**Hall, 2023**).

- **Social development:** means investing in people. It requires the removal of barriers so that all citizens can journey toward their dreams with confidence and dignity. It is about refusing to accept that people who live in poverty will always be poor. It is about helping people so they can move forward on their path to self-sufficiency (What is social development?, 2008_ 2009).

B) development of social policy concept

social policy concept has gone through several historical stages, the most important of which are:

- **Social policy among the Pharaohs:**

Their social welfare focused on caring for artisans and poor, farmers and soldiers families, and helping youth and elderly, all that was done through special committees affiliated with the political administration. These groups are enumerated and funds are allocated to them, in the information exchange register. This is one of social services means in modern society (حمزة، 2015، صفحة 65).

- **Social policy among Muslims:**

The Islamic religion is a comprehensive and complete religion in its aims and objectives. As God Almighty said in His Noble Book;

﴿وَلْتَكُنْ مِنْكُمْ أُمَّةٌ يَدْعُونَ إِلَى الْخَيْرِ وَيَأْمُرُونَ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ وَيَنْهَوْنَ عَنِ الْمُنْكَرِ ۚ وَأُولَٰئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ﴾
[104: عمران]

(Let there arise out of you a group of people inviting to all that is good

(Islam), enjoining Al-Ma'ruf (i.e. Islamic Monotheism and all that Islam

orders one to do) and forbidding Al-Munkar (polytheism and disbelief and all that Islam has forbidden). And it is they who are the successful.) (AL IMRAN;104).

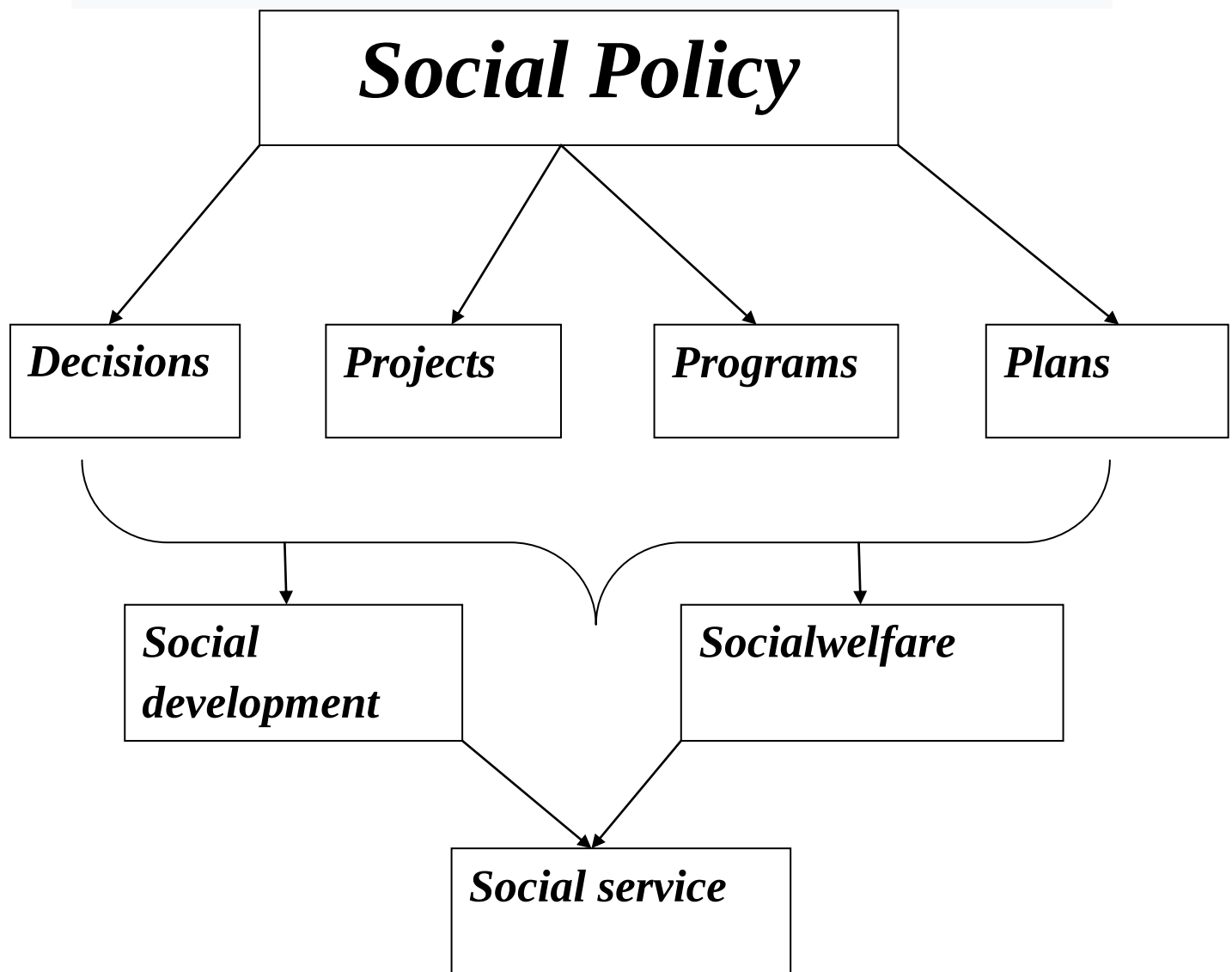
Alms and Zakat have social goals, when they are taken from the rich and given to the poor; social security is achieved (الزغدي، 2020، صفحة 39).

•**Social policy in the modern era:**

Earlier known as Social Administration (now changed to Social Policy); this subject has its roots in nineteenth century (**MODULE 1. SOCIAL POLICY- CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS**). So this concept appeared in the 19th century with the industry and capitalist society emergence, as it was concerned with solving social problems that resulting from economic and social changes. The United Nations developed this concept when it held the first conference of ministers in charge of social policies in 1968.

The concept of **social welfare** developed when the modern state began to provide citizen basic rights, especially after Human Rights Document adoption in 1948, the articles of which stipulated that every individual in society has the right to social security and to live at a level that achieves well-being for himself and his family (الزغدي، 2020، صفحة 41).

The concept of social policy can be illustrated through the following diagram:



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C) Social policy characteristics:

It is possible to summarize the main features of social policy through the above explanation:

- Many social policy writers, including such well-known figures as Richard Morris Titmuss, Donnison and Boulding, have emphasized that the distinct

nature of social policy is a way of spreading or dispersing it. Therefore, social policy and economic justice are based on the principle of equality; this means that a redistribution of social wealth must occur. **(Definition, Characteristics, and Objectives of Social Policy)**.

- Social policy decisions and programmers, issued by bodies and organizations those have the authority to do so (بيزيد، 2023، صفحة 80).

- Social policies aimed at integrating weak and vulnerable people, such as the poor, women, children, disabled and disadvantaged people, with the rest of the population. Therefore, social policy proposes a balanced society in which inequality is kept to a minimum. **(Definition, Characteristics, and Objectives of Social Policy)**.

- The programs and decisions issued are comprehensive, clear, and apply to all without exception, especially in social care and vulnerable groups.

- Social policy can be national or local.

- Social policy uses various means of communication and media to spread its decisions and activate its role.

Social policy also is shaped by *several elements* (بيزيد، 2023، صفحة 15) which are:

- Decisions:** through what is approved by decision makers and the adoption of appropriate social policy.

- The dominant ideology in society:** represents the moral, material and intellectual values of society.

- Areas of social work:** through the quality of care or social protection provided

to vulnerable groups through specific programs.

- Directions regulating social work:** They include general legislative and organizational rules that determine resources and powers.

1.3.2. Social policy pillars and Functions

Social policy has pillars on which it is based, and it has various functions that it performs to achieve its goals and its audience requirements.

A) Social policy pillars:

Social policy must be based on a set of foundations in order to achieve its goals, the most important of which are:

- Religions:** Religion is a major aspect of human life that directly intersects with a number of social policy issues (Pavolini, Beland, & Jawad, 2020). Despite the differences in religions and beliefs, they carry in their message a set of principles and rules that organize and define human and social relations between individuals, and define the relationship between the state and the citizen.

- Legislation and constitutions:** The constitution is the supreme law of the country and the basic reference for every law. It is the cornerstone in organizing state affairs and regulating human and social relations. The constitution is a document that defines the citizen's rights and duties by regulating relations between the state body's citizens (نويصر و حاتي، 2017).

- **Society's moral values:** This is based on the historical and value-based roots

of society, which are the result of combination of cultures, customs, traditions, and historical heritage, all the way to social policy.

- **Social ideology:** Consists of ideas, religious and cultural beliefs, and intellectual society. Ideology exists within society, within groups, and among individuals. It changes our thoughts, actions, interactions, and what happens in society as a whole (Cole, 2019).

- **International charters and treaties:** The most important of which is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1947. There are other international agreements, such as the Declaration of the Child Rights 1959, the Charter of Social Work for Arab Countries 1971 (بيزید، 2023، صفحة 82).

B) Social policy Functions:

Social policy has a set of functions, the most important are:

- **The developmental function:** It gives a distinguished place to the human role in development. It focuses on supporting and strengthening the family, and ensuring the citizens' preparation. The developmental function also directs towards the cultural and social dimensions to raise their level among citizens.

- **Preventive function:** It is confronting problems before they occur, and it also targets competencies that may be exposed to a negative impact on the development process in the future.

- **The therapeutic function:** It is specific to disadvantaged groups, which are called vulnerable groups, such as: homelessness children, the elderly, and the poorer. It is also concerned with supporting health and educational services and

raising the standard of the public (الزغدي، 2020، صفحة 45), meaning that the function here is specific to vulnerable groups.

•**Integrative function:** The United Nations International Organization considered it a fundamental shift in welfare policy, which requires redirecting resources, programs, and people, so that integration between sectors is achieved (بيزید، 2023، صفحة 83).

1.3.3. The importance and objectives of social policy:

Social policy is very important and it has a set of goals

A) The importance of social policy

Social policy is important because it is about how governments, companies and organizations can have a positive impact on social welfare and social protection. Social policy work is also important to provide an objective assessment of how best to distribute resources and opportunities among people from different social and economic backgrounds to support development (**What is social policy and why is it important?**).

- Social policy works to assess social needs and determine their priorities by studying social changes in order to alleviate social problems.
- Through social policy, it is possible to achieve the best possible investment of the capabilities and human, material and organizational resources available in society.
- Social policy studies the current situation, evaluates social services, prevents

problems from occurring, mismanagement of those implementing it, prepares short- and long-term goals, and works to achieve them (Bhattacharya, 2003, p. 146).

- Avoid making mistakes as a result of spontaneity in drawing plans and developing programs, and clarifying the areas of work and the style of those in charge of planning and implementation matters.
- Social policy works to find a common language between those in charge of social planning and between executive agencies and local agencies in order to link social development programs and social care (السروجي، 2015، صفحة 14).

B) Social policy objectives:

Social policy aims to address core values, which are:

Social policy aims to address core values: This is mainly because social policies aim to meet people's needs in different ways: providing financial benefits to alleviate poverty; health services for the protection of physical and mental health; housing services providing accommodation; education and training that will enable people to live independently and participate fully in economic, scientific and cultural life (Hewitte).

- Achieving social welfare at every stage of social work, in order to improve the citizen's lives, and provide health, social, and educational services (Kennett, 2004, p. 91).
- Meeting basic and social needs, in order to support a sense of belonging, social solidarity, and citizenship, reduce social disparities, and achieve social well-

being.

- Developing human resources and contributing to their appropriate distribution.
- Equality and justice in the distribution of resources or the redistribution of resources and services among individuals and participation in the development process (**Bhattacharya, 2003, p. 142:143**).
- Achieving cooperation between planning agencies for social care and planning for comprehensive development of society, as these agencies work within the framework of social policy, and achieve a balance between the national and regional levels.

It can be summarized as follows:

- Achieving social well-being
- Redistribution of wealth and resources
- Achieving public policy objectives through the direction of the state and society.
- Fair resources distribution.

1.4. Vulnerable groups benefiting from social policy programmers

International conventions and legal laws stipulate attention to all VG, achieving social care and preserving their rights.

1.4.1. Definition of vulnerable groups

According to the **American Relief Committee** definition, vulnerable groups are: children, pregnant women, the elderly, prisoners, immigrants, the sick...., they are people who do not have the same opportunities compared to the more fortunate groups in society.

VG can be defined as a “population within a country that has specific characteristics that make it at a higher risk of needing humanitarian assistance than others or being excluded from financial and social services (**Kuran, 2020**). The 2003 **United Nations General Assembly** report shows that discrimination and segregation based on social and cultural factors will not disappear by reducing poverty, but we need to take action at the public policy level and fully implement legal protection laws.

By operational definition: Vulnerable groups are people with physical and mental problems and vulnerable people who cannot meet their basic needs without the help of others. Some common examples of vulnerable groups in society are: elderly, low-income people; uninsured persons, the homeless, racial or ethnic minorities, persons in prison, immigrant workers, pregnant women (**McQueen, 2023**).

In this study, we referred to three categories:

- **Women** (divorced, widowed, etc.).
- **Disabled group.**
- **Chronic diseases group.**

1.4.2 Social care for vulnerable groups.

The state responsibility and its institutions includes two types of social care for vulnerable groups:

A) Formal social care: refers to the governmental institutions activities that solve social problems and improve the social conditions of individuals and groups, these activities include various efforts by professionals, doctors, nurses, and social workers (الزغدي، 2020، صفحة 55).

Although the needs of disadvantaged families, children and young people with mental health problems, the homeless and vulnerable elderly are very different, the challenges faced by governments in providing social support to these groups appear to be common (OECD, 2015).

B) Informal social care:

Informal care refers to care for persons with disabilities or older people with care and support needs that is carried out by relatives, friends, acquaintances or neighbors, often without a contractual agreement or formal payment (Kadi).

It is the care provided by family, friends, and neighbors that is not organized through a voluntary, legal, or governmental institution, and the person providing this care does not receive rewards.

The advantages of informal social care are (الزغدي، 2020، صفحة 56):

- Provides natural interactions and relationships and security sense between

individuals.

- Developing spiritual aspects and friendly relations between the parties.
- Maintaining the social status of individuals.

Informal care giving has strong gender, social and economic implications; especially since currently the majority of caregivers are women. It is an important indicator of social inequality and is associated with welfare state support (**Kadi**).

Based on the above, social care is a social behavior that stems from the society values and traditions; this is due to rapprochement and cooperation between society members to achieve security, psychological stability, etc. However, it may not be sufficient to achieve a decent individual's living.

1.4.3 International agreements related to vulnerable groups

Respecting international, regional documents and applying them properly leads to social policy programs success. The most important of these agreements are:

A) United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989

In 1989, world leaders made a historic commitment to the world's children by adopting the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, an international treaty on childhood. It was the most ratified human rights treaty in history and helped change the lives of children around the world (**unicef**).

It is the first document that clearly and explicitly defines the child, as it defines Article 1: A child is every human being under the age of 18 who has not reached the age of majority (Altabakh, 2022, p. 05).

B) Convention on the Women's Political Rights 1953

The United Nations General Assembly approved the convention on December 31, 1953; it came to implement the principle of equal rights between men and women in exercising their political rights in line with the articles of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The Convention seeks to equalize the status of men and women in the enjoyment and exercise of political rights, in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (JUR).

C) International Convention for Persons of Disabilities protections, 2006:

It was adopted at the United Nations Headquarters in New York on 13 December 2006 and opened for signature on 30 March 2007. The Convention follows established human rights principles set out in the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights regarding persons with disabilities (United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2022).

It is the first international agreement that included developmental, social, legal, and political dimensions.. The agreement also recognizes that people with

disabilities have the theoretical right to all human rights, but they are deprived of them practically (Altabakh, 2022, p. 11).

This agreement included a set of political and social rights, the most important of which are:

- the right of life.
- Freedom of movement and nationality right.
- The right to justice resort.
- Expression and opinion freedom.
- Equality and non-discrimination.
- The right to political participation and cultural life.

Conclusion

Municipality has great importance in implementing and activating social policy, as development indicators at the local or central level are linked to municipality effectiveness in performing its tasks, because it is the appropriate environment for activating public policies in general, and social policy in particular.

All of this is done through administrative bodies powers. Activating social policy has become a global, national and local phenomenon that must be achieved to raise social welfare and redistribute fairly. The concept of social policy has developed over various periods of time. This policy has its own functions, pillars, and elements, and it also has importance and goals that it seeks to achieve - the same applies to the municipality.

CHAPTER TWO

**THE FACT AND PORSPECTS OF SOCIAL
POLICY IN EL-OUED MUNICIPALITY**

(2020- 2024)

Introduction

The municipality core role at social policy reflects the general orientation of Algerian political authority in activating process and applying this policy locally. Therefore, through this chapter, we will try to identify the reality of social policy in El Oued municipality in the period extending from 2020 to 2024.

Mentioning its tasks in vulnerable groups caring _divorced and widowed women, the disabled and chronic diseases _through the lump sum grants granted to these groups, with an evaluation of this social policy in the El Oued municipality in the last.

2.1. An identification card for municipality of El-Oued

The municipality of El Oued is considered one of the largest municipalities in the El Oued province; it has its own geographical and social structure, in addition to its organizational structure as an administrative body, which it uses to meet the needs of the citizen.

2.1.1 The social nature and geographical of El Oued municipality

A) The Social nature.

The tribes in El Oued are numerous and different, such that there are tribes of Berber origin (El Msaoufa tribes), the Arab tribes came to El Oued in the 7th century and they are Beni Slim tribes.

Tribes have flocked to El Oued over various centuries, such that the Shaamba tribe came in the 17th century, the Raba'iaa in the 18th century, and the Qatayta in the 19th century. The new arrivals assimilated into the large tribes, the most important of which are: (اصل السكان في سوف، 2009)

- LashashThrone.
- Oulad Hamad throne, this two tribes that have existed since the 14th century.
- El Msaaba throne.
- OladJamaa.
- Raba'iaa.

B) Geographical nature:

El Oued municipality appeared in the colonial era in 1957. It is considered one of the largest municipalities in El Oued province, with an area of about 77.2 square kilometers. It is bordered to the north by the municipalities Kunin , Hassani Abdel Karim, to the northwest by Warmas municipality, to the south by the municipality of Al-Bayada, to the east by the municipality of Al-Tarifawi, and to the west Wadi Al-Alanda Municipality. it is considered as the closest service unit to social life (بطاقة فنية عن بلدية الوادي، 2008).

•**The climate:** The municipality of El Oued is characterized by a dry desert climate, lack of rain, and high temperature. It is moderate in the fall and spring, hot in the summer (the temperature may reach 45 degrees Celsius), and

moderate to cold in the winter, where the temperature ranges from 5 to 21 degrees Celsius.

•**Rainfall:** It is characterized by a significant decrease in the rate of rainfall, as minute and light rain falls from November to February, but sometimes it falls suddenly in abundance and may lead to natural catastrophes such as what happened in 1969 and the rains of March 2024.

•**Wind:** It is characterized by active air movement throughout the year; North and northwesterly winds prevail from February to April Refreshing easterly winds blow from August to October. (العوامل المناخية، 2010)

Southern winds (Shahili) blow during the summer, it is hot (صفحة 04، 2010) .

•**Economic indicators:** In the agricultural field, palm trees, dates, and potatoes are among the municipality's most important agricultural crops, in addition to vegetables, fruits, and other industrial crops such as olives and peanuts. (العوامل المناخية، 2010)

2.1.2. Function of El Oued Municipality in social protection field:

In the social field, El Oued M seeks to(رشيد، 2020 - 2021، صفحة 38)

- Establishing primary education institutions in accordance with the national school map and ensuring their maintenance.
- Establishing and managing school canteens and providing transportation for students.

- Implementing the basic structures of the municipality directed to sports and cultural activities that can benefit from the state's financial contribution.
- Take all measures to develop its tourism capabilities.
- Identifying disadvantaged or vulnerable social groups and taking care of them within the framework of national public policies established in the solidarity and social protection field.
- Maintaining the mosques and Quranic schools that located therein and preserving private property.

2.1.3. Organizational structure of El Oued Municipality:

Municipal People's Council Chairman supervises the administration and management of municipal affairs. He is assisted by Council Chairman's Secretariat office, the Municipal People's Assembly committees and its members, in addition to the Secretary-General of Municipality. The administrative organizational structure of El Oued Municipality includes the following: look at the appendix No. (05 -06 -07 -08- 09)

1_Chairman of the Municipal People's Council:

Assembly Secretariat Office, It is responsible for preparing the Council's agenda, following up and preserving the deliberations and everything related to the Municipal People's Assembly activities and relations with citizens.

2_ General Secretariat departments:

It includes the following offices:

- Post office.
- Coordination and summarization office.
- Transaction Committee.
- Contracts Committee office.
- Directorate's activities follow-up office.
- Council activities follow-up office.
- Archives Office.
- Deliberations and decisions office.
- Security office.

These offices are responsible for: organizing internal relations between municipal offices follow up and implement administrative tasks.

03_Audit court department:

It includes the following offices:

- Writing office.
- Reception and guidance branch.
- Information and Communication Office.

04_Directorates of Organization and Public Affairs:

It includes:

- Civil Status Department.

- Disputes and Legal Consultations Department.
- Public Affairs Department.
- Department of Social and Cultural Affairs.

It specializes in: registering births and deaths, following up on conflict issues, and the social network.

05_ Finance Directorates:

It includes the following offices:

- Workers' interest and training.
- Finance office.
- Municipal Property Office.
- Office of Economic Affairs.
- Specialized in: preparing budgets and accounts.
- Employee wages.
- Statistics and employment.

06_Constructions and Equipment Directorate:

It includes the following:

- Department of Construction and Engineering.
- Department of Equipment and New Works.
- It specializes in: following up and monitoring construction works.
- Preparing and following up plans.
- Follow up on projects completion.

07_Directorates of Public Means and Networks

It includes:

- Department of Maintenance and Public Means.
- Networks and Roads Department.
- It specializes in: general maintenance.
- Cleanliness and environment.
- Monitor electricity consumption.

2.2. Analysis of El-Oued municipality lump-sum value, that granted for vulnerable groups (2020- 2024)

The most important types of social care are the financial aid provided to this group - which is what we focused on in this study - it called lump sum grants, which are sums of money given to vulnerable groups every month to meet their needs.

2.2.1. Lump-sum grants that provided to the disabled groups (2020-2024)

Table No. (02) Deals with lump-sum values that granted between the years (2020-2024) by El Oued Municipality to the disabled people groups according to their categories referred to in the following table:

Table No. (02): The lump sum grant for the disabled in the Municipality of El Oued (2020-2024).

The year	Beneficiary groups	Number of beneficiaries	Total value of the lump-sum grant (DA)
2020	Hheads of the family	69	690000
	Disabled people over 18 years old	459	4590000
	A family sponsoring a disabled person	92	920000
2021	Hheads of the family	67	670000
	Disabled people over 18 years old	436	4360000
	A family sponsoring a disabled person	95	950000
2022	Hheads of the family	63	630000
	Disabled people over 18 years old	413	4130000

	A family sponsoring a disabled person	117	1170000
2023	Heads of the family	66	7920000
	Disabled people over 18 years old	461	5532000
	A family sponsoring a disabled person	149	1788000
2024	Heads of the family	69	828000
	Disabled people over 18 years old	490	5880000
	A family sponsoring a disabled person	/	/

Prepared by the student: chimamertil based on EL-Oued municipality

information's and its statistics

Analysis of table (02):

It shows us that by tracking the lump-sum grants for disabled people with **family heads groups**, we notice a fluctuation in the values (increase or decrease) between the time frame (2020-2024). For example, we find the total value of the lump-sum grant for the year 2020 was 69, 0000 DA., while in 2021

this value reached 67, 0000 DA for 64 beneficiaries, but in 2022 it reached 63,0000 DA for 63 beneficiaries. So we can say that there is a decline in beneficiary's number for this category.

As for disabilities for more than 18 years, we note that there is a decline in their number, as it reached 459 in 2020 and continued to decline until 2021 and 2022, while its percentage increased in 2023 to 461 beneficiaries, also in 2024 it reached 490 beneficiaries. This may indicate that there is interest in this category and discovering new cases that deserve a grant at the municipal level of El Oued.

As for the lump sum grants granted to those who **sponsor people with disabilities**, we notice an increase in beneficiaries number, as their number reached 92 beneficiaries in 2020, and their number continued to increase, as it reached about 95 beneficiaries in 2021, and this indicates that there is an increase in the number of people who sponsor people with disabilities at El Oued municipal and benefiting from the lump sum grants.

As for 2024, the number of beneficiaries has not been determined.

2.2.2. Lump-sum grants that provided to the women (divorced, Widowed) groups (2020-2024)

Table No. (03) Deals with lump-sum values that granted between the years (2020-2024) by El Oued Municipality for women (divorced women and widows) groups

Table No. (03): The lump sum grant for the women (divorced women and widows) groups in the Municipality of El Oued (2020-2024).

The year	Number of beneficiaries	Total value of the lump-sum grant (DA)
2020	647	1941000
2021	635	1905000
2022	564	1692000
2023	695	4865000
2024	786	5502000

*Prepared by the student: chimamertil based on EL Oued municipality
information's and its statistics*

Analysis of table (03):

By analyzing the information's in this table, which related to the beneficiaries number and the total lump sum grant provided to women (divorced and widowed), we note that there is a fluctuation in beneficiaries

number in this period , as in 2020 it reached 647 beneficiaries with a financial aid estimated at 194,000 AD. In 2022; this value decreased to 169,200, and in the year 2023, this value increased to 4,865,000 AD, in the year 2024 to 5,502,000AD.

This increase is due to changing in the women's lump-sum grant value for this group, which was estimated before the year 2023 at 3,000DA, and it became at beginning of this year: 7,000DA, on the other hand, the number of divorced and widowed women has increased starting from the same year (2023).

2.2.3. Lump-sum grants that provided to the people with chronic diseases groups (2020-2024)

Table No. (04) Deals with lump-sum values that granted between the years (2020-2024) by El Oued Municipality to the people with chronic diseases groups:

Table No. (04): The lump sum grant for the people with chronic diseases groups in the Municipality of El Oued (2020-2024).

The year	Number of beneficiaries	Total value of the lump-sum grant (DA)
2020	2776	8328000

2021	2969	8907000
2022	2793	8379000
2023	3349	23443000
2024	3490	24430000

Prepared by the student: chimamertil based on EL-Oued municipality

information's and its statistics

Analysis of table (03):

It is clear to us from the information's of this table that there is a change in the beneficiary's number of lump-sum grants for people with chronic diseases, as beneficiaries number in 2020 reached 2,776 beneficiaries with a financial aid estimated at 8,328,000 AD, while in 2021 this value reached 8,907,000 AD for 2,969 beneficiaries. We also note that there was an increase in the beneficiaries number in the year 2023, reaching 3,349 beneficiaries, with a financial aid estimated at 23,443,000 AD. It continued until it reached 3,490 beneficiaries in 2024, with a financial aid estimated at 243,000.

2.3. Evaluation of activating social policy process in El-Oued municipality (2020-2024)

The changes that occurred in the political, social, and economic system in Algeria due to international transformations led to improving the social situation in various programs and contents, but reality did not match those programs. To understand this discrepancy, we identified the most important results and obstacles that faced social policy, in addition to giving its future prospects.

3.2.1. Results of activating social policy

El Oued Municipality's contributions to activating social policy varied throughout the three stages of its development, starting with:

Activating the social policy preparation process:

This is evident through the role of elected councils and executive bodies in discussing social issues, as well as the role of offices and departments located at the municipal level such as: the Department of Social Affairs, the Office of Social Investigations and Solidarity, Branch of Social Activity.

Activating the social policy implementation process:

Many social offices - the Social Network Office, the Social Network and Social Activity Branch, the Office of Social Affairs, Social Investigations and Solidarity - in El Oued Municipality's Department of Social and Cultural Affairs are beginning to accomplish what was discussed by representative councils

Activating the social policy evaluation process:

What has been accomplished must be reviewed to determine the deficiencies that may occur when implementing social policy programs. Therefore, the social status offices at the municipal level send reports on the outcome of the completed social policy projects to the Ministry to inform them about situation of vulnerable groups benefiting from these subsidies.

In addition, the interview was conducted with **Dr. Khalil Al-Zoghdi**, who works in the **Local Administration of El Oued Province**, where we asked him some questions regarding the obstacles to activating social policy in El Oued Municipality, to which he answered in the following points:

- ✓ The financial aid provided to vulnerable groups is insufficient to meet their needs.
- ✓ Difficult legal conditions for benefiting from lump-sum grants.
- ✓ The period it takes for the municipality to study lump-sum grant files.

2.3.2. Obstacles to activating social policy

They are summarized in three determinants:

•Organizational obstacles:

The process of implementing and preparing social policy in the municipality of El Oued was hampered by problems at the organizational level, for example, the lack of pedagogical centers and educators to provide care for the disabled, the absence of unified plans in providing assistance to the Ramadan campaign.

•Financial obstacles:

No social policy can succeed unless a special budget is available for it. The Algerian legislator, in general, did not allocate a financial budget for vulnerable groups, so it contented itself with setting general designations such as social protection, social care, and social assistance.

•Obstacles caused by the citizen:

This is due to the absence of participation culture and a weak sense of solidarity spirit and charitable work in drawing up social policy. The modern concept of the term citizen gives him a major role in drawing up programs for public and local affairs, and his ability to bear responsibility for local social issues and problems.

•Executive bodies:

They are considered a key factor in implementing public policy and those related to social policy, but sometimes it play a negative role, due to its connection to sectoral programs, without local initiatives to support social programs.

2.3.3 Future prospects for social policy

After we mentioned the role played by the municipality in activating social policy in general and social care in particular, its effectiveness can be increased in the future by adopting other programs. The prospects for activating social policy in the municipality of the El Oued are highlighted with the most important contents:

- Providing financial budgets allocated to vulnerable groups: that is, the presence of a special financial budget for the chronic diseases, women, and the disabled groups.
- Moving from achieving social welfare to developing social welfare.
- Shifting from social policy benefiting to participating in its formulation, vulnerable group becomes a party in social policy making at all its stages.
- The decent life (the welfare) and those who were weak and socially marginalized became living a decent social, economic, political and life.

In addition the interview was conducted with **Mr. Abu Bakr Tama**, who works in **the Public Affairs Department of El Oued province**, where we asked him some questions regarding future recommendations for activating social policy in El Oued Municipality, to which he answered in the following points:

- ✓ Facilitating legal procedures to benefit from penalty grants for vulnerable groups.
- ✓ Using digitization for transparency and credibility.
- ✓ Benefiting from this category by including them in the field of work suitable for them.

Conclusion

The process of activating social policy in El Oued municipality is one of the new issues that seeks to improve the living conditions of vulnerable groups, such as (divorced women and widows, the disabled, chronic diseases, etc.).

The reality of social policy in El Oued municipality is an extension of public policy decision maker mentality. Despite the local contributions - citizens and municipality - in activating care programs for vulnerable groups and providing lump sum grants to them, it cannot be said that it is an achievement worthy of appreciation, as it remains limited and requires adjustments on the part of Central authority.

General conclusion

General introduction

The responsibility of achieving decent living and providing a decent life for society is one of the state institutions responsibilities, whether local or central, the most important of which is the municipality at the local level, for this, this study seeks to answer the role of municipality local in activating social policy through a systematic and scientific projection through the case study of El Oued Municipality (2020. 2024), where we conclude from this study a set of **results**, the most important of which are:

- The role of local groups in general, and municipality in particular, reflects the general orientation of the authority in the process of implementing and activating social policy at the local level and the combined efforts of the municipal administrative bodies' to activate this policy.
- The municipality has an important role in activating social policy because it is a site of interaction with citizens and non-official actors.
- The municipality seeks to activate social policy to achieve the demands of citizens in general, and to achieve social care for vulnerable groups, by granting financial subsidies in the form of lump sum grants in order to meet their needs.

- Activating social policy is a global, national and local phenomenon that must be achieved to raise the rate of social welfare.
- Activating social policy is the responsibility of all local parties and official and unofficial actors. Any social policy directed at the disabled, children, women, or people with chronic diseases cannot succeed in the absence of the above.
- El Oued Municipality, like other municipalities, seeks to activate social policy, specifically social care for vulnerable groups, by granting financial aid in the form of lump sum grants.

Recommendation:

- Review and renew consideration of the legal conditions by municipal departments to facilitate the benefitting process from lump-sum grants.
- Using digitization for transparency, credibility, and facilitating legal and regulatory procedures.
- Investing in marginalized groups, such as divorced women and widows, in order to benefit and profit.
- Facilitating the procedures for benefitting from and obtaining lump-sum grants.

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Mapping the relationship between religion and social policy

MODULE 1. SOCIAL POLICY- CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

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unicef*Convention on the Rights of the Child For every child, every right.*

United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Vulnerable Population | Definition, Types & Examples

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*What is social development?*2008_ 2009

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المخلص

تسعى هذه الدراسة إلى الإجابة على دور البلدية في تفعيل السياسة الاجتماعية من خلال إسقاط منهجي وعلمي عبر دراسة حالة بلدية الوادي 2020- 2024 و اكتشاف الأطر النظرية لسياسة الاجتماعية و كذلك البلدية, مع تتبع دور البلدية و مخرجاتها في تجسيد و ممارسة السياسة الاجتماعية و ذلك في مجال الرعاية الاجتماعية ,خصوصا من ناحية الإعانات المالية,أي المنح الجزافية للفئات الهشة من معاقين و أصحاب أمراض مزمنة و نساء (أرامل و مطلقات) .

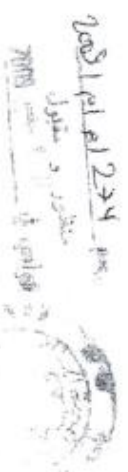
فقليل ما تم تناول دراسة السياسة الاجتماعية في الأدبيات السابقة بالتحديد في دور البلدية في تفعيل السياسة الاجتماعية عامة و الرعاية الاجتماعية خاصة , لذلك فالجديد في هذه الدراسة هو التخصص في دراسة البلدية في تفعيل ا لسياسة الاجتماعية, ودراسة حالة بلدية الوادي في الفترة الممتدة من 2020إلى2024.

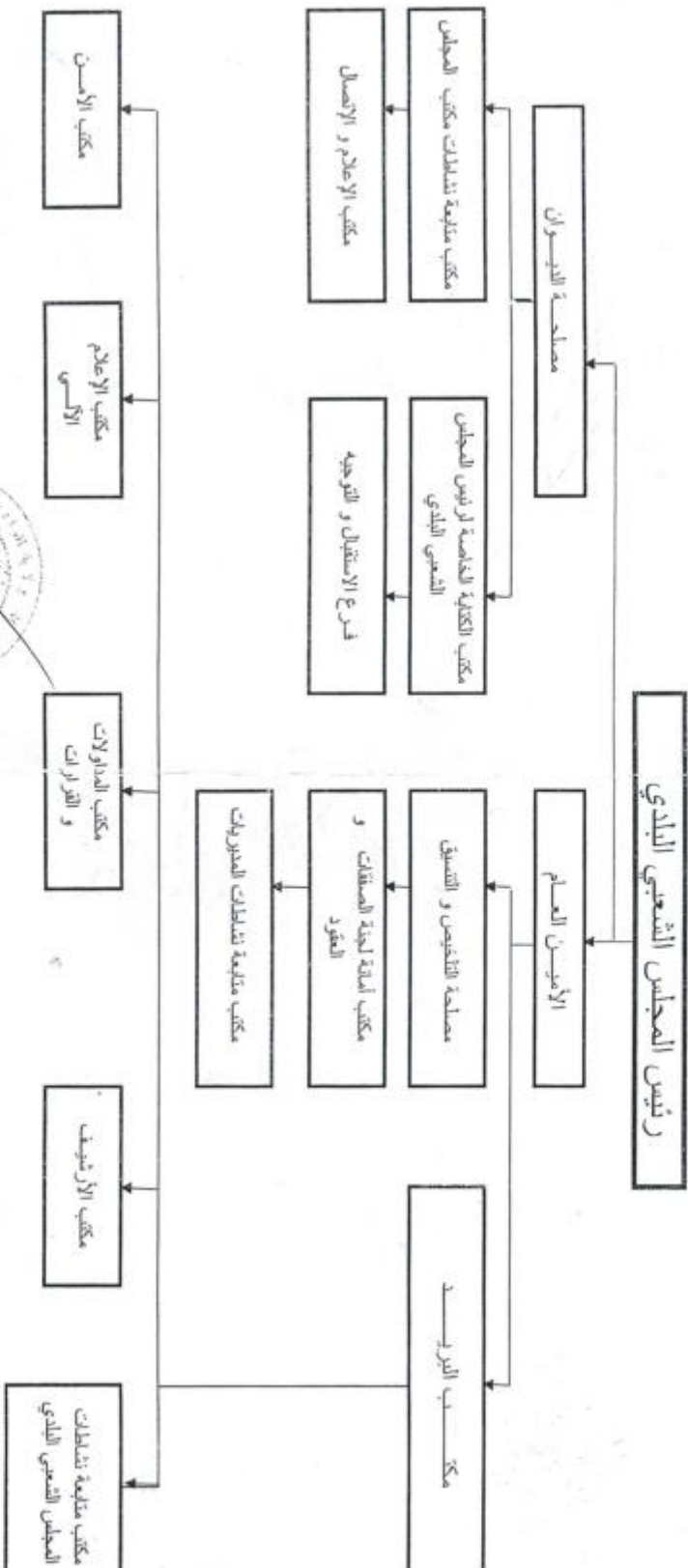
في الأخير توصلت الدراسة إلى نتائج تؤكد فاعلية البلدية في تفعيل السياسة الاجتماعية رغم وجود بعض الصعوبات التي تعرقل عملية تفعيلها مما استلزم طرح توصيات وخطط مستقبلية.

الكلمات المفتاحية :

السياسة الاجتماعية, البلدية, الأمن الاجتماعي, إعادة التوزيع, الفئات الهشة, الرعاية الاجتماعية, المنح الجزافية.

Appendix

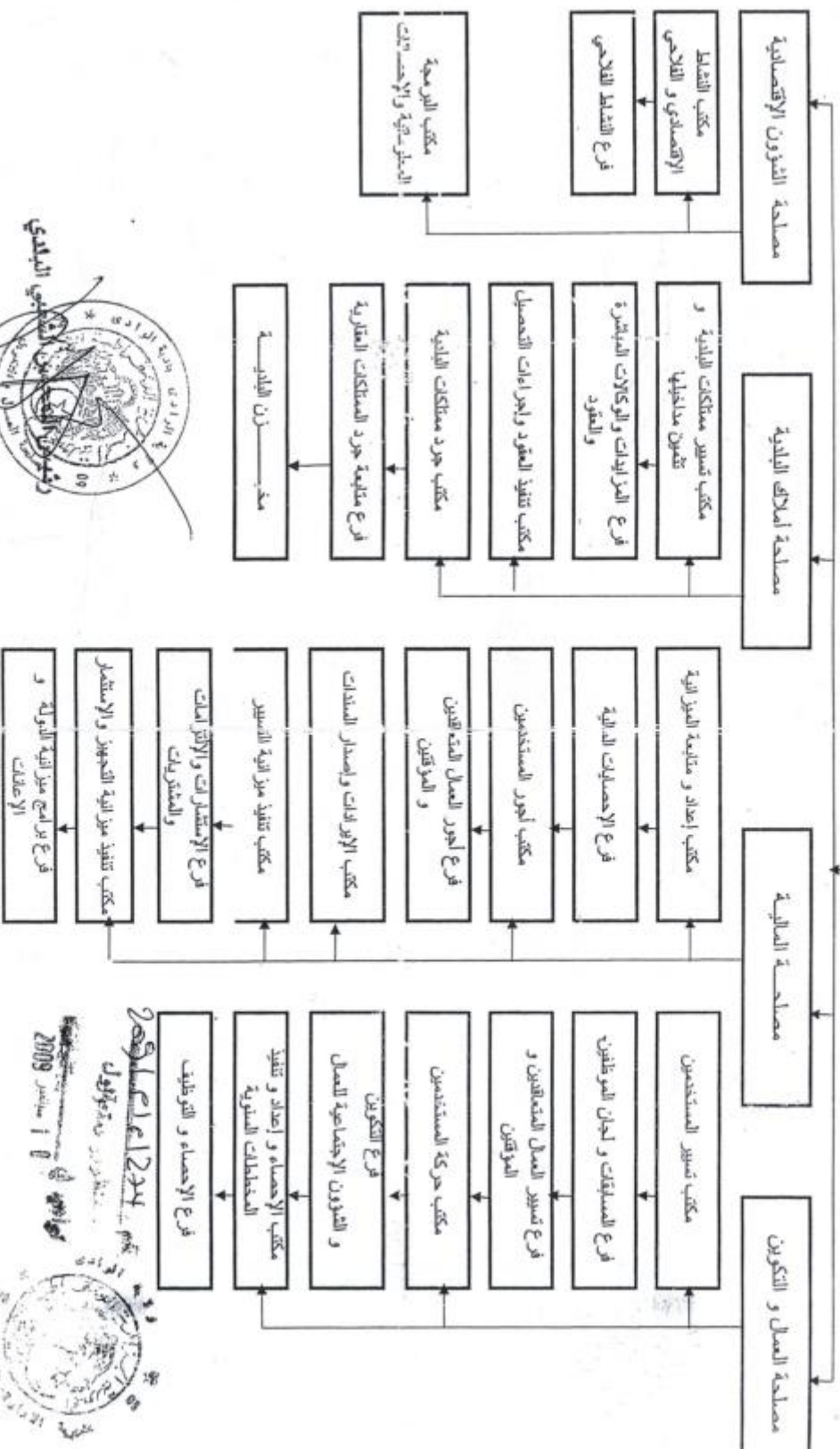




2024 م
12
1
2024 م



مديرية الإدارة والمالية

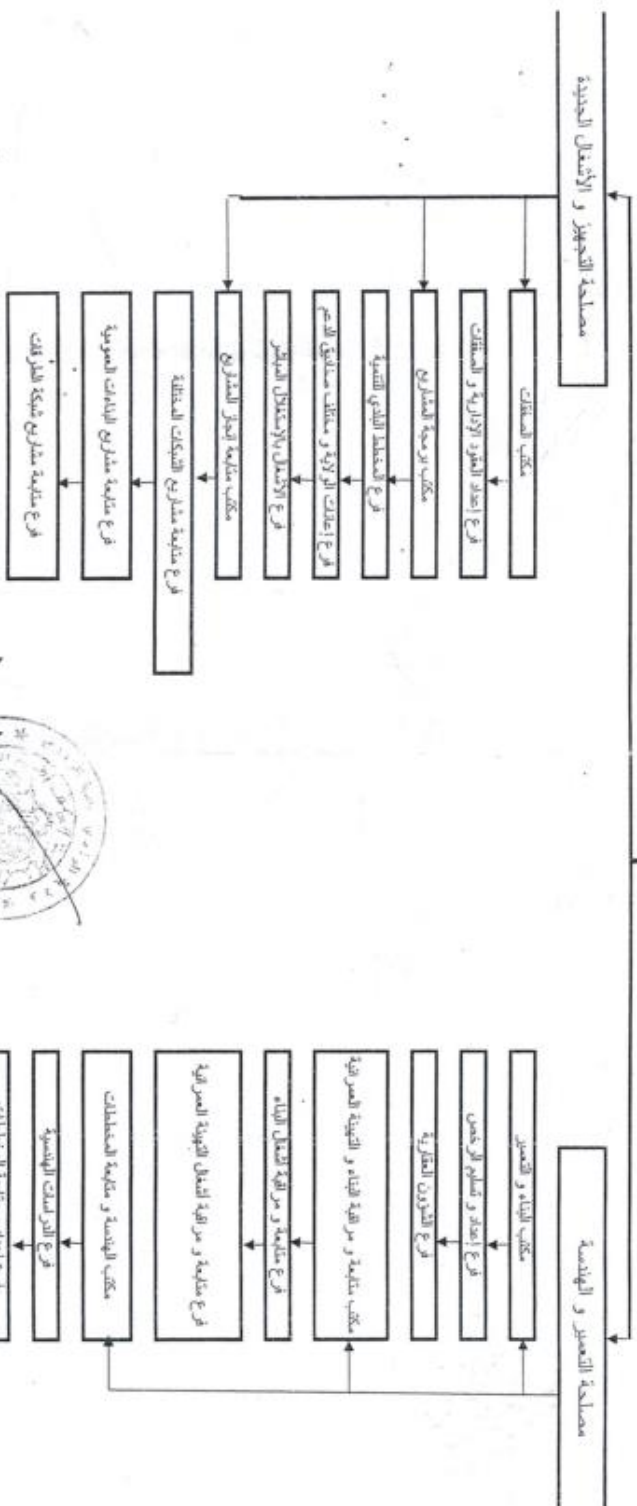


الأمين شمس الدين

2009
12/24
مديرية الإدارة والمالية
1 ديسمبر 2009



مديرية التعدين والتجهيز



الإشراف على العمل
 الأمانة العامة
 2024/12/14
 18 ديسمبر 2024

2024/12/14
 18 ديسمبر 2024

التقرير الحالي للمنحة الجزافية للتضامن (AFS)

بتاريخ 2024-03-20

39	الوادي	الولاية
01	الوادي	البلدية

الأشخاص المستفيدين من المنحة الجزافية للتضامن (AFS)

المجموع (2+1)	إناث				ذكور				الفئة ، الجنس ، الحالة العائلية والحالة الاجتماعية
	المجموع (2)	تعيش ضمن عائلة	تعيش بمفردها	ربة عائلة	المجموع (1)	يعيش ضمن عائلة	يعيش بمفرده	رب عائلة	
1455	1235	815	1	419	220	149	3	68	1- فئة الممسكين
618	618			618					مطلقة
137	137			137					أرملة
5	5			5					فئة النساء ربات عائلة
760	760			760					منفصلة، متكفلة، أم عزباء
228	88	76	5	7	140	106	7	27	2- المجموع
100	29	23	2	4	71	60	4	7	المعاقين : حركيا
180	104	80	7	17	76	63	3	10	المعاقين : عقليا
204	95	84	5	6	109	76	6	27	المعاقين : بصريا
712	316	263	19	34	396	305	20	71	المعاقين : صم بكم
152	53	53	0	0	99	99	0	0	3- المجموع
3407	2770	2547	20	203	637	574	16	47	4- فئة المعاقين أقل من 18 سنة
6486	5134	3678	40	1416	1352	1127	39	186	5- فئة المصابين بالأمراض المزمنة
									المجموع 5+4+3+2+1

الأشخاص تحت الكفالة (PAC)

المجموع	إناث	ذكور	عدد الأشخاص تحت الكفالة
1702	507	1195	المستفيدين
			الغير مستفيدين
	10203		

طلبات المنحة الجزافية للتضامن (AFS)

المجموع (2+1)	إناث				ذكور				الجنس و الحالة الاجتماعية
	المجموع (1)	تعيش ضمن عائلة	تعيش بمفردها	ربة عائلة	المجموع (1)	يعيش ضمن عائلة	يعيش بمفرده	رب عائلة	
801	605	419	9	177	196	138	5	53	عدد الطلبات المقبولة في إنتظار المنحة

DEMANDE D'APPEL DE FONDOS A.F.S - Decembre 2020

Communes	Effectif		A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		Prestation PTT 2.5%	Montant en DA
	AFS	PAC	N	F	N	F	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	AFS	M	PAC	PAC			
3901 EL OUED	5771	2236	133	541	47	9	647	4	1	108	756	219	173	551	2225	25	5	1087	4357	5444	1517	548	2065	414,495.00	16,594,295.00	
			0	0	12	1	0	67	87	0	0	43	24	0	0	61	1	183	113	256	23	11	34	74,102.00	3,038,182.00	
3.000 DA			133	541	47	9	647	4	1	108	756	219	173	551	2225	25	5	1087	4357	5444	1517	548	2065	414,495.00	16,594,295.00	
10.000 DA	5771	2236			12	1		67	87			43	24			61	1	183	113	296	23	11	34	74,102.00	3,038,182.00	
TOTAL->			133	541	59	10	647	71	88	108	756	262	197	551	2225	86	6	1270	4470	5740	1540	559	2099	488,597.00	20,032,477.00	

Fait Le.....
Visa du DASS

DEMANDE D'APPEL DE FONDOS A.F.S - Decembre 2021

Communes	Effectif		A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		TOTAL		TOTAL	PAC		TOTAL	Prestation PTT 2.5%	Montant en DA
	AfS	PAC	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	PAC	PAC				
3901 EL OUED	5896	2236	108	490	44	8	635	3	2	105	768	198	163	546	2423	25	5	1029	4484	5513	1430	555	1985	419,430.00	17,196,630.00	
			0	0	13	2	0	619	93	0	0	50	35	0	0	59	7	190	137	327	22	9	31	81,843.00	3,355,653.00	
3,000 DA			108	490	44	8	635	3	2	105	768	198	163	546	2423	25	5	1029	4484	5513	1430	555	1985	419,430.00	17,196,630.00	
10,000 DA	5896	2236			13	2		69	93			50	35			59	7	190	137	327	22	9	31	81,843.00	3,355,653.00	
TOTAL->			108	490	57	10	635	72	95	105	768	248	188	546	2423	83	12	1219	4621	5840	1452	564	2016	501,273.00	20,552,193.00	

Fait Le:.....
Visa du DASS

DEMANDE D'APPEL DE FONDS A.F.S - Decembre 2022

Communes	Effectif		A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		TOTAL		TOTAL		PAC		TOTAL		Prestation PTI 2.5%	Montant en DA
	AFS	PAC	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	AFS	M	F	PAC	M	F	PAC	
3901 EL OUED	5941	2236	78	430	36	7	564	5	4	129	829	173	130	525	2611	27	4	973	4579	5562	1207	402	1699			421,487.00	17,281,377.00	
			0	0	15	5	0	66	90	0	0	58	52	0	0	74	12	213	159	372	19	8	27			93,081.00	3,816,321.00	
3,000 DA			78	430	36	7	564	5	4	129	829	173	130	525	2611	27	4	973	4579	5562	1207	402	1699			421,487.00	17,281,377.00	
10,000 DA	5941	2236			15	5		66	90		58	52			74	12	213	159	372	19	8	27				93,081.00	3,816,321.00	
TOTAL->			78	430	51	12	564	71	94	129	829	231	182	525	2611	101	16	1106	4738	5924	1226	500	1726			514,578.00	21,097,698.00	

Fait Le:.....
Visa du DASS

DEMANDE D'APPEL DE FONDOS A.F.S - Decembre 2023

Communes	Effectif		A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		Prestation PTT 2.5%	Montant en DA
			AFS	PAC	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	AFS	PAC		TOTAL PAC		
	M	F																								
3901 EL OUED	6830	3076	70	421	35	0	695	6	5	139	829	206	135	594	2755	33	5	1083	4853	5936	1194	503	1697	1,043,891.00	42,798,531.00	
			0	0	17	6	0	65	100	0	0	62	58	0	0	91	20	235	184	419	19	8	27	125,781.00	5,157,021.00	
7 000 DA			70	421	35	8	695	6	5	139	829	206	135	594	2755	33	5	1318	5037	6355	1213	511	1724	481,797.00	19,753,677.00	
12 000 DA	6830	3076			17	6		65	100			62	58			91	20	235	184	419	19	8	27	104,831.00	4,298,071.00	
TOTAL->			70	421	52	14	695	71	105	139	829	268	193	594	2755	124	25	1318	5037	6355	1213	511	1724	1,169,672.00	47,956,652.00	

Fait Le.....
Visa du DASS

DEMANDE D'APPEL DE FONDOS A.F.S - Mai 2024

Communes	Effectif		A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		TOTAL		TOTAL	PAC		TOTAL	Prestation PTT 2.5%	Montant en DA
	AFS	PAC	N	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	N	F	M	F	N	F	N	F	AFS	M	F	PAC		
3901 EL OUED	6828	3076	71	420	37	9	786	5	6	157	826	219	143	664	2826	34	7	1187	5023	6210	1188	497	1665	1,091,746.00	44,761,545.00	
			0	0	17	6	0	64	104	0	0	65	63	0	0	104	26	250	199	449	19	8	27	134,781.00	5,526,021.00	
7,000 DA			71	420	37	9	786	5	6	157	826	219	143	664	2826	34	7	1437	5222	6659	1187	505	1692	504,691.00	20,684,641.00	
12,000 DA	6828	3076			17	6		64	104			65	63			104	26	250	199	449	19	8	27	112,331.00	4,606,671.00	
TOTAL->			71	420	54	15	786	60	110	157	826	284	206	664	2826			1437	5222	6659	1187	505	1692	1,296,526.00	50,287,666.00	

Fait Le:.....
Visa du DASS

