



Rashid Government in Algeria

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ABSTRACT

Establishing the principles of good governance today is a real requirement for the governments of countries, especially developing ones, because it provides a fruitful opportunity that achieves important gains at the level of stable economic growth, as it helps to effectively use financial resources and make good use of them by fighting corruption in all its forms and types, and promoting the values of transparency, accountability and control in the management of public funds and providing an opportunity for the active parties in society to contribute seriously to achieving rationalization and good management of public funds in a way that helps achieve the goals and priorities of policies. General for these countries.

Keywords: Good governance, centralization, non-administrative, administrative, decentralization.

Introduction

Interest in good governance, or what is referred to by some as "governance". It has grown in many advanced and emerging economies during the past few decades, especially in the wake of economic collapses, and the financial crises witnessed by a number of East Asian countries, Latin America and Russia in the nineties of the twentieth century, as well as what the American economy witnessed recently from the repercussions of the financial collapses of a number of poles. Global companies and stock exchanges (Wall Street is an example). In view of the continuous increase in interest in this concept, a number of international institutions have been keen to address this concept with analysis and on the basis of these institutions, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which issued in 1999 the principles of corporate governance, where many economists, analysts and experts touched on the importance and extent of the impact of the concept of good governance in many economic, legal and social aspects aimed at the benefit of individuals, institutions and societies as a whole, in a way that works to ensure the health of economies and achieve comprehensive development in both developed and emerging countries alike.

-The topic will be addressed by:

The dimensions of total and partial good governance regarding the origin of this term, its concept and its importance in contemporary reality.

From here we can wonder about:

- What is good governance, especially in the economic institution.
- The importance of good governance.
- The reasons for the emergence of interest in this term recently?

The subject of good governance is also among the most important topics that receives the attention of researchers in the political, economic and social fields. Hence, international organizations, led by the United Nations, considered it as a right in 1986, enshrined in the people like other rights. Therefore, many developing countries seek to catch up with the developed countries that have reached great measures of progress. Before, the talk was about comprehensive economic development, the talk became the first about human development and its standards, then administrative development and its dimensions, and the matter did not stop to this extent, but that development has become stuck with good governance or governing, and therefore in the opinion of this trend, there is no upright real comprehensive and balanced development in a country without achieving the foundations and principles on which good governance is based.

In this regard, Algeria is moving towards the completion of development projects in all their economic, political and social dimensions. If we accept this proposition, a central and main question must be asked in

this context: "To what extent have the development projects launched by the authorities contributed to the revival of development and the achievement of good governance?" Sub-questions fall within this question, including:

- Are the mechanisms and foundations of good governance realized in Algeria?
- What is the living reality of the majority of members of society after launching development projects?

The concept of good governance:

The word good governance consists of two parts, governance and good governance: The concept of governance means the exercise of political power and its management of community affairs, including the economic and social aspects, plus the management of natural and human resources. Thus, it means a broader concept than the one of government, because it includes the work of official state agencies and informal institutions such as civil society organizations. The private sector is determined by the features of this concept, starting with the management and exercise of political, economic and social powers at the central and non-central levels, reaching the mechanisms and institutions that participate directly or indirectly in decision-making. The good governance is defined from several considerations and visions that differ from one researcher or thinker to another or from one institution to another, and this is according to the orientations and interests of each one.

The World Bank defined it in 1997 as "the method of managing and exercising political, economic and administrative power to better manage public affairs". This idea was also taken by the International Monetary Fund, and defined by the World Bank as the new framework for the role of the state, which was subjected to a crisis of concepts, as it was initially limited to the role of the guardian state, whose tasks are limited to maintaining public order, then it transformed into the character of the state intervening in the economic sector. Accordingly, the role of the intervening state was embodied in the economy.

(org.transparency .www://http)

The United Nations defines it as the exercise of power to manage the affairs of society in a developmental, and progressive direction, meaning that it is the governance carried out by elected political leaders and administrative frameworks committed to the development of society and the progress of citizens to improve their quality of life and well-being, with their consent through their support and participation.

Good governance is that ruling who can ensure the needs of society at the present time and the needs of future generations, in the sense of the sustainability and preservation of materials, not to over-consume, but it is done by taking the necessities of balanced economic development for the benefit of the entire population to contribute to the establishment of stability within the state.

The term "Good Governance" in the previous literature is a modern concept. If it is compared to some terms, we find it in the French language as a synonym to the term ruling. The beginnings of this concept came during the thirteenth century and spread as a public legal concept in 1978. It was not used after that on a wide range expressing the costs of management.

In the early eighties, it was used by international financial organizations, especially by the World Bank, but professors James Marsh and Johann Olsen used the term in the field of political science when they published a book entitled "Rediscovering Bodies" published in 1989 in (w,m,a) and asked the researchers about how to modernize organizations and adapt the new strategy according to the balance of power in that period and link all of this to the rationality of governance.

Since then, this concept has played a major role, especially in the classifications granted to all countries in achieving the mechanisms of rational governance, and then it has standards on which countries are evaluated, especially at the International Monetary Fund, which focuses on it even in linking its assistance to developing countries to achieve the conditions of good governance.

(http://news.naseej.com.sa/detail.asp.InsectionID:1431&inNewsItemID:123076)

This term was defined in the work of the National Forum on Local Development and Good Governance at the University of Mascara on 27-26 April 2005. Therefore, Governance or Ruling means the method and the way of governmental management. As well as the good management of the affairs of an organization that may be a state or a national or global body, so that the goal of achieving effectiveness and efficiency.

The World Bank in 1992 defined good governance as the best way in which it exercises power for the management of the economic and social resources of a country, and it can be said that good governance according to this body linked the concept of good governance with other elements that achieve its success, including:

political stability of the state, protection and promotion of human rights and the consecration of the rule of law. On the other hand, what is the relationship between the concept of good governance and development?

The answer to this question leads us to another question, which is the extent to which good governance mechanisms are provided in a country in order to be governed by it or in providing sustainable development. Hence, it is our perspective that good governance goes hand in hand with the concept of development, which basically means expanding people's options towards achieving their aspirations and perceptions, and therefore comprehensive and sustainable development is not possible without providing the foundations and principles that the concept of good governance is based on it.

Good governance mechanisms: International organizations active in the field of evaluating countries have been established on the basis of their strength from weakness, and among the most important mechanisms adopted in this regard are the following:

- **Participation:** It means the right of both men and women to express their opinion in locally and nationally elected councils, and the element of participation requires the availability of freedom of association and parties, public freedoms and election, and the aim of all this is to allow citizens to express their opinions and concerns to establish legitimacy.
- **The rule of law:** It means the rule of law as a tool to direct the behavior of a thousand countries towards political life in order to prevent the conflict of functions of officials between them and citizens, also the clarity of laws and their harmony in application and more than that, it means the resignation of the judiciary from the executive and legislative bodies. As a result when this mechanism is achieved, it secures these rules and thus it elevates the degree of citizenship to the concept of equality between citizens.
- **Transparency:** It means allowing citizens to know the necessary information that concerns their lives, such as the citizen's right to information, the participation of citizens and their contribution to the control of the popular, national and local councils in reviewing the minutes of the sessions held periodically in their councils, and the aim behind this is to work on the participation of citizens in expressing opinions on the accounting tasks.
- **Accountability:** requires the ability to hold accountable those responsible for their management of public resources and for the tasks entrusted to them and for the results reached within their career path and for the responsibilities and tasks entrusted to them, and the goal of accountability is to hold those responsible for public funds accountable. In addition to protecting public funds from tampering that may affect these funds and thus reducing the violations that may occur from time to time for some officials as a result of their behavior in illegal ways, and this is true to the saying: Where did you get this from? (**com.development gateway.www://http**) .

The emergence of the concept of good governance: There are several reasons that led to the emergence of this concept, whether intellectually or practically, so what is the reflection of recent developments and changes, manifested in the change that occurred in the nature of the role of government on the one hand and methodological and academic developments on the other hand, where this concept was put forward in formulations, economic, social, political, and cultural and affected by internal and international data, where it can be referred to in this regard:

- Globalization as a process and the processes it involved mainly related to:
 - the globalization of values and human rights.
 - The increasing role of non-governmental organizations at the international and national levels.
 - The globalization of market economic mechanisms and ideas, which led to an increase in the role of the private sector.
 - The prevalence of shifts at a high level.
 - Increase the similarity rates between groups and institutions or communities.
 - The prevalence of the phenomenon of corruption globally, which led to the need to think about adopting mechanisms that make systems more transparent to eliminate this phenomenon, led to the need to involve the private sector and civil society in development processes. These developments have led to a change in the traditional role of the state as a key actor due to the increasing importance of the international environment, meaning that it is the choices of the external factor and its policy that constitute the priorities and issues of public policy in various governments. In addition, there are other reasons that led to the emergence of this concept, such as the emergence of new concepts of development, especially in the nineties, where there was a quasi-global current calling for a new type of neoliberalism. It is based on individual freedom and personal choice to operate in the marketplace, thus combating the restrictive power of government of the individual as well as the ideas and principles of a single war system and presenting a set of Western systems and principles as universal. This is what the institutions of the new international economic order have taken, and this is destined to give legitimacy to private sector workers, and the neoliberal development model has included new vocabulary, such as sustainable development, transparency, self-censorship, and accountability.
 - Many studies emphasize the importance of establishing democracy and freedom, human rights in the process of achieving economic development and emphasizing a new concept of human development, as it refers to the process of expanding options and opportunities with an emphasis on the broad concept of freedom, human rights and the acquisition of knowledge.

Characteristics of good governance: The concept of good governance is due to the multiplicity of its forms, there is a good judgment better than another in achieving results, and this is what is expressed in the fact that the judgment of the good one does not carry out automatic one, and on this basis, it is a distinction between the rule of bad governance and the rule of good one. Therefore, it can be said that it is the good management of resources in society, whether financial, human or material, it is a participatory movement as it allows the accurate management of public owners, and the creation of wealth, which is not applied only in the country, but to society as a whole and the various social actors, is not only related to the problems of corruption and deviation, but extends to all aspects of social life, behaviors, education, training, structures, organization.....etc.

There are many problems that accompanied the concept of good governance related to the basis of differences and lack of agreement about the characteristics, dimensions, features, foundations, principles, the basic manifestations are represented in: **(political://https (encyclopedia.org/dictionary/9%85%D9%81%)**

- Awareness of the legitimacy of the authority.
- The location of citizens from the center of interest of decision-makers.
- A community project based on citizen participation.
- Adapting public administration to the needs of citizens

As for the western culture good governance consists of the following elements:

- Institutional legitimacy.
- Democratic elections.
- The respect human rights.
- Political openness.
- Independence of laws.
- Equality.
- Participation.
- Transparency.
- Government agreement for general purposes.
- Independent and effective journalism.
- Administrative efficiency.
- Freedom of information flow.

There are those who limit the foundations to three elements:

- transparency in the conduct of public affairs.
- Democratization and participation of civil society.
- Improve organizational effectiveness and efficiency.

Despite the value that these characteristics pose, attempts to apply them know a lot of controversy because some characteristics contradict others, or excessive attention to a particular feature leads to undesirable results, such as popular participation may be a good thing in theory, but at the level of practice, allowing it may lead to the preparation of public policies or decisions by individuals who do not have sufficient knowledge. As well as, the independent journalism is irresponsible and does not show any interest in general goals.

From this logic, the manifestations of good governance differ according to the goals and values of societies. For instance, in some western societies the focus is on efficiency and in another is the focus on harmony and consensus. In other cultures, individual rights are given priority, others prioritize law enforcement, others focus on traditions and clans in decision-making, and in some societies the first goal is limited to achieving economic growth, while others give great importance to cultural diversity and wealth.

The multiplicity and diversity of approaches used by societies to meet their challenges leads to differences in bicycles and lines used to achieve development, and this leads to the question about determining the contents of good governance, and to the debate about cultural values and norms. Also, about the desired social results, and this in return extends to the controversy and question about the role and relationship of the government with citizens, and about the relationship between official institutions (legislative, executive, judicial). As well as about the roles of different sectors, we conclude that talking about good governance means considering the history, values, traditions, and different cultures of societies. This supports the statement that it is not linked to an automatic standard, in the sense that there are differences in application and characteristics of different societies, as well as that there are policies for good governance better than the other.

Components of good governance:

The concept of good governance is used as a value judgment on the practices of political power to manage the affairs of society in a developmental direction, the management of community affairs includes three dimensions of the links:

- the political dimension related to the nature of the political authority and the legitimacy of its representation, and the technical dimension related to management, its competencies and effectiveness,
- The economic and social dimension related to the nature of the structure of civil society and the extent of its vitality and independence from the state on the one hand, and the nature of public policies in the economic and social fields and their impact on citizens in terms of poverty and quality of life, and the third dimensions interact with each other in the production of good governance.

(<http://www.ituarabic.org/11thHRMeeting/doc6.doc>).

In this framework, the various interactions and fundamental elements appear on which the balance and interaction depend on.

The government:

In the country where there is an electoral process, the government is elected and the functions of the state are multifaceted, it focuses on the framework of social interaction that determines citizenship. It has the power to monitor and exercise power and has the responsibility of public service. It works to create an enabling environment and these functions mean:

- Take a stable, non-changeable, effective and fair legal and legislative framework for public and private activities.
- Promote market equity and equality.
- Interest in providing goods.
- Provide public services effectively and responsibly.

As a result of these functions, the government faces many challenges, because good governance cares about the concerns of the most vulnerable individuals by working to provide opportunities to show, achieve and sustain the kind of life they want to achieve. Government institutions can empower the people they serve by providing them with equal opportunities, supporting social, economic and political integration, and opening access to resources. But the state cannot empower people except by providing a legislature, electoral processes, and well-functioning judicial and legal systems. Also, the existence of trust, leads to increased political legitimacy, as effective legal and judicial systems in turn work to protect the rule of law and the rights of all.

The government, whether in developed or developing countries, must redefine its role, whether in social or economic activity, by reducing, redirecting and preparing this role, because it faces many pressures to bring about changes that come from the following sources:

- The private sector needs an enabling environment for the free market.
- Citizens want more accountability, responsiveness in government and more centralization.
- The major powers are imposing economic and social pressures that limit the identity and nature of the state.

The private sector: The private sector includes private projects for manufacturing, trade and banking, as well as the unsupervised sector in the market, the state has a great power in achieving development, but it is not the only one in this area, sustainable human development depends on creating job opportunities that will improve living standards, and from this point of view many countries realized that the private sector represents the first source of job provision and alleviation of unemployment, economic globalization has changed the ways in which Through which industrial organizations operate, and on this basis, many countries have taken economic strategies related especially to the privatization of public institutions and opening the way for private sector organizations in many fields, if the latter becomes the main actor in many countries in economic life.

The government can encourage the development of the private sector within the framework of so-called economic governance, so that it works to make this sector sustainable through the following mechanisms:

- Creating a stable macroeconomic environment.
- Creating a competitive market.
- Ensuring that the needy have access to loans.
- Strengthen institutions to create jobs.
- Attracting investments and assisting in the transfer of technological knowledge.
- Strengthening the rule of law.

- Provide incentives.
- Protection of the environment and natural resources (**20 P 2000, Philipp**).

Civil society:

The concept of civil society has become binding for the modern state, so that it replaced the term virtuous society in political philosophy, and therefore we are no longer talking about direct relations between the citizen and the state, but rather about indirect relations mediated by institutions and organizations of civil society from parties, associations, bodies, unions and others, and to determine the concept of civil society, we must focus on four elements:

- The idea of volunteering.
- The idea of institutionalization.
- The idea of independence.
- Non-governmental organizations are institutions that have an increasing and prominent role in civil society, through the freedom of social movement of individuals and groups, freedom of expression of intellectual aspirations, social and political participation, freedom of initiative, and contribution to the development of society, and therefore it provides an environment that helps and organizes non-profit humanitarian work, in which people work by their own choice. (**Karim, 2004, p. 57**).

The change in the concepts of development during the last decades, where the focus is on income and technical and quantitative indicators only, but extended to include qualitative indicators such as human freedom, political participation, quality of life, and removed from the cultural aspects, all of this led to a change in roles so that development is no longer the responsibility of the government alone, but the focus on transferring many roles to the voluntary sector (civil society institution). At various economic and social levels, where it has become an effective partner for the government sector in providing many services.

Good governance through democratic transformation:

It is well established that there is a strong relationship between good governance and democracy, it remains now to determine the nature of this relationship, is it complementary, interrelated, or differentiated?

If good governance is: the method by which governments and citizens diagnose values and needs, and solve those problems through effective management together by applying and managing the available resources in all transparency and each party assuming its full responsibilities in order to obtain expected and acceptable results, with Taking into account all possible specificities and that this method requires the establishment of an atmosphere in which the law prevails and human rights are respected, with the possibility of monitoring its institutions.

Good governance from this point of view requires the establishment of a legitimate government that seeks to strengthen the principle of separation of powers (power heterogeneity) to activate the mechanisms of monitoring institutions and develop and strengthen the independence of the judiciary to enable it to apply laws, but the embodiment of this principle requires the introduction of institutional and educational reforms to enhance the managerial and planning capacity of the executive authority, as well as the dynamism of civil society and respect for the right of minority opposition inside and outside parliament.

The effectiveness of decisions and the effectiveness of policies and programs depend on the extent of the actual participation of citizens in the development process and the monitoring and preparation of its policies, but the achievement of this participation requires the public authority as well as all actors in the fields of development to take into account all aspects and internal factors that help to embody good governance, by strengthening and strengthening the spirit of initiative and activating transparency and embodying the principle of accountability, i.e. officials provide the outcome of their actions to citizens, which is determined by the nature of Stuck between the ruler and the governed, and thus determine the degree of stability and security necessary to embody good governance as good governance assumes work on the existence of a free and responsible press.

Proceeding from these basic conditions for the establishment of good governance, we note that the latter assumes that the formulation of public policies, especially the identification of priorities in public policies, also the identification of priorities in social and economic policies is based on consensus within society, decision-making and the distribution of resources to achieve development. As we note that the role of civil society and the development of its channels and structures of expression is a key factor in the establishment of good governance, through effective political participation on all scales in selecting priorities, plus providing information on the political status than executing it. Which adds a legislative stamp on those policies, meaning that governments are not the only actors in the field of monopolizing legitimate forces, but there are other bodies that contribute to the maintenance of security, peace and public order, and participate in the development of economic and social policies.

Although good governance does not enjoy a unanimous definition within the political and economic trends and what is in between them as well. Additionally, the divergence of views on its content and concept between emerging and developed countries as a result of the different circumstances of the emergence of the concept historically. But the elements it contains theoretically suggest that there is an integral relationship between

the governance and democracy, so that it is considered a basic condition and a driving factor. In contrast, from a practical angle, this relationship is not only complementary and interrelated, but in order for the government to be more humanly and socially accepted, it must draw for itself as a basic goal to strengthen democratic development, as it cannot be embodied in an atmosphere in which democratic principles are devoid of the core concept of it. In return, respect for democratic principles is a prerequisite for the application of rationality to reduce the political and social burden resulting from them, especially in its economic aspect. Hence, the legitimacy granted to the ruler or the leadership and the participation of citizens in the decision-making process is what establishes the effectiveness that is considered one of the most important elements of good governance and development policy and strategies, meaning that there is a dynamic relationship between good governance, democracy, social and economic development. Therefore, it is possible to establish an independent democratic system without achieving social and economic development based on equal opportunities and fair distribution of available resources, but this can only be achieved through good governance based on the participation of citizens in the management of resources with transparency, activation and the dynamism of civil society, the supremacy of the law and the promotion of human rights.

We conclude from the above that democracy and rationality cannot be separated, whether economically or politically. Although the concept of rationality does not contain a unanimous definition by its actors, what can be observed is that democracy and rationality are integrated with each other, and interrelated with each other so that we cannot talk about rationality in an undemocratic system, in which the basic principles of democracy are respected and there is no press. In condition to be free and responsible to activate the good and fair management of public affairs. Also, with out the active and strong participation of civil society (responsibility and the role of society in cities) and respect for human rights (the state of right and law).

Regarding the cultural and intellectual ideological aspect, we also note that the most rational governance and democracy are both products of the west, that is, the product of liberal capital ideology, whether it is a response to the crisis of the parish state in the west or it appeared as a solution to the failure of the development state in developing countries to link institutional reforms and development programs with restructuring programs presented by international financial institutions, in both cases it is a product of (capitalist-Western).

If the patterns and methods of applying democracy differ from one country to another, and from one society to another as a result of cultural differences and the social and economic conditions of the countries. Therefore, the need to adapt them to the social and cultural environment. Governance, also needs to be adapted to the environment of each country. So as for every country has the side in which it looks at its governance, so that there are those who see it from the side of the central system, reform the legislative and executive authority, the effectiveness of the management of social and economic resources, and the reform of the educational and judicial system.....etc.

The promotion of rationality emerged with the end of the Cold War and the emergence of globalization, which confirms on one hand the strength of the relationship between rationality and democracy. Additionally, democracy and rationality are two sides of the same coin. **“ So, the relationship is Standard, value-based, spatial, and temporal”**

Value-based Relationship: Good governance is the product of liberal democracy, and this means that the latter's attempt to fill the gaps and voids that began to loom in the horizon when societies other than the ones in which democracy arose tried to apply it, the first tried to contain the second and subject it to its logic and pattern, i.e. trying to adapt.

Standard Relationship: If democracy appears as the least harmful system compared to other Western systems, good governance (which we have already said that it is the crown of democracy) is the other with a normative character, so that the problem of rationalization of governance has been known by all societies through their historical development and tried to answer it, but the normative aspect lies in determining a certain pattern of good governance, by identifying a set of elements and conditions through which this concept is determined .

Spatial Relationship: It is not difficult for western societies with liberal orientation (Western Europe, the United States of America and Canada), led by international institutions and bilateral and multilateral cooperative agencies, to initiate the promotion of good governance, which is a product of western democratic ideology.

Time Relationship: Good governance has a time stuck with the phenomenon of democratic transition that emerged strongly after the end of the Cold War and the emergence of challenges (political, economic, social, cultural, technological) brought by the phenomenon of globalization and which developed and emerging societies have to face on one hand. On the other hand, the failure of the development policies and development policies presented by the institutions of "Broughton Woods", which has become not seen to the process of development and its conduct as a mere lack of material resources (financial in particular), but focus on the marriage and reconciliation between the political side and the economic side in the development

process, found these institutions in the governance of the guiding lining of what this concept contains of different dimensions political, economic, social and cultural.....etc.

First: Democracy:

It is no longer limited to the concept of the system of government, because it has become a method of political, social, economic practice movement. Therefore, it has become a lifestyle and a recipe for relations between individuals and groups. It associated with the style of democracy with political work and relations between forces.

The forms of democracy depend on the social and economic conditions that characterize each country, in addition to the rootedness of the concept of the state, its structure and political practices in it, the distinctive characteristic of democracy and its fundamentalism is the responsibility of rulers for their actions before citizens who exercise their role indirectly by choosing their representatives.

Joseph Schumpeter defines democracy as "It is that organized order that aims to reach political decisions, in which it allows individuals though gaining power to posses votes through competition". Some considers it as a set of ways to determine the routes in which public principle positions are reached. Including the characteristics of the participants, excluded from the right to access those positions, as well as the strategy they may follow to reach them, in addition to making the art that must be required at the public level.

Second: Electoral Systems:

The liberal democracies, which were considered the successful model, share their advantages in that their political power is based on the theory of popular sovereignty, where the rulers are chosen through free elections, that is, they are real elections in which the choice is possible between several candidates and not referendum elections in favor of one candidate. While the government exists based on political pluralism and the separation of powers. Through this system, the powers of governance are restricted and limited, the governed are enabled to enjoy public freedoms, such as freedom of opinion, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, association and religious freedom. Through the emergence of political institutions, which enter into competition by peaceful means in order to reach power and influence public policy and be able to face economic and social conflicts through regular policies and thus be able to represent electoral districts and oblige them to work collectively, but developing countries may not be unable to embody the aforementioned procedures and cannot access the democratic model and authoritarian regimes prevail. Democracy is based on many and integrated elements aimed at reducing the ambitions of political power in the acquisition of excessive force in order to preserve the freedoms of citizens, and open the doors of popular representation through elections that allow them to appoint rulers and consolidate the principle of rotation of power.

In this regard, Montesquieu said , "Power limits power," that is, all legal rules restrict rulers in various degrees and provide citizens with the means to object to illegal acts. Also, Lippman Walter says: "The people must not get more sanctification than what the kings before him, like all princes, rulers and kings, corrupted by the flattery and favoritism which is deceived by saying that the voices of creation regions of the right ", he urges through this saying to look properly and clearly to the sovereign people, he sees that the relationship between the bloc of the people and the government has hit it in this century, something of confusion in the competencies of each, the command The people get power but cannot exercise it, and elected governments may lose powers and work to restore them.

The pillars on which democracy is based:

Popular representation and election: Election is the basic base on which the democratic model is based, as it is an ideal way to choose the rulers.

deputies and responsibility: In modern democracy, MPs bear all political actions and are chosen by the people after their candidacy in constituencies.

Parliament: It is a political institution formed of a council or several councils and chambers with discretionary powers, and in order to obtain them, it must have expanded powers in exchange for the powers of the government.

Separation of powers: This principle is one of the most important principles on which the democracy is based on, as the English writer John Locke considers through his author is a treatise on city government 690 and Montesquieu in his book "The Spirit of the Laws (1748)". The founders of this principle, which considers the various organs of government to be independent of each other and exercise their functions separately from each other.

Conditions for achieving democratic governance: In practice and outside the theoretical scope of the democracy, it needs to have practical conditions that help it to materialize and achieve in practice, namely:

Respect for human rights: These rights guarantee the Universal Declaration of Human Rights approved by the United Nations, and contain social rights such as the right to work, education, health and social care, but the lesson in the embodiment of these rights and their exercise in complete freedom on the ground leads to participation in Decision-making and equality among citizens in rights and duties without ethnic, ideological, intellectual or sexual discrimination.

Political pluralism: Modern societies have become characterized by complexity and the intertwining of social relations, under difficult life conditions and the convergence of ideas and the impact of societies on each other, at the local, regional or global level, and therefore the only trend in opinion within the community has become the best interest of all its groups and it is no longer right to adopt a single perception that carries the right and absolute right from the making of one current, the control of one opinion often leads to authoritarianism and killing the initiative Free and innovative, so the multiplicity and different trends and perceptions requires providing a harmonious atmosphere for the interaction of these components to lead to ensuring access to the right even if relatively.

Rotation of power: It can be considered that the existence of the meaning of pluralism without the existence of the principle of rotation of power according to the mechanisms of the conduct of the affairs of society, make the current that holds the majority led to the implementation of its program, which received the support and approval of the majority, so it was decided to power without change and in the hands of one party leads to the exacerbation of corruption and authoritarianism, democracy requires the provision of mechanisms for peaceful rotation of power after reviewing the concept of democracy, mechanisms and standards, as well as the elements and conditions leading to Its success and the creation of suitable conditions for its growth and consolidation, the intention behind this was to give a picture illustrating this concept and then to know its attachment to good governance as one of its most important components to reach the building of a sound political, social and economic system as aspired and aspired by all peoples.

Basic rights: It relates to the extent in which citizens are able to participate freely in the selection of rulers and contribute to political decisions.

Civil rights: embodied in civil liberties that provide citizens with the possibility to freely express their ideas away from the opinions of the state.

Institutional controls: represented in the protection of rights, the application of laws by the necessary and the control of the powers of officials in accordance with the laws issued by the state (**Sanhoury, 1952, p. 13**). Democracy is the main indicator from the political point of view of the existence of good governance and in this regard it must be based on:

- Freedom to establish and form organizations, associations and parties and join them.
- Guarantee freedom of expression to all citizens without exception.
- The right to vote, to participate in elections and the right to stand for election.
- Opening public offices to citizens according to specific qualifications and without discrimination.
- Ensure the freedom and transparency of elections.

In addition, the independence of the administration from the influence of politicians and making it serve the public interest and the removal of state hegemony over civil society, as controlling it leads to the absence of a major component in influencing public policies, and economic and social policies do not succeed if they are in the absence of participation, accountability and transparency, and do not result in raising the standard of living of citizens who are unable to correct these policies.

Third: Administrative centralization and good governance:

Which is the pattern of traditional or primitive administrative organization circulating before the twentieth century is centralization if it means the concentration of all administrative functions in the hands of the ruler or in the hands of the central authority, which has the sole right to issue decisions on the entire territory of the country and supervise all public facilities, whether national or local, and harness administrative interests to serve the ruler and his lining.

In line with the rapid development and the qualitative shift experienced by the citizen stuck in the administration, it has become impossible today for the state to conduct all its affairs from the center in the capital, so the administrative centralization has known a modern return and the permanent Arti is continuous and faced real and complex difficulties in parallel with the growing needs of the citizen and make sure to respond to his desires and involve him in how to provide services and bring them closer to him in the shortest term and at the lowest costs and in the simplest paths within the scope of redistributing roles between the center and the region or region According to an administrative organization that depends mainly on the centrality and the center as the administrative centralization to push the development work locally and regionally. Also the importance of the local democracy and even a public demand in light of excessive fundamentalism that reflected negatively on the political climate.

Administrative centralization is an administrative organization whereby a public utility or a province of Europe enjoys legal personality and it is exercised for the benefit of this independent authority with specific

competencies, unless it is withdrawn from the central authority by autonomous competences that have been carried out in a territorial or territorial manner.

It is a method of administrative organization whereby the administrative function is distributed between the central administration in the capital, which is an authority of supervision between local groups or public institutions that are independent of it administratively and not politically, as it must thus become the separation between political centralization and administrative centralization.

Political centralization is a political system under which the political function is distributed between the federal state on the one hand and the states or regions on the other hand, and this pending is controlled under the constitution contrary to the administrative centralization that is controlled by administrative laws as a general administrative phenomenon related only to how to perform administrative functions in the state and the matter of the political system of government in the country and does not have political competence and there are two types of this organization, the territorial administrative centralization and the technical administrative centralization.

In summary, the development that the world is witnessing in the midst of globalization and the rearrangement of roles at the national level made the central administration review its tasks, which have become focused on the basic tasks related to sovereignty, legislation, foreign relations and defense, and have become pivotal after it was a technical administrative tool only a local and regional tool in the service of the central integrated with it sometimes. Also, it plays the role of coordinator or supervisor at other times, especially after the center abandoned many sectors and delegated them to the private parallelism with the abandonment of some of the interests of the regions and the growing desire of the citizen to manage his interests himself, which lost the center and leaders prestige and authority.

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