

## SECTOR INTEGRATION AND COMMUNITY BUILDING :A COMPREHENSIVE VISION FOR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT IN FRANCE



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**Abstract:** The concept of local development is of the most interesting and guiding principles. Measures to boost local growth are essential to understand the decisive aspects of multi-level governance; And therefore, lead up to global competition and advanced convergence of all sectors. This article aims to investigate the France development at the local level and the anchored participatory approaches to moving out of the French territory.

**Key Words:** Local development; Governance; participatory approaches; community development; public sector; private sector; social sector.

### تكامُل القطاعات وبناء المجتمع : رؤية شاملة للتنمية المحلية في فرنسا

**ملخص:** يعتبر مفهوم التنمية المحلية من أهم المبادئ الجديرة بالاهتمام، إذ تعتبر تدابير تعزيز النمو المحلي ضرورية لفهم الجوانب الحاسمة للحكم على جميع المستويات، مما يؤدي إلى المنافسة العالمية والحوكمة المساهمة في تقدم جميع القطاعات. يهدف هذا المقال إلى دراسة تطور فرنسا على المستوى المحلي والمقاربات التشاركية الراسخة والمنبثقة من الإقليم الفرنسي.

**الكلمات المفتاحية:** التنمية المحلية، الحكم، مقارنة تشاركية، التنمية المجتمعية، القطاع العام، القطاع الخاص، القطاع الاجتماعي.

### L'INSERTION SECTORIELLE ET LA CONSTRUCTION COMMUNAUTAIRE : UNE VISION GLOBAL DU DEVELOPPEMENT LOCAL EN FRANCE

**Résumé:** Le concept de développement local est l'un des principes directeurs les plus intéressants. Les mesures de relance de la croissance locale sont essentielles pour comprendre les aspects déterminants de la gouvernance multi-niveaux ; Et donc, conduire à une convergence avancée de tous les secteurs. Cet article vise à enquêter sur le développement de la France au niveau local et les démarches participatives ancrées pour sortir du territoire français.

**Mots Clés:** Développement local; Gouvernance ; approches participatives; développement communautaire; secteur public; secteur privé; secteur social.

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## Introduction:

The role of local development constitutes a major challenge as being an interactive process between the public body and various components of local communities. Despite the fact, every growth process creates local disequilibria and imbalances due to low capacities and competitiveness. Public policy has traditionally associated economic development with the dimension and performance considering a tri-sector. In this regard, a framework has been founded on an attempt to define the factors determining local development mainly in France.

The French state has endeavored to follow a development approach based on strategies and planning to achieve collective prosperity. As the state was one of the oldest and most ethnically diverse countries in Europe, it has made France a world leader throughout history in all aspects of culture. The Local governance was undertaken in three sub-levels of regions, departments, and communes.<sup>1</sup>

The economy is another contributor that combines urbanization planning with social activities to improve local conditions. The interaction among public, economic, and social sectors was therefore inclusive to the success of the French territory. Yet, the emergent problematic was worthy of asking; **To what extent have the public, private and social sectors contributed to the French local development?**

The problem under investigation was among the significant terms in political and social sciences, it provides a theoretical background to explain the success or failure of local development on hand, and the application of multiple strategies in France on the other. In an attempt to answer the research problem, two hypotheses were emanating from the study,

- Successful policy-making is the dominant contributor to community development.
- The integration of public, private, and social sectors is the foremost factor determining French local prosperity.

For the research study, the methodology should be appropriate to the type of subject, wherein a case study was pointed out as the most suited. This research then aims to investigate:

- Relationship between the participative sectors and the French local development.
- Factors determining local growth.
- Planning contributes to the growth processes in France.

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<sup>1</sup>-Vincent Hoffman-Martinot & Hellmut Wollmann, State and Local Government Reforms in France and Germany: Divergence and convergence, Urban and Regional Research International, volume 7, 2006, p.43.

Previous studies in this context have given prominence to the subject of local development. To illustrate, a study conducted by Vaughan Rogers (2004) has tackled reforming regional and local development policy. The article analyzed the Voynet Act of 1999 and its implementations assessing the value of conceptual approaches, cognitive frameworks, and regional governance<sup>1</sup>. By 2006, Vincent Hoffmann-Martinot and Hellmut Wollmann wrote about the state and local government reforms in France and Germany. The book was an attempt to identify and compare some of the principles on which the intergovernmental and inter-organizational setting of France and Germany has been built and developed.<sup>2</sup>

An additional paper was submitted in 2008 by Jacques Mairesse and Benoit Mulkay, it was devoted to assessing the existence and magnitude of local research spillovers in France. The authors relied on the model of an extended production function, which was estimated for the economy in 312 employment areas and across different industries.<sup>3</sup>

## I. DEFINING LOCAL DEVELOPMENT:

The concept of local development was an early economic term used by Adam Smith in his paper “Recherche sur la nature et les causes de la richesse des nations”<sup>4</sup>. Whereby multiple definitions have belonged to the term. Local development was described as the planned evolution of all aspects of community well-being (economic, social, environmental, and cultural). It is a process whereby community members come together to take collective action and generate solutions to common problems, the scope of local development can vary from small initiatives within a small group, to large initiatives that involve the whole community<sup>5</sup>.

Accordingly, Ploch (1997) defined the term as “the active voluntary involvement in a process to improve some identifiable aspect of community life; normally such action leads to the strengthening of the community’s patterns of human and institutional relationships”.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> - Vaughan Rogers Reforming regional and local development policy in France, Land Use Policy 23 European languages and cultures (French), University of Edinburgh, 60 George Square, Edinburgh EH 8 9 JU, UK, 2004,p310.

<sup>2</sup> - Vincent Hoffman-Martinot & Hellmut Wollmann the same reference, 2006, p11.

<sup>3</sup> - Jacques Mairesse & Benoit Mulkay, An exploration of Local R&D Spillovers in France, National Bureau of Economic Research, Cambridge, 2008.p65.

<sup>4</sup> - Serir Abdallah Amina, Mechanisms for applying the participatory approach to achieve local development in Algeria, Volume 06, number 03, 2002, p.479.

<sup>5</sup> Flo Frank & Anne Smith, The community development handbook: A tool to build community capacity, Human Resources Development Canada (HRDC) ,1999, p6.

<sup>6</sup> Rhonda Philips & Robert H. Pittman, An Introduction to community development, Second edition, Routledge. 2015 p.7.

The term local development is used rather confusingly in several ways to refer to:

- A *process* of community formation and movement towards change.
- A *practice* undertaken by people, who are engaged in a purposeful process, and located within a tradition.
- An *occupation* based on knowledge, skills, and values, and may or may not be regarded as a profession.
- An *academic discipline* or subject of study, which is based on the body of knowledge and literature.
- A *social movement* advocating for community development approaches at local, national, and international levels.<sup>1</sup>

To consider further, Local development can be a positive science, focusing on identifying the most effective ways to promote development in communities, this view sees the importance of basing local planning on empirical evidence and not just on the interests, desires, and preferences of local residents.<sup>2</sup>

#### **A- The benefits of a community plan:**

Local community planning is of positivity for local prosperity and accomplishments summarized in:

- Long-term framework for decision-making and action.
- Comprehensive approach to organizing community development and the community's ability to make informed decisions and solutions.
- Valuable resource for communicating state and non-state actors, vision and actions to individuals
- Rational objectives and actions and their measurement over time.
- Perspectives of various local members.<sup>3</sup>

The incorporation, therefore, requires the participation of the local community members in managing economics, society, and public affairs. It can be pointed out; The development approach has experienced a transformation due to internal and external factors that lead up to the flourishing of any territory in all aspects mainly of culture. Preface on the first requirement and the issues to be addressed,

Preface on the first requirement and the issues to be addressed.

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<sup>1</sup> -Sarah Banks & Peter Westoby, Ethics, Equity, and Community Development, The Policy Press: Publishing with a purpose, 2019, p.7.

<sup>2</sup> Jerry W. Robinson, Jr. & Gary Paul Green, Introduction to Community Development: Theory, practice, and service-Learning, Sage, 2011, p.4.

<sup>3</sup> Flo Frank & Anne Smith, the same reference, 1999, p.34.

### **B- Community development:**

In practice, structural inequalities have generally associated community development with class, gender, race, and disability. Put in other words, arrangements for equality and practice are essential considering the diversity of target communities; Community development places great emphasis on participation and empowerment; local members are involved in decision-making and problem-solving in their areas of interest and people's capacity to influence those decisions is increased through the dynamic democratic processes to wider involvement.<sup>1</sup>

The principle of diversity is another fundamental aspect of the ecological perspective, diverse organisms and systems evolve to meet the needs of particular circumstances, and it is through diversity that natural systems are able to develop, adapt and grow; Indeed, uniformity of culture may turn out to be the current experience of cultural globalization,<sup>2</sup> and the adjustment of multiple

systems and programs are a significant factor to realize local prosperity within new circumstances.

### **C- Models of local development:**

Christenson (1989) identified three different themes or models: self-help, technical assistance, and conflict. This typology is useful to understand the different ways practitioners may approach their work. Helping communities identify goals and increasing their capacity to participate in the solution of collective problems, practitioners who adopt the technical assistance model assume that the most important obstacle communities face concerns information which is firmly existed in the planning approach to growth, but a conflict might be assumed where residents have been marginalized or a lack of ability to shape decisions that are affecting their quality of needs and interests.<sup>3</sup>

These convergent themes are adjustable to the local growth of all aspects of a community. Solidarity and uniformity among local members may lead to cooperative decision-making and an ability to solve collective issues, rather than a full determination of ruling governance to impose control over. The success of any territory is prejudicial if local communities were acting in cooperation with the

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<sup>1</sup> -Alison Gilchrist & Marilyn Taylor, the short guide to community development, the Policy Press, UK ,2011, p.14.

<sup>2</sup> - Jim Ife, Community Development in an uncertain world: Vision, Analysis & Practice, second edition, Cambridge university press,2016, p.50.

<sup>3</sup> -Gary Paul Green & Anna Haines, Asset Building & Community Development, Sage Publications,2012, p.17.



public, private, and social sectors but still approaching different strategies and planning from numerous perspectives.

## II. PRINCIPLES OF LOCAL DEVELOPMENT:

### A- Public Sector :

At the core of local development, approaches to policy-making were giving voices to excluded groups. A human rights-based approach is integral to community development which involves rights derived from different perspectives. The starting point for community development is solidarity working with those whose rights are being denied, ignored, or challenged. As many of the difficult problems people experience are not individual or local but instead, they arise as a result of the inequalities that are structured into the dominant systems and institutions that individuals have established to organize their society. A local development approach, therefore, seeks policy outcomes that effectively address poverty, exclusion, and inequalities that produce a social and economic change in favor of disadvantaged groups.<sup>1</sup>

### B- Private Sector:

To accomplish local growth, principles are regarded to offer a system of checks and balances, they provide a clear structure for planning and evaluation from local residents to managers, policy-makers, and funders. For further demonstration, here are the five common principles determining community development at any stage of the process.

- Smart finance for regions, promoting a closer relationship with higher tiers of government right.
- Promote active private sector relationships in local development creativity and innovations.
- sharing costs and benefits between cities and regions.
- sharing the benefits of local growth among community members.
- public funding to permit private co-investment in local development.
- A new approach to the management of public assets locally to reach financial leverage.
- Fostering financial innovation in all sectors locally.
- Long-term market building in local economies of the private sector.
- Focus on the quality of the local financial proposition rather than the supply of finance.

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<sup>1</sup> -Siobhán Lynam, Community Development and Public Policy: Guidance on the application of community development approaches to different aspects of anti-poverty and social inclusion work, Combat poverty Agency: working for a poverty-free Ireland, 2006, pp.19-20,

- Build capable economy specialist and experts at local and wider levels.<sup>1</sup>

These ten principles are needed mainly to finance local economic development, as their tendency is forward moving to the private sector. In applying the approach, the response of territories to shifts in new global value chains will be more vital, and therefore, making opportunities for local growth will be better available brokering demands with supply.

### C- Social Sector

Community development proceeded through different processes to embrace empowerment, social analysis, and cooperative actions. These involve:

- Promoting empowerment through collective action.
- Emphasizing the importance of process as well as tasks (the terminology of theory and practice)
- Focusing on marginalized individuals and communities.
- promoting an integrated and holistic approach to development of economic, as well as social, and cultural issues.
- Working towards equality, challenging prejudice, discrimination, and promoting respect for difference and diversity.
- Emphasizing participation, openness, and inclusion (as opposed to competition and exclusion).<sup>2</sup>

The prosperity of local members is determined through uniformity and cooperation in collective problem-solving issues and decision-making. The process is not only for humanity to offer free services Law n°2005-32 of January 18, 2005 on programming for social cohesion<sup>3</sup>. but rather for creativity and investments that lead up in turn to a successful ruling governance. The understanding of this integration is essential to local development as the social sector is foremost of greater importance.

The capacity to think critically and act politically is reinforcing reciprocity, and the community development role could be significant in supporting marginalized groups to pursue their interests and fulfilments democratically<sup>4</sup>.

This concerns the extent to which community development identifies with and remains open to being animated by, the concerns, aspirations, and interests of the people it is meant to serve. This will depend at least to some degree on the extent to

<sup>1</sup> -Greg Clark & Debra Mountford, Investment Strategies and Financial Tools for Local Development, OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) , 2007, p.29.

<sup>2</sup> -Combat Poverty Agency, The role of community development in tackling poverty, p.12.

<sup>3</sup> law n°2005 of January 18, 2005 on programming for social cohesion, January 19, 2005 OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

<sup>4</sup> Sue Kenny, Rhonda Philips, & Brian McGrath, The Routledge Handbook of Community Development: Perspectives from Around the Globe, Routledge, 2018, p.36.

which practitioners are willing and able to facilitate convivial in many procedures that allow them to explore collectively their own concerns and aspirations<sup>1</sup>.

The solidarity of associations is further a global movement addressing crises through theories and practices embodying democratic, the theoretical standpoint of solidarity economy to accept benefactions Law n<sup>o</sup> 2014-856 of July 31, 2014 relating to the social and solidarity economy<sup>2</sup>. has become incorporated into government policy with left progressive regimes, while the practices span across all three sectors of the economy: the private, public, and social sectors; They include cooperatives of all kinds, participatory budgeting, fair trade, and more.<sup>3</sup>

The excluded groups therefore, if given voices to participate in building assets and contribute to policy-making in multiple sectors, may lead to strong political and economic solidarity, and to that achieve the sustainable local development required by communities.

Any territorial development is based on convergent planning and strategies to go through, the notion of organization is entirely based on incorporation of companies and thereby increasing investment and innovation. On the basis of cultivating the practice of communities, companies are succeeding as the forefront of the economic knowledge, the participation of minors establishing associations under legal representatives was a vital point to consider Law n<sup>o</sup> 2017-86 of January 27, 2017 relating to equality and citizenship<sup>4</sup>. , the world bank conveyed its vision of fighting poverty with including employees, clients, and external partners; while the field experts were maintained to the important more demanding issues, all industries tried further to offer new possibilities for investments and problem-solving, their efforts were extended beyond the boundaries of companies' programs, planning and organization<sup>5</sup>.

The purpose strengthening communities is dependent on the priorities and methods, different ways may recently act as barriers out from a meaningful communication among those developers belonging to internal and external cultures, the bridge is split between the social and economic problems facing societies mainly

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<sup>1</sup>- Sue Kenny, Rhonda Philips, & Brian McGrath, the same reference, 2018, p.37.

<sup>2</sup> law n<sup>o</sup>2014-856 of July 31, 2014 relating to the social and solidarity economy,august1,2014,official journal of French republic .

<sup>3</sup> -Penn Loh & Boone Shear, Solidarity economy and community development: emerging cases in three Massachusetts cities, Community Development,2016, pp.245-246.

<sup>4</sup> law n<sup>o</sup>2017-86 of January 27, 2017 relating to equality and citizenship,january 31,2017,official journal of french republic.

<sup>5</sup> -Etienne Wenger, Richard McDermott, William M. Snyder, Cultivating Communities of Practice: A Guide to Managing Knowledge, Harvard Business School Press, United State of America,2002, pp.3-4.



because of idealistic and pragmatic thinking imbalances, these actors might impact on the consistency of communities.<sup>1</sup> Thus, the framework of organizations should be reasonable and straightforward looking for continuous adjustments.

Organizations and networks provides an important local framework for civil society where it was remarkable to experience sources of disagreement and frustration, the recognition of the community identity as race, gender, faith, traditions, religion and so forth has contributed to build up social conflicts and disagreements; Moreover, the fundamental changes in society and the tendency to adjust with the new situations brought about by the accumulated dominance of individualism and discriminations<sup>2</sup>.

Civil Society is of an important impact on the modeling organization of diverse approaches and processes to local development. The different individuals hold different believes and perspectives. However, if to be effective, the diversity of thoughts is essentially needed to create renewable strategies and thereby, to achieve the prosperity and growth required at both local and external levels.

### **III. FRANCE'S GENERAL POLICY FOR INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS:**

Under a principle of subsidiarity, local authorities are intended best to exercise competencies and implement these at the level of their jurisdiction. The OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) in 2019 noted the general policy approach adopted in France. Yet, it is significant to briefly recap the main policy elements that are undertaken:

The urban policy has been focused on renewal in French cities and regions. These contracts are mainly pooling into action and agglomerations of different communes, rural development is also the focus of important programs and planning including specific contracts on revitalization and development, At the national level, the government develops several sector-specific actions, the industry territories programs for instance aim to encouraging local employment, strengthening business competition, and promoting creativity, investment, and innovation.<sup>3</sup>

At the regional level, each region develops a regional plan for spatial planning, sustainable development, and territorial equality (SRADDET), the plan typically

<sup>1</sup> -Steve Clarke, Community Organization and Development: from its history towards a model for the future, University of Wales Press, UK,2017, pp.9-10.

<sup>2</sup> -Paul Henderson, Ilona Vercseg, Community Development and Civil Society: Making connections in the European context, The Policy Press, University of Bristol, UK,2010, pp.18-19.

<sup>3</sup> -OECD Regional Outlook 2019: Leveraging Megatrends for Cities and Rural Areas, Regional Development Policy in Francen,2019, pp.1-2.

presented the regional spatial and territorial situation, strategy and objectives, each region develops a regional plan for economic development, innovation, and internationalization (SRDEII), which in turn defines the five-year strategy of support for business, innovation and work in cooperation among all regions to attain the French local prosperity<sup>1</sup>.

The key component of making policy is primarily democratic, transparent and manageable, the French movement has been accompanied by multiplicity in the techniques used for programs evaluation, these have been adapted to local traditions, situations, and new circumstances; A comparative policy was pointed by Irish Geva-May in the late 1990<sub>s</sub>, the developed national regimes throughout years have not been carefully explored, examined, analyzed, and evaluated, the perspective is alike for sub-national organizations and non-governmental sectors, these were all taken into development as a part of the process.<sup>2</sup>

Policymaking is not considered an easy task to action. It has many steps to pass through if leading up to local development. However, the adjustable decision made to new circumstances is typically the first and foremost step acquired among territories and nations.

#### **IV. THE DYNAMICS OF LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN FRANCE:**

##### **A- Industrial Growth:**

Since the nineteenth century, France had experienced a progressive deceleration in economic growth, the industrial development swung among three stages: from the 1830<sub>s</sub>, growth was steadily accelerated until the 1860<sub>s</sub>, it slackened afterward until the end of the century, while the stagnation reappeared between 1900 and 1905 due to an era of industrialization, where the French Industry went through its rapid escalation of growth mainly in the middle of the nineteenth century.<sup>3</sup> The industrial revolution was marked as a great period leading France to access growth increasingly. It has been an impact on French prosperity both at local and international levels and has contributed to all aspects of culture.

The notion of liberty was another factor of greater control over the standards of industrial production that resulted in greater economic development, the notion has a

<sup>1</sup> -OECD Regional Outlook 2019: Leveraging Megatrends for Cities and Rural Areas, the same reference, 2019, p.2.

<sup>2</sup> -Charlotte Halpern, Patrick Hassenteufel & Philippe Zittoun, Policy Analysis in France, The Policy Press, International Library of Policy Analysis, Vol II, UK, 2018, p.21.

<sup>3</sup> -François Caron, translated by Barbara Bray, An Economic History of Modern France, Routledge Revivals, New York, 2011, p.27.

considerable influence on the French policies-making, as the successful regulation of labor would foster liberty to experiment in the workplace and remove certain public activities of the working classes; This liberty would permit deployment of recent technology and boost economic competitiveness in an industrial level, the modern French success depended on the regulatory basis involving greater freedom laborers, entrepreneurs, and officials to accomplish an increased productivity output<sup>1</sup>. This ideology of liberalism has generated different movements whether for policy making or economics. It has a major role to impact the local development in the French territory.

### **B- Agricultural Growth:**

The majority of the French population were living in rural areas since the 1930s, regarding France as the most largely agricultural nation, peasants were employed in farming in the same manner their forebears used to be; the influence of mechanization of farm labor has shifted the French agricultural sector into a massive output, and a profit arising of global rural invention, these changes provoked a long-term rural outmigration, peasants left the countryside, and the end of the peasantry became quickly of dramatic consequences for increased economic production, with the emergence of new farming technologies, fewer land workers produced more goods, and the term “peasant” was no longer identified, but rather replaced as modern farmers.<sup>2</sup>

### **C- Financial Growth:**

The France economic transition from government ownership and intervention to market mechanism had a secondary impact on privatizing many of the French investment sources such as banks and insurers, France has been experiencing a crisis because of the disequilibria between consumer spending and the less exposure to the global demand than in other European union members, in the second quarter of 2008 the French economy continued declining until the last quarter of 2009 and investment was turning down along with a fall in employment and recruitment while the youth were the hardest hit by the crisis as the reduction of short-time working came into existence<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> -Jeff Horn, The Path Not Taken: French Industrialization in the Age of Revolution 1750-1830, The MIT Press, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 2006, p.19.

<sup>2</sup> - Sarah Farmer, Rural Inventions: The French Countryside after 1945, Oxford University Press, 2020, p.2.

<sup>3</sup> -Carol Yeh-Yin Lin, Leif Edvinsson Jeffrey Chen & Tord Berding, National Intellectual Capital and the Financial Crisis in France, Germany, Ireland, and the United Kingdom, Springer Briefs in Economics, New York Heidelberg Dordrecht London, 2014, p.11.

Despite the rapid increase in the economy due to the great period of industrialization and the massive production of the agricultural sector, investment witnessed a sharp decline because of overarching consumption and the inability to fulfill the demand market at the local level. This crisis had led to an impact on the economic growth of other sectors, and the need to make adjustable policy changes was afterward needed.

The treatment of mutual funds OPCVM shares (*Organismes de Placement Collectif en Valeurs Mobilière*, or UCITS Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) was among the reforms that took place in the French financial markets, the aim of such reforms was to characterize changes in the householders' wealth shares with cointegrating long-run relations that entail returns, inflation, and attained an income<sup>1</sup>.

These reforms were taken as a reaction to the witnessed crises of the financial sector in France, it comes then the major impact of policy-making on problem-solving and improving the local prosperity in all sectors, primarily for adjustable reforms and changes in the socioeconomic sector to the new circumstances.

## V. THE ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN FRENCH LOCAL DEVELOPMENT:

The concept of civil society is widely defined as non-profit associations organized under voluntary membership in order to alter legislation on behalf of society.<sup>2</sup> The non-governmental organizations had contributed to enhancing social prosperity and trying to solve the convergent issues among local members.

- Alexis de Tocqueville, however, described civil society as being unorganized and subjugated, yet to that managed to destroy the power of government and become instead the ultimate force driving society, the failing of French political organization was strongly related to the embodiment of Jacobinism, the term similar with the demon of centralization, and such procedure was vigorously rejected and criticized despite its extensive dominance<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup>-Michel Boutillier & Jean Cordier, Economic Modelling at the Banque de France: Financial deregulation and economic performance in France, Routledge, London and New York ,2005, p.11.

<sup>2</sup>-Jose Angel Garcia Velazquez, The Power of civil society: An empirical analysis of its political achievements in a dangerous public sphere, A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, The University of Sheffield, Faculty of Social Sciences, Department of Politics ,June 2017, p.85.

<sup>3</sup>- Pierre Rosanvallon, translated by Arthur Goldhammer , The Demands of Liberty: Civil Society since the Revolution, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, London, England ,2007, p.2.

- Despite the two Decentralization Acts (1983 and 2003), France was exceptionally a centralized state while most European countries are decentralized, the French non-profit sector remained large and growing. It has caught up in its historical gap and is recently in a high rank among other European countries. In 2017, there are 1.5 million civil society organizations, operating mainly in two unequal local statuses: 1.500.000 associations and 2300 foundations<sup>1</sup>.
- It has increasingly contributed to social uniformity, the development of the economy, and even to policy-making reforms and adjustments. Civil society plays therefore a significant actor participatory to the growth of different sectors. In the Economy, for instance, non-governmental organizations have contributed to increasing employment and then, leading up to the deceleration of innovation and investment. For the social sector, civil society has been a major impact on solving the individual social problems such as health, and poverty, and was inclusive in facilitating the ruling government in developing the French local development.

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<sup>1</sup>-Edith Archambault , French Civil Society: Historical Background, Present Position, and Major Issues, Centre d'économie de la Sorbonne, Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne University, Hall open science,2019, pp.1-4.



## Conclusion:

In this paper, an attempt was made to present the outturn within the area of local development theories and analysis. On the one hand, one can notice that there are no ready solutions for local development. This is surely because each local arrangement is a unique unit, a combination of public, private, economic, and social partners.

The presented data are undoubtedly characterized by a certain occurrence of views. Different measures to boost local development in France need to be presented and taken into consideration. Every local process whether public, economic, or social creates local variation and contributes to territorial development.

In an attempt to define the actors strengthening the competitiveness of productive sectors. Many researchers explained clearly the process of local development involving culture, the ideology of liberalism, social uniformity, and planning. The latter was demonstrated further in different sectors where multi-level governance intersected.

Public policy has traditionally associated economic development with the strict consideration of the production sector. It provides recommendations for the local design and prioritization of development programs. Partnerships between the public and private institutions can be a key factor to effectiveness and success if have been made credible to local communities.

The dynamism of the economy is an aspect of rural growth processors under two theoretical explanations, the demand side, and the supply side to maximize profit. Nongovernmental organizations are also major contributors to aid localization and aid-giving countries. It can be then noted that the convergence of multi-level governance can increasingly lead up to France's local development.

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